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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
State of Connecticut,
TO THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

DECEMBER 1, 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
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1890.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 1, 1889.

To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR, — I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of this department for the past twelve months.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Connecticut National Guard is the same as at the date of the last report, with the exception that a signal corps under command of a First Lieutenant and a hospital corps have been added to each regiment and the battalion of infantry. This is in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, which also legislated out of office each regimental staff signal officer and the signal sergeant on the non-commissioned staff of the battalion-at-large. I am satisfied that the above-named changes will prove advantageous to the efficiency of the force.

The membership of the National Guard at this date is 174 commissioned officers and 2,399 enlisted men, total, 2,573; showing a gain of twenty-two compared with December 1, 1888. During the year changes in the *personnel* have occurred as follows:

Officers: Resigned, 29; appointment revoked, 3; discharged by abolishment of office, 4. Twenty-four have been promoted from the ranks, and ten appointed from civil life.

Enlisted men: There have been 840 enlistments, and 784 men have been discharged for the following reasons: expiration of term of service, 410; non-residence, 270; disability, 23; benefit of the service, 19; request of commanding officer, 4; dishonorably (in accordance with sentence of Field Officer's Court-Martial), 58. Eight enlisted men have died.

I am of the opinion that the force as now constituted is ample for the present needs of the State, and therefore recommend that no additional companies be accepted.

The *morale* and discipline of the Guard are good ; the officers and men yield cheerful and ready obedience to orders. Especially in ceremonies the brigade is excellent, the work being performed in a highly creditable manner. There have been but few cases of infraction of discipline, the most serious being a spirit of insubordination in Company H, First Regiment, which resulted in the dishonorable discharge of twenty members after a fair trial by field officers' courts-martial. The command was soon filled to the maximum by the enlistment of new members.

PARADES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

The usual May parade was held by company in the First and Third Regiments, the Fifth Battalion, and the Battery, and was devoted to rifle practice, guard duty, and skirmish drill. The reports of the field officers who attended these parades show that the various commands gave careful and thorough attention to the required duty. Battery A paraded 91.67 per cent. of strength ; the First Regiment, 90.00 ; the Third Regiment, 87.27 ; and the Fifth Battalion, 77.89.

The Fourth Regiment was excused from the annual May parade, and detailed with the First Company Governor's Foot Guard to represent the State at the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at New York April 30th.

The appearance and deportment of these organizations was so highly creditable as to call forth special commendation. Of the regiment, 93.05 per cent. paraded.

In accordance with a special act of the General Assembly, the Second Regiment was excused from the May parade, and permitted to assemble at New Haven in June for one day's parade. The concession was made the occasion of an excursion by boat to Newport and Providence, R. I., which occupied two days, June 14th and 15th.

The regiment paraded 616 men or 89.80 of its membership. Although, undoubtedly, the source of some pleasure to members of the command, excursions of organizations to the exclusion of regular duty, when under pay from the State, are not desirable, and should be discouraged or forbidden. Visits of organizations to other States, and the interchange of military courtesies with visiting organizations,

are pleasant features, but, in all cases, should occur without expense to the State, unless acting under orders as representing the State in an official capacity.

The Third Regiment, having volunteered to visit Washington, D. C., March 4th, to participate in the military display at the Inauguration of President Harrison, the required permission was granted. The regiment made a creditable appearance in the grand parade, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Yourself and staff attended the inaugural ceremonies, and together with the regiment represented the State in this important event.

Yourself and staff also paraded at Mystic, Conn., June 26th, in attendance upon the celebration of the unveiling of the statue of Major John Mason, the First Company Governor's Foot Guard acting as escort. A battalion of the Third Regiment, composed of Companies B, C, D, I, and the Machine Gun Platoon under command of Major Bidwell, also paraded on that occasion, having volunteered their services.

The entire First Regiment performed voluntary escort duty on the occasion of your inauguration, January 10th, and at the visit to Hartford of President Harrison, July 3d, the Hartford companies of this Regiment, together with the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, composed the escort.

Upon invitation of the municipal and military authorities of the city of Montreal, P. Q., the First Regiment made a three days' excursion to that city, leaving Hartford on the night of October 2d. Included among the few invited guests were yourself and staff. Despite the unfavorable weather which prevailed, the excursion was successful. The visitors were the recipients of generous hospitality from their Canadian brethren, acquitted themselves well in drill and discipline, and are entitled to praise for so creditably representing the State, although not in an official capacity.

The entire brigade encamped at the State camp ground at Niantic for six days from August 19th, and performed an entirely satisfactory tour of duty, full reports of which, by General Graham and staff officers, are forwarded herewith. Guard duty was performed in a more intelligent manner than heretofore, and with more attention to tactical detail. The improvement in this essential duty can be traced to thorough instruction in the field by competent staff officers and the better methods of armory instruction during the drill season. There is still room for improvement in the matters of military courtesy,

intercourse between officers and men, and disturbances after *tattoo*, which are wholly within the control of the officers, who should not hesitate to exercise their authority, and be held *responsible* for the discipline of their commands.

A thorough daily inspection of quarters resulted in marked improvement during the week, and details for grand guard duty were made a prominent feature of the encampment, with very good success.

A recent amendment to the law permits encampments to be extended to eight days; but as the estimated and current appropriations are based upon six days, it is not practicable to lengthen the period of camp duty during the present fiscal term, even if thought desirable. The addition of two days' duty would increase the expenses of the encampment without a corresponding benefit to the State. One of the extra days would be the Sabbath, during which only necessary duty should be performed; and it is quite probable that a large number of men would find it extremely difficult to leave business for the longer period, especially if the custom of annual encampments for the entire brigade should prevail. For the above reasons, and others which are obvious, I am of the opinion that the military interests of the State will not be advanced by an encampment of more than six days.

The encampment, named in honor of yourself, was visited by Governor Ladd of Rhode Island, accompanied by a number of his staff, and yourself and staff were in attendance during five days of the tour of duty.

The sad disaster at the Park Central Hotel, at Hartford, February 18th, by which twenty-three lives were lost, necessitated the calling out of troops to assist the civil authorities, and, by your direction, the Hartford battalion of the First Regiment was ordered on duty. For the first time, the military signal was given on the fire alarm bell, and within thirty minutes from the first stroke of the call, nearly one hundred men, fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, were on duty as a guard. This commendable promptness in responding to the emergency call demonstrates the fact that the troops are well prepared for duty, and resulted in saving the lives of several persons buried in the ruins, by permitting those engaged in the rescue to work with more freedom and dispatch. Musician Engler, of the First Regiment Band, was one of the dead. The daughter of General Charles P. Graham, Brigade Commander C. N. G., with her husband and child, was killed. Their bodies were found and tenderly conveyed from the

ruins by members of the battalion on duty. Two hundred and sixty-three officers and men performed duty during two days, and merit commendation for their promptness and zeal. The troops were publicly thanked by the Mayor of Hartford for the satisfactory performance of service.

MUSTER AND INSPECTION.

The annual evening muster and inspection of the National Guard, usually ordered for the month of November, was this year omitted, with the intention of ordering a more complete and thorough inspection, conducted by an officer not immediately connected with either organization, who will be instructed to make report to this office of the condition of affairs in every company, made upon the same basis. This inspection will continue through the drill season, and a schedule of dates has been prepared, based upon the regular drill night of the company, and, so far as possible, an equal division of the regiments. It is expected that the information thus obtained will be of value to the Commander-in-Chief, and cannot be secured in any better manner. The last thorough inspection of the Guard was in 1881, by Major Tully McCrea, U. S. A. Of late years, inspections have been made by commanding officers, and the plan has proved unsatisfactory, owing to the different methods pursued and lack of uniformity in the reports.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I regret to be unable to report any increase of interest in this important branch of the service, except in two or three companies. The National Guard is tolerably proficient in shooting at the target at fixed distances with good coaching, but needs instruction and practice in the position and aiming drill, mass or volley firing, and especially in skirmish-firing in advance and retreat, which have been wholly neglected, and yet are requirements particularly needful in actual service in the field.

The report of the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice for the past season shows 608 men to have qualified in the various grades, distributed as follows :

| | Sharp-shooters. | First-Class Marksmen. | Marksmen. | Total. | Total 1888. |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Brigade Staff, . . . | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| First Regiment, . . . | 21 | 25 | 68 | 114 | 171 |
| Second Regiment, . . . | 46 | 61 | 133 | 240 | 221 |
| Third Regiment, . . . | 21 | 51 | 49 | 121 | 83 |
| Fourth Regiment, . . . | 33 | 42 | 42 | 117 | 150 |
| Fifth Battalion, . . . | .. | 2 | 6 | 8 | 28 |
| Total, | 124 | 184 | 300 | 608 | 664 |

The second annual State rifle match was held at the Quinnipiac range, near New Haven, October 23d, and resulted in the first prize being won by the Second Regiment, on a tie score with the First Regiment, in which the latter made the smaller score at the longer (500 yards) range. The First Regiment was awarded the second prize, and a third prize, a bronze statuette of a Roman soldier, new this year, to be held under the same conditions as the other prizes, was won by the Third Regiment.

The attendance at the match was confined to the regular teams, the range officers, and a few others. Experience last year proved that only the State match could be satisfactorily shot in one day, and therefore no effort was made to obtain additional prizes or arrange other matches. Although some money was expended in providing additional butts and repairing the Quinnipiac Range, it proved an uncomfortable place and the facilities insufficient.

ARMAMENT.

No change in the arms of the National Guard is at present contemplated. Many of the Peabody Rifles, with which about seventy-five per cent. of the force is armed, are unserviceable, by reason of broken parts which cannot be replaced. The subject of re-arming the State troops will become vital as soon as the important question of calibre is decided by the United States government.

The four Gatling machine guns now in possession of the regiments, and forming part of their equipment, are unsatisfactory. They are of the old pattern and should be exchanged for later models.

It is the intention to issue to each company, for rifle practice, a number of the new Springfield breech-loading rifles with improved sights.

ALLOWANCE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

With the balance standing to the credit of the State, and the allowance due July 1, 1890, the amount available to Connecticut from the annual appropriation by Congress for the support of the militia will be about \$7,000. In the absence of any pressing need to draw this amount in kind, I recommend that the allowance be left to accumulate until needed for the re-arming of the Guard.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following amounts were disbursed by the respective officers on account of the military establishment of the State during the year ending June 30, 1889 :

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|
| Adjutant-General (for printing, stationery, and general office expenses), | . | . | . | . | . | \$2,400.00 |
| Quartermaster-General, | . | . | . | . | . | 54,289.02 |
| Paymaster-General, | . | . | . | . | . | 43,370.83 |
| Comptroller (for salaries, office expenses, etc., and audit), | . | . | . | . | . | 10,092.16 |
| | | | | | | <u>\$110,152.01</u> |

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

By your direction, these organizations have been placed under the immediate control of this department. As they exist under special charters, however, this authority may, at times, prove a source of misunderstanding; and it would be to the advantage of these commands if they were required to conform to a system more nearly resembling that by which the National Guard is governed. I am entirely in accord with the recommendations of my immediate predecessor in reference to these organizations, and earnestly hope that, at the next session of the General Assembly, such action may be taken as may seem proper and desirable. The commanding officers of these organizations have, at all times during my connection with this office, exhibited a soldierly and prompt disposition to conform to all requirements.

STATE ARMORIES.

My immediate predecessor in office, in each of his two especially able and comprehensive reports, strongly recommended the discontinuance of the use of armories owned by the State for other than strictly military purposes. My observation and experience lead me to fully endorse that recommendation, and to earnestly urge its adop-

tion, as of vital importance to the well-being and efficiency of the National Guard. It is probable that few citizens of the State, not connected with the active military organizations, fully appreciate the necessity to the Guard of free and unobstructed access, at all times, to the State property in their charge, and to the quarters where they can promptly assemble on occasions either of pleasure, duty, or emergency. State armories should be, at all times, under the complete control and charge of the commanding officer of the organizations for which they have been provided, and he is the proper authority to decide whether they are needed for military purposes. To use or rent them for any other purpose whatever, unless in case of a great especial and public emergency where other buildings are not available or not sufficiently large, is, in my judgment, an undignified, pernicious, and dangerous use of State property.

It would seem but reasonable that during that portion of the year given to systematic military instruction by every organization composing the Guard, and required by law—a very arduous and exacting duty, which is performed by officers and men alike without pay or compensation of any kind—the State armories should be reserved solely for the military use for which they were originally intended.

The State has, as a rule, made generous provision of all needed facilities for the instruction and maintenance of its organized militia, and to permit these to be diverted to purposes of general amusement has already resulted in serious detriment and discouragement.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT NEW YORK.

This interesting event was duly recognized by the State of Connecticut, and action taken by the General Assembly permitted a creditable representation. To the four commissioners appointed by your predecessor were added Major-General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A., Prof. Edward T. Dana, Prof. Charles E. Johnson, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Dr. Pinckney W. Ellsworth, Mr. Henry C. Sturges, and Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, all descendants of members from the State of Connecticut in the First Congress of the United States. There were also appointed, as State Commissioners, Ex-United States Senator William W. Eaton, State Senator Edward S. Cleveland, and Hon. Erastus S. Day.

Yourself and staff, the Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress, the State Officers, and a committee of the General

Assembly consisting of eight senators and sixteen representatives, together with the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, officially represented the State. The military delegation is mentioned elsewhere. The celebration included a brilliant naval parade on Monday, April 29th, a public reception to the President of the United States in the City Hall, and the Centennial Ball. On Tuesday, April 30th, occurred a special service of thanksgiving at St. Paul's Church at 9 A. M.; the commemorative Centennial exercises on the south front of the Sub-Treasury Building, the scene of the inauguration ceremony in 1789; and a grand military parade; each State being headed by its Governor and his staff in the order of the ratification of the Constitution,—Connecticut being fifth in rank—closing with a grand banquet in the evening. Wednesday, May 1st, was devoted to a large industrial and civic parade. The entire celebration was successful in every way, and will pass into history as a fitting recognition of the Centennial of our government. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the representation, including pay of the troops; and of this sum, \$9,532.99 was expended, leaving a balance of \$467.01.

MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

The total enrollment of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, as shown by the returns rendered by the selectmen of the various towns April 1st, was 90,999, a gain of 5,376 over the total enrollment of the previous year. Of this total number, 24,670 were reported as exempt from liability to commutation tax for some of the various causes justifying exemption, leaving 66,329 liable to tax.

The net amount realized to the State from this tax was \$119,691.80, an excess of \$10,809.60 over the amount realized the previous year.

The number shown to be liable to military duty in case of war, rebellion, or invasion, was 87,787. This number includes some of various classes who are legally exempt from the military commutation tax in time of peace.

By a change in the law made by the last General Assembly, the annual enrollment is now required to be made between October 1st and December 1st, and the persons enrolled are those living in their respective towns on October 1st.

This is an improvement over the old system in that the time of

enrollment is much shorter, and the date arbitrary, thus resulting in more accurate returns.

PENSIONS.

The attention to pension, bounty, and other claims based upon war service required by the many clients of this office, has been promptly given during the past year, and somewhat more than the average number of claims have been successfully prosecuted without cost to the claimant. For a detailed statement of this branch of the work, attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Assistant Adjutant-General herewith transmitted.

RECORDS OF WAR SERVICE.

I am able to report the completion and distribution, in accordance with the acts of the General Assembly of 1886, 1887, and 1889, of the two volumes of war records entitled respectively "Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Rebellion" and "Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, and War with Mexico."

With the publication of these volumes, the State is in possession of a record of the military services of its citizens, which, although not absolutely complete as to service in the old wars or the naval service in the War of the Rebellion, is believed to be far more complete and satisfactory than the records of like nature possessed by any other State. The general appreciation of the value of these records, as evinced by many warm expressions of approval and commendation, fully justifies the large expenditure necessitated by the four years' labor in their compilation and final publication.

Constant attention will be given to the incorporation in both records of all authentic information as to individual service which may hereafter be received from any source. It is hoped that all persons having in their possession rolls or documents of any kind showing service to have been performed by Connecticut men, whose names are not in the published volumes, will either place such rolls or documents permanently in the hands of the Adjutant-General or loan them to him to be copied and returned.

Co-operation of this kind on the part of all in possession of such information would result in important additions to the number and completeness of individual records, and add to the permanent value of the work.

Both volumes can be found in the office of every Town Clerk and Judge of Probate throughout the State.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel George M. White, the State is greatly indebted for his faithful and conscientious attention to the compilation of these records.

The death of Colonel Frank S. Parrott, Aide-de-Camp on your staff, occurred at his home in Bridgeport on January 30, 1889. The loss of this promising young officer was profoundly felt by all of his associates, to whom he had endeared himself during his short term of office.

I submit herewith the following reports, tables, etc.:

1. Register of Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and National Guard, December 1, 1889.
2. Military Enrollment, spring of 1889.
3. Table of Enlistments, Discharges, etc., Connecticut National Guard, Muster, 1888 to November 30, 1889.
4. Report of Surgeon-General and Brigade Medical Director, C. N. G.
5. Report of Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.
6. Reports of Commanding and Field Officers, C. N. G., regarding May Parades, 1889.
7. Reports of Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice.
8. Reports of Staff Officers regarding Annual Encampments.
9. Report of Examining Board.
10. Reports of Commanding and Staff Officers regarding Special Parades.
11. Report of Assistant Adjutant-General regarding Pensions and War Service Claims.
12. General Orders and Important Special Orders.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

[I.]

REGISTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF

AND THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

DECEMBER 1, 1889.

REGISTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|----------------|------|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Commander-in-Chief.</i> Governor MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Hartford; inaug. Jan. 10, 1889. | Hartford. | 51 | East Had- dam, Conn. | 13th Regt. N. G., State of N. Y., Apr., 1861, to Feb., 1872. | Private Co. G, 13th Regt. Inf. N. Y. Vols, May 28, 1862; dis. Sept. 12, 1862. |
| <i>STAFF.</i> <i>Adjutant-General.</i> Brigadier-General Lucius A. Bar- bour, Hartford; Jan. 10, 1889. | Hartford. | 43 | Madison, Ind | Private Batt'y D (Hartford), attached to 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 9, 1865; Corp. Dec. 28, 1865; 2d Lieut. Feb. 26, 1867; 1st Lieut. Oct. 6, 1868; res. June 27, 1871. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 1, 1875; Lieut.-Col. Dec. 29, 1876; Col. June 26, 1878; res. Nov. 12, 1884. Adjutant-General State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1889. | |
| <i>Quartermaster-General.</i> Brigadier-General Wm. B. Rudd, Lakeville; Jan. 10, 1889. | Lakeville. | 51 | Fredonia, N. Y. | Private Co. A, 54th Regt. N. G., S. N. Y., 1857. Adjutant 107th Regt. N. G., S. N. Y., 1865. Quartermaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1889. | Private 98th Regt. N. Y. Vols, July 6, 1861; Sergt.-Maj. Oct., 1861; Lieut. Co. K, May, 1862; res. Oct. 28, 1862. |
| <i>Surgeon-General.</i> Brigadier-General Henry Hunger- ford, Stamford; Jan. 10, 1889. | Stamford. | 32 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | | |
| <i>Commissary-General.</i> Brigadier-General Eugene S. Boss, Windham; Jan. 10, 1889. | Willimantic. | 47 | Windham, Conn. | | |

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| <p><i>Paymaster-General.</i> Brigadier-General Wallace T. Fenn, Wethersfield; Jan. 10, 1889.</p> | Wethersfield, | 41 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 11, 1879; Commissary Sergt. March 31, 1880; disc. Feb. 3, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1884, Commissary Sergt.; dis. Feb. 11, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1886; Commissary Sergt.; 1st Lieut., and Paymaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 22, 1886; res. Jan. 10, 1889, to accept appointment on staff of Gov. Bulkeley. Paymaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1889. |
| | Hartford. | 34 | Malone, N. Y. | |
| | New London. | 42 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 14, 1865; dis. Sept. 18, 1871. Col. and A. D. C., State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1889. |
| | Middletown. | 33 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 3, 1873; dis. Nov. 30, 1875. Col. and A. D. C., State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1889. |
| | Hartford. | 52 | Wardsboro', Vt. | A. A. G. State of Conn., Jan. 8, 1885; 2d re-appointed, Jan. 6, 1887; re-appointed, Jan. 10, 1889. Lieut. Co. C, 1st Regt. Conn. Vols. (3 months), May 16, 1861; M. O. July 31, 1861. Captain Co. E, 15th Regt. Conn. Vols. July 12, 1862; captured in action, Kingston, N. C., March 8, 1865; dis. May 15, 1865. |
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| <p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel William C. Skinner, Hartford; Jan. 10, 1889.</p> | | | | |
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| <p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel William S. Chappell, New London, Jan. 10, 1889.</p> | | | | |
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| <p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel James Y. Fairman, Middletown; Jan. 10, 1889.</p> | | | | |
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| <p><i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i> Colonel George M. White, New Haven; Jan. 8, 1885.</p> | | | | |
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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|--------------------|--|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Assistant Quartermaster-General.</i> Colonel Henry C. Morgan, Colchester; Jan. 6, 1887. | Hartford. | 47 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 5, 1881; hon. dis. Jan. 3, 1883. Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1887; reappointed Jan. 10, 1889. | 1st Lieut. 12th Regt. U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861; Capt. June 16, 1863; wounded twice; lost left leg at battle of the Wilderness; brevet Major U. S. A., July 2, 1863; brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A., May 5, 1864; trans. to 30th Regt. U. S. Inf. Sept. 21, 1866; retired Feb. 17, 1868. |
| <i>Brigadier-General.</i> Charles P. Graham, Middletown; January 28, 1885. | Middletown. | 50 | Utica, N. Y. | Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 8, 1871; 1st Sergt. Jan. 8, 1872; 1st Lieut. Aug. 22, 1872; Capt. April 21, 1873; Maj. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1875; Colonel July 15, 1878; Brig.-Gen'l comdg. Brigade C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1885. | |
| <i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i> Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Elliott, Middletown; February 13, 1885. | Middletown. | 42 | New York, N. Y. | Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 2, 1873; Corp. Sept. 29, 1873; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1875; dis. Feb. 6, 1876. Re-stored, Aug. 23, 1876; Sergt. Aug. 16, 1877; 2d Lieut. Mar. 23, 1880; Capt. and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 21, 1881; Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885. | |

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| <p><i>Brigade Inspector.</i> Major Alexander Allen, Hartford; January 17, 1887.</p> | Hartford. | 40 Hartford, Conn. | Private Batty, D (Hartford), attached to 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 21, 1871 (changed to Co. F, 1st Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); Corp. Jan. 15, 1877; Sergt. Aug. 19, 1878; dis. April 29, 1879. Re-en. April 29, 1879; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 21, 1881; Capt. Feb. 13, 1885; Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Jan. 17, 1887. |
| <p><i>Brigade Quartermaster.</i> Major Edward S. Hayden, Waterbury; April 23, 1884.</p> | Waterbury. | 38 Waterbury, Conn. | 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 30, 1878; Major and Brigade Commissary C. N. G., Jan. 23, 1883; Major and Brigade Quartermaster C. N. G., April 23, 1884. |
| <p><i>Brigade Commissary.</i> Major Walter M. Wellman, New Haven; Feb. 13, 1885.</p> | New Haven. | 31 Clinton, Conn. | 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 20, 1883; Major and Brigade Commissary C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885. |
| <p><i>Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice.</i> Major James H. Jarman, Hartford; July 13, 1888.</p> | Hartford. | 41 New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1867; dis. Dec. 22, 1870. Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 19, 1879; Sergeant April 7, 1879; 2d Lieut. Feb. 19, 1883; 1st Lieut. April 29, 1886; Major and Brigade I. K. P. C. N. G., July 13, 1888. |
| <p><i>Medical Director.</i> Lieutenant-Colonel C. Purdy Lind- ley, New Haven; Feb. 13, 1885.</p> | New Haven. | 35 New Haven, Conn. | Major and Surgeon 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 21, 1883; Lieut.-Col. and Med. Director C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885. |
| <p><i>Engineer and Signal Officer.</i> Major Charles L. Burdett, Hartford; June 14, 1883.</p> | Hartford. | 41 Nantucket, Mass. | Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 13, 1880; Corp. Jan. 12, 1881; Major and Engineer and Signal Officer C. N. G., June 14, 1883. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Charles G. Lyon, Bridgeport; June 10, 1884. | Bridgeport. | 36 | Bridgeport, Conn. | | |
| <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Alfred M. Parker, Putnam; July 11, 1888. | Putnam. | 37 | Boston, Mass. | Private Lawrence Light Guard, M. V. M., June 1, 1870; dis. June 15, 1871. 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1884; Captain and A. D. C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., July 11, 1888. | |
| LIGHT ARTILLERY. | | | | | |
| BATTERY A.—GUILFORD. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Arthur S. Fowler, Guilford; March 11, 1886. | Guilford. | 46 | Guilford, Conn. | Private 1st Sec. Batty. C (Guilford), C. N. G., May 8, 1871; (Changed to 2d Sec. Batty. A, Aug. 1, 1871; to 2d Sec. Lt. Arty. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1871; and to 1st Sec. Lt. Arty. C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1875); Corp.; dis. May 16, 1879. Re-en. July 28, 1879; (Changed to 1st Platoon Lt. Arty. C. N. G., Apr. 15, 1880, and to 1st Platoon Batty. A, C. N. G., November 28, 1881); Corp.; Sergt.; dis. July 27, 1881. Re-en. Sept. 3, 1881; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 5, 1881; 1st Lieut. Jan. 22, 1883; Capt. Batty. A, C. N. G., Mar. 11, 1886. | |

FIRST PLATOON.—GUILFORD.

First Lieutenant.

William H. Lee,
Guilford; April 11, 1887.

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| Guilford. | 48 | Guilford, Conn. | Private 1st Sec. Batty. C (Guilford), C. N. G., June 6, 1865; (Changed to 2d Sec. Batty. A, Aug. 1, 1871; and to 2d Sec. Lt. Arty. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1871; and to 1st Sec. Lt. Arty. C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1875); Corp. 1872; 2d Lieut. Jan. 2, 1873; 1st Lieut. Nov. 16, 1874; (Changed to first Platoon Lt. Arty. Apr. 15, 1880, and to 1st Platoon Batty. A, Nov. 28, 1881); Capt. Batty. A, Nov. 28, 1881; res. Mar. 3, 1886. 1st Lieut. 1st Platoon Batty. A, April 11, 1887. | Private Co. B, 16th Regt. Conn. Vols., July 21, 1862; dis. disab. Dec. 11, 1862. |
| Branford. | 34 | Freehold, N. J. | Private 1st Platoon Batty. A, C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1883; Corp. Aug. 1, 1884; Sergt. May 17, 1886; 2d Lieut. Feb. 27, 1888. | |
| Branford. | 33 | Branford, Conn. | Private 2d Platoon Batty. A, C. N. G., May 20, 1884; Corp. May 26, 1884; 2d Lieut. Dec. 15, 1884; 1st Lieut. Dec. 17, 1885. | |
| Branford. | 37 | Branford, Conn. | Private 2d Platoon Batty. A, C. N. G., May 15, 1884; Sergt. Aug. 21, 1885; 2d Lieut. Jan. 7, 1876. | |

SECOND PLATOON.—BRANFORD.

First Lieutenant.

James T. Reynolds,
Branford; December 17, 1885.

Second Lieutenant.

James H. Barker,
Branford; January 7, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD — FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|-----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY). | | | | | |
| <i>Colonel.</i> William E. Cone, Hartford; November 20, 1884. | Hartford. | 46 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. M., Mar. 10, 1862; dis. by disbandment of Company, 1863. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 15, 1872; Major Mar. 12, 1874; res. Jan. 30, 1875. Maj. 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 29, 1876; Lieut.-Colonel June 26, 1878; Colonel Nov. 20, 1884. | Private Co. E, 22d Regt. Conn. Vols., September 2, 1862; Sergt. Sept. 19, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863, exp. term service. |
| <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Charles E. Thompson, Hartford; Jan. 22, 1885. | Hartford. | 42 | Rockville, Conn. | Private Batty. D (Hartford), Lt. Arty., att. to 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 16, 1865; Corp. Jan. 20, 1868; dis. July 24, 1871. Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 10, 1879; 1st Lieut. Feb. 10, 1879; Capt. Co. F, Jan. 31, 1883; Lieut.-Colonel 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 22, 1885. | |
| <i>Major.</i> Thomas M. Smith, Hartford; April 8, 1886. | Hartford. | 43 | Pound Ridge, N. Y. | Private Co. B, 22d Regt. Inf. N. G. S. N. Y., Dec. 20, 1865; Corp. Dec. 8, 1873; Serg. May 18, 1876; dis. May 22, 1882, exp. term service. Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 10, 1879; Capt. Feb. 10, 1879; Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 8, 1886. | |

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| <p><i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Phineas H. Ingalls, Hartford; Dec. 23, 1884.</p> | Hartford. | 33 | Gorham, Me. | First Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 17, 1883; Capt. and Adjutant, Dec. 23, 1884. |
| <p><i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Theron C. Swan, Hartford; March 13, 1882.</p> | Hartford. | 45 | Akron, Ohio. | Private Battery. D (Hartford), Lt. Arty., att. to 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 24, 1865; dis. Mar. 25, 1869. Capt. and Military Storekeeper State of Conn., May 16, 1870; hon. dis. May 16, 1871. Major and A. Q. M.-G. State of Conn., May 14, 1873; hon. dis. Jan. 5, 1881. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., March 13, 1882. |
| <p><i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Alfred W. Green, Hartford, January 10, 1889.</p> | Hartford. | 38 | England. | Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 2, 1874; dis. Apr. 29, 1879. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1879; Corp. Apr. 29, 1879; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881; Corp.; Sergt. Apr. 5, 1882; dis. Apr. 29, 1883. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1883; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Mar. 3, 1885; dis. Apr. 29, 1885. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1885; 1st Sergt.; Sergt. Major Dec. 28, 1886; dis. Apr. 29, 1887. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1887; Sergt. Major; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1889. |
| <p><i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Harmon G. Howe, Hartford; August 17, 1883.</p> | Hartford. | 39 | Jericho, Vt. | Private 1st Regt. Vermont Militia, 1867; Hospital Steward; dis. ____. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 23, 1878; Major and Surgeon, Aug. 17, 1883. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> Samuel B. Childs, Hartford, July 23, 1889. | Hartford. | 28 | East Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 15, 1883; dis. Nov. 22, 1884. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1889. | |
| <i>Inspector of Rifle Practice.—Capt.</i> James B. Houston, Enfield; April 22, 1886. | Thompson- ville. | 30 | Enfield, Conn. | First Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1885; Captain and I. R. P., Apr. 22, 1886. | |
| <i>Chaplain.</i> James Stoddard, New Britain; August 1, 1888. | New Britain, Conn. | 40 | New London, Conn. | | |
| COMPANY A.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Edward Schulze, Hartford; December 9, 1884. | Hartford. | 40 | Hessen, Cas- sel, Germany. | Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 23, 1872; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1872; 1st Sergt. Sept. 25, 1872; 1st Lieut. Feb. 17, 1874; Capt. Dec. 9, 1884. | Private U. S. Inf. Apr. 20, 1867; assigned to Co. E, 37th Regt.; app't Com- pany Artificer; trans- ferred to Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry; dis. April 20, 1870, exp. term ser. |

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| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry F. Smith, Hartford; December 9, 1884.</p> | Hartford. | 36 Weimar, Germany. | Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 28, 1872; Corp. Sept. 25, 1872; Sergt. Apr. 25, 1874; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1875; Sergt.-Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 5, 1876; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., March 15, 1877; 1st Lieut. Dec. 9, 1884. |
| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James C. Bailey, Hartford; April 18, 1889.</p> | Hartford. | 29 England. | Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 6, 1881; Corp. Feb. 6, 1885; Sergt. May 7, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 11, 1885; dis. July 6, 1886. Re-en. July 6, 1886; 1st Sergt.; dis. July 6, 1888. Re-en. July 6, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Apr. 18, 1889. |
| <p>COMPANY B.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Patrick H. Smith, Hartford; January 31, 1889.</p> | Hartford. | 40 Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. G (Hartford), 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 28, 1865; dis. June 6, 1867. Pvt. Co. G (Hartford), 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1868; dis. April 25, 1871. Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 19, 1872; Corp. Dec. 1, 1874; dis. April 3, 1878. 2d Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 22, 1879; 1st Lieut. June 26, 1886; Capt. Jan. 31, 1889. |
| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Lawler, Hartford; January 31, 1889.</p> | Hartford. | 32 Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1879; Corp. March 13, 1880; Sergt. Aug. 23, 1883; dis. Feb. 4, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 4, 1884; Sergt.; dis. Feb. 4, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 4, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. June 26, 1886; dis. Feb. 4, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 4, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 30, 1888; 1st Lieut. Jan. 31, 1889. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Richard J. Kingsley, Hartford; January 31, 1889. | Hartford. | 31 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 29, 1879; Corp. Mar. 13, 1880; dis. Jan. 29, 1884. Re-en. Mar. 4, 1884; Sergt. Mar. 6, 1884; dis. Mar. 4, 1886. Re-en. Mar. 4, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Mar. 4, 1888. Re-en. Mar. 31, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1888; 2d Lieut., Jan. 31, 1889. | |
| COMPANY D. — NEW BRITAIN. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy.) | | | | | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> William E. Allen, New Britain; May 18, 1886. | New Britain. | 40 | New Britain, Conn. | Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1873; Corp. May 9, 1877; Sergt. Feb. 26, 1878; dis. Jan. 22, 1879. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1879; 1st Sergt. Feb. 25, 1879; 2d Lieut. April 5, 1881; 1st Lieut. May 18, 1886. | |

Second Lieutenant.
John McBriarty, May 18, 1886.
New Britain; May 18, 1886.

COMPANY E.—NEW BRITAIN.

Captain.
Alfred L. Thompson,
New Britain; October 3, 1883.

First Lieutenant.
John J. Smith,
New Britain; March 23, 1885.

Second Lieutenant.
Benjamin A. Upson,
Berlin; April 1, 1889.

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| New Britain. | 42 | Pelham, Mass. | Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1873; Corp. Feb. 26, 1878; dis. Jan. 22, 1879. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1879; Sergt. Feb. 25, 1879; dis. March 15, 1881. Re-en. March 17, 1881; Sergt.; dis. March 31, 1883. Re-en. April 3, 1883; dis. April 30, 1885. Re-en. May 1, 1885; Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 3, 1886; 2d Lieut. May 18, 1886. |
| New Britain, | 38 | Portland, Conn. | Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 20, 1877; Corp. Feb. 7, 1878; Sergt. April 20, 1880; 1st Sergt. Dec. 24, 1881; dis. June 20, 1882. Re-en. June 20, 1882; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 22, 1883; Capt. Oct. 3, 1883. |
| New Britain, | 33 | Ireland. | Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 28, 1878; Corp. June 15, 1882; Sergt. Jan. 1, 1883; dis. Feb. 28, 1883. Re-en. March 1, 1883; Sergt. March 1, 1883; 1st Sergt. Nov. 28, 1883; 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1885; 1st Lieut. March 23, 1885. |
| Kensington. | 30 | Berlin, Conn. | Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1883; Corp. Nov. 28, 1883; Sergt. Nov. 23, 1885; 1st Sergt. July 1, 1887; dis. May 28, 1888. Re-en. Aug. 13, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. April 1, 1889. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY F.—HARTFORD. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> George B. Newton, Hartford; February 7, 1887. | Hartford. | 32 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1875; Corp. April 6, 1878; dis. Oct. 30, 1880. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1880; Corp.; Sergt. April 29, 1881; dis. Nov. 11, 1882. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1882; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 12, 1884. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1884; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 13, 1885; Captain Feb. 7, 1887. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Louis B. Hubbard, Hartford; November 7, 1887. | Hartford. | 28 | Middletown, Conn. | Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 21, 1879; Corp. Mar. 19, 1882; dis. June 21, 1884. Re-en. June 21, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. Dec. 16, 1884; dis. June 21, 1886. Re-en. June 21, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Jan. 5, 1887; 2d Lieut. Feb. 7, 1887; 1st Lieut. Nov. 7, 1887. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles W. Newton, Hartford; November 7, 1887. | Hartford. | 29 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 2, 1879; Corp. Apr. 5, 1882; dis. July 2, 1884. Re-en. July 2, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. March 3, 1885; dis. July 2, 1886. Re-en. July 2, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 7, 1887. | |

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| COMPANY G.—S. MANCHESTER. <i>Captain.</i> | | | | |
| John Hickey, Manchester; February 7, 1887. | South Man- chester. | 32 | Manchester, Conn. | Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1878; Corp. Mar. 1, 1880; Sergt. June 6, 1881; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1883; Capt. Feb. 7, 1887. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> | | | | |
| Charles L. Bissell, Manchester; February 7, 1887. | South Man- chester. | 28 | Harwinton, Conn. | Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1882; Corp. Feb. 12, 1883; Sergt. May 28, 1883; 2d Lieut. March 31, 1886; 1st Lieut. Feb. 7, 1887. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> | | | | |
| Charles Cheney, Manchester; February 1, 1889. | South Man- chester. | 23 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1886; Corp. Jan. 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. Feb. 1, 1889. |
| COMPANY H.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> | | | | |
| William H. McLean, Hartford; December 27, 1883. | Hartford. | 42 | Bloomfield, Conn. | Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 19, 1878; Corp. Aug. 10, 1880; Sergt. Jan. 25, 1881; 2d Lieut. Apr. 18, 1882; 1st Lieut. Apr. 17, 1883; Captain Dec. 27, 1883. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> | | | | |
| Henry E. Chapman, Hartford; September 14, 1886. | Hartford. | 35 | Meriden, Conn. | Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 14, 1880; Corp. Oct. 11, 1881; Sergt. May 1, 1883; 2d Lieut. Feb. 19, 1884; 1st Lieut. Sept. 14, 1886. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> | | | | |
| Charles H. Patterson, Hartford; September 14, 1886. | Hartford. | 30 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 22, 1878; Corp. Oct. 7, 1881; Sergt. Aug. 17, 1882; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1883; dis. Nov. 22, 1883. Re-en. Nov. 24, 1883; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 24, 1885; Re-en. Nov. 24, 1885, 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 14, 1886. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|----------------|------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY K.—HARTFORD. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> DeWitt P. Preston, Hartford; June 24, 1889. | Hartford. | 32 | Rockville, Conn. | Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 10, 1879; Corp. April 7, 1879; Sergt. January 12, 1881; dis. Feb. 10, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1884; Sergt.; dis. Feb. 11, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1886; 1st Sergt. Feb. 12, 1886; 2d Lieut. April 29, 1886; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1888; Capt. June 24, 1889. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Slocum, Windsor; June 24, 1889. | Hartford. | 29 | Wallingford, Conn. | Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 10, 1879; Corp. April 7, 1879; dis. Feb. 10, 1884; Re-en. Feb. 11, 1884; Corp.; dis. Feb. 11, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1886; Corp.; Sergt. Feb. 12, 1886; dis. Feb. 12, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 13, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 13, 1888; 2d Lieut. July 28, 1888; 1st Lieut. June 24, 1889. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry H. Saunders, Hartford; June 24, 1889. | Hartford. | 31 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1879; dis. Feb. 20, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 21, 1884; Corp. May 26, 1884; dis. Feb. 21, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 22, 1886; Corp.; dis. Feb. 22, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 27, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. May 7, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 24, 1889. | |

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.—
HARTFORD.

First Lieutenant.

Morris Penrose,
Hartford; August 1, 1889.

FIRST MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.—
HARTFORD.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry Avery,
Hartford; June 14, 1886.

SECOND REG'T.—INFANTRY.

Colonel.

John B. Doherty,
Waterbury; July 1, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Frank T. Lee,
New Haven; July 1, 1889.

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| Hartford. | 27 | Philadelphia, Pa. | Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 24, 1883; 1st Lieut. and S. O. 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1886. Hon. dis. Aug. 1, 1889. First Lieut. comd'g 1st S. C., 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889. |
| Hartford. | 39 | England. | Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 31, 1883; Corp. Aug. 25, 1884; Sergt. Feb. 19, 1886; 2d Lieut. comd'g 1st M.-G. Platoon June 14, 1886. |
| Waterbury. | 36 | New Brunswick, Can. | Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 29, 1872; Corp. Dec. 14, 1874; Sergt. Aug. 17, 1877; dis. Apr. 17, 1879. Re-en. April 17, 1879; Sergeant; 1st Sergt. Aug. 17, 1879; 2d Lieut. May 20, 1880; 1st Lieut. June 2, 1882; Captain Aug. 1, 1883; Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., February 16, 1885; Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 1887; Col. July 1, 1889. |
| New Haven. | 33 | Madison, Conn. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1879; Sergt. Jan., 1881; 1st Sergt. April 12, 1881; 2d Lieut. March 3, 1882; 1st Lieut. March 12, 1883; Captain May 6, 1885; Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 24, 1887; Lieut.-Col. July 1, 1889. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Major.</i> Thomas T. Welles, New Haven; July 1, 1889. | New Haven. | 40 | Hartford, Conn. | Private Batty D (Hartford), attached to 3d Regiment, C. N. G., April 4, 1871; (changed to Co. F, 1st Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); Corp. July 24, 1876; Sergt. April 6, 1878; dis. April 29, 1879. Re-en. April 29, 1879; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Sergt. April 29, 1881; 1st Lieut. Nov 21, 1881; res. February 3, 1885. Captain and Adj. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1885; Maj. July 1, 1889. | |
| <i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury; July 23, 1889. | Waterbury. | 30 | Waterbury, Conn. | | |
| <i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> George G. Blakeslee, Waterbury; July 26, 1889. | Waterbury. | 28 | Cincinnati, Ohio. | | |
| <i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Newton, Wallingford; February 9, 1887. | Wallingford. | 39 | Newfane, Vt. | | |
| <i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> John M. Benedict, Waterbury; July 23, 1889. | Waterbury. | 37 | Bethel, Conn. | 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 4, 1888. Major and Surgeon, July 23, 1889. | |

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| <i>Asst. Surgeon.—First Lieutenant.</i> William G. Daggett, New Haven; July 23, 1889. | New Haven. | 29 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 11, 1881; Corp. Jan. 22, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 6, 1883; 1st Sergt. June 8, 1885; dis. Feb. 11, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1886; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 11, 1886; 1st Lieut. Jan. 19, 1887; Captain Feb. 16, 1887; res. Sept. 17, 1888. |
| <i>Inspector of Rifle Practice.—Capt'n.</i> Charles C. Ford, New Haven; July 23, 1889. | New Haven. | 32 | New Haven, Conn. | Captain and I. R. P. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1889. |
| <i>Chaplain.</i> Justin E. Twitchell, New Haven; Sept. 20, 1887. | New Haven. | 54 | Shelburne, Mass. | Chaplain 5th Regt. Ohio N. G. |
| COMPANY A.—WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury; June 13, 1887. | Waterbury. | 34 | Rockville, Conn. | Private Co. C (Rockville), 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1874; Corp. June 15, 1874; dis. Nov. 22, 1878. Second Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 22, 1886; 1st Lieut. June 21, 1886; Captain June 13, 1887. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles L. Stocking, Waterbury; June 13, 1887. | Waterbury. | 38 | Waterbury, Conn. | Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 4, 1871; Corp.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Oct. 5, 1874; 1st Lieut. Dec. 20, 1875; res. May 27, 1876. 1st Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 13, 1887. |

Chaplain 131st Regt. Ohio
Vols., May 14, 1864.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|----------------|------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William E. Moses, Waterbury; January 30, 1888. | Waterbury. | 28 | Boston, Mass. | Priv. Co. C, 1st Regt. Mass. V. M., Mar. 19, 1880; dis. Nov., 1882. Private Co. A, Washington (D.C.), Con- tinental, Aug., 1883; Com'sy Sergt. Jan., 1884; Sergt.-Major Apr., 1884; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant May, 1884; res. Aug., 1885. Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 2, 1887; Corp. Aug. 12, 1887; 2d Lieut. Jan. 30, 1888. | |
| <i>COMPANY B.—NEW HAVEN.</i> <i>Captain.</i> John Gutt, New Haven; May 24, 1886. | New Haven. | 34 | Newark, N. J. | Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1874; Corp. Feb. 18, 1876; Sergt. May 19, 1878; 1st Sergt. July 1, 1878; dis. Mar. 13, 1879. Re-en. Mar. 13, 1879; 1st Sergt.; dis. Mar. 31, 1881. Re-en. Mar. 31, 1881; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 10, 1881; 1st Lieut. Nov. 30, 1883; Capt. May 24, 1886. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles G. Miller, New Haven; February 16, 1887. | New Haven. | 34 | Springfield, Mass. | Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 4, 1875; Corp. Jan. 7, 1879; dis. Mar. 12, 1880. Re-en. Mar. 15, 1880; Sergt. Nov. 3, 1880; dis. Mar. 14, 1882. Re-en. Mar. 15, 1882; Sergt.; dis. Mar. 15, 1884. Re-en. Apr. 9, 1884; 1st Sergt. Aug. 20, 1884; dis. April 9, 1886. Re-en. April 10, 1886; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1886; 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1887. | |

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| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George M. Schaffner, New Haven; February 16, 1887.</p> <p>COMPANY C.—NEW HAVEN.</p> | New Haven. | 31 | Nuremberg, Germany. | Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1880; Corp.; dis. Dec. 1, 1885. Re-en. Dec. 2, 1885; Sergt. Mar. 1, 1886; 2d Lieut. Feb. 16, 1887. |
| | New Haven. | 34 | England. | Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., April 1, 1874; dis. May 8, 1879. Re-en. May 8, 1879; Corp. May 8, 1879; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Sergeant May 10, 1881; dis. May 9, 1883. Re-en. May 16, 1883; 1st Sergt. Sept. 1, 1884; dis. May 16, 1885. Re-en. June 4, 1885; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 4, 1886; 1st Lieut. Oct. 20, 1887; Capt. Oct. 22, 1889. |
| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> James J. Kennedy, New Haven; October 22, 1889.</p> | New Haven. | 36 | Orange, Conn. | Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 10, 1874; dis. May 7, 1879. Re-en. May 8, 1879; Corp. May 8, 1879; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Corp.; dis. May 9, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Corp.; Q.-M. Sergt.; Sergt.; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. May 14, 1885; Sergt.; dis. May 14, 1887. Re-en. July 23, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Oct. 20, 1887; 1st Lieut. Oct. 22, 1889. |
| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael J. Coffey, New Haven; October 22, 1889.</p> | New Haven. | 28 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 12, 1882; Corp. 1885; Q.-M. Sergt. Oct. 26, 1886; 1st Sergt. Nov., 1887; dis. Dec. 12, 1887. Re-en. Jan. 2, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Oct. 22, 1889. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|----------------|------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY D.—NEW HAVEN. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Andrew H. Embler, New Haven; Nov. 20, 1884. | New Haven. | 55 | New York, N. Y. | Private Co. H, 71st Regt. N. Y. S. M., 1854; 1st Lieut. April, 1861; Capt. Aug., 1861. First Lieut. Co. K, 2d Reg. N. Y. S. M., (82d Regt. Vols.), Nov., 1861; Capt. Co. E, July, 1862. Captain 1st Co. G. F. G., Conn., 1879; Major, 1880; res. Jan. 30, 1882. Captain Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1884. | 1st Sergt. Co. H, 71st Regt. N. Y. S. M., April 19, 1861; 1st Lieut.; M. o. July 24, 1861, exp. term service. 1st Lieutenant Co. K, 2d Regt. N. Y. S. M. (82d Regt. N. Y. Vols.), Nov., 1861; Capt. Co. E, July, 1862; Capt. U. S. Vols. and A.-D.-C. to Maj.- Gen. John Gibbon, com- manding 2d Div., 2d A. C., Army of the Potomac, May, 1864; Major U. S. Vols. and A.-D.-C. to Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, com'd 24th A. C., Army of the Potomac, Jan., 1865; wounded July 21, 1861, Sept. 17, 1862, and May 5, 1864; hon. dis. Dec., 1865. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward I. Williams, New Haven; March 22, 1888. | Cheshire. | 27 | Essex, Conn. | Private Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1883; Corp. Aug. 1, 1884; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1886; 2d Lieut. Mar. 10, 1887; 1st Lieut. March 22, 1888. | |

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| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Wallace E. Beach, New Haven; March 22, 1888.</p> | New Haven. | 44 Plymouth, Conn. | <p>Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 11, 1878; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; red., dis. Nov. 19, 1881. Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 31, 1882; Corp. April 19, 1883; Q-M. Sergt.; 1st Sergt. 1884, dis. May 4, 1887. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 22, 1888.</p> | <p>Private Co. D, 2d Regt. Heavy Arty. Conn. Vols., July 22, 1862; wounded June 1, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; Corp. March 1, 1865; dis. July 7, 1865.</p> |
| <p>COMPANY E.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> Theodore H. Sucher, New Haven; December 15, 1884.</p> | New Haven. | 30 New Haven, Conn. | <p>Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 7, 1877; Corp. May 1, 1879; dis. May 6, 1882. Re-en. May 7, 1882; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1883; 1st Lieut. Mar. 4, 1884; Capt. Dec. 15, 1884.</p> | |
| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Robert M. Walker, New Haven December 15, 1884.</p> | New Haven. | 40 Arlington, Mass. | <p>Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 17, 1868; Corp. May 4, 1874; Sergt. May 1, 1879; dis. May 7, 1879. Re-en. May 7, 1879; Sergt.; dis. May 6, 1881. Re-en. May 6, 1881; Sergt.; Color Sergt. May 23, 1881; dis. May 6, 1883. Re-en. May 6, 1883; 1st Sergt. Mar. 4, 1884; 1st Lieut. Dec. 15, 1884.</p> | |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|---------------------|---|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry S. Ball, New Haven; June 21, 1888. | New Haven. | 36 | New Haven, Conn. | Private 2d Co. G. H. G., April 7, 1876; dis. Jan. 9, 1878. Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., April 1, 1878; Corp. May 1, 1879; Sergt. June 6, 1881; dis. April 1, 1883. Re-en. June 4, 1883; Sergt.; dis. June 4, 1885; Re-en. June 4, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 21, 1885; dis. June 4, 1887. Re-en. June 4, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 21, 1888. | |
| COMPANY F.—NEW HAVEN. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Benjamin E. Brown, New Haven; January 9, 1889. | New Haven. | 44 | England. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1866; Corp. 1867; Sergt. 1868; dis. Feb. 27, 1874. Captain Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1889. | Musician Co. E, 27th Regt. Conn. Vol. Infy. Oct. 22, 1862; dis. July 25, 1863, tm.-ex. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harvey S. Munson, New Haven; February 16, 1887. | New Haven. | 32 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 28, 1882; Corp. Jan. 2, 1884; Sergt. June 10, 1885; 1st Sergt. April 21, 1886; 2d Lieut. Jan. 19, 1887; 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1887. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Theodore H. Macdonald, New Haven; July 24, 1889. | New Haven. | 27 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 23, 1882; Corp. Aug. 13, 1886; Sergt. July 5, 1887; dis. Oct. 23, 1887. Re- en. Oct. 23, 1887; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, 1889; 2d Lieut. July 24, 1889. | |

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| COMPANY G.—WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> Alfred J. Wolff, Waterbury; June 21, 1886. | Waterbury. | 33 | France. | Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 7, 1876; Corp. Oct. 4, 1880; dis. June 6, 1881. Re-en. July 20, 1881; Sergt. Sept. 3, 1881; dis. July 20, 1883. Re-en. Jan. 3, 1884; 1st Sergt. March 18, 1884; 2d Lieut. July 1, 1884; Captain June 21, 1886. |
| | Waterbury. | 28 | Waterbury, Conn. | Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1883; 2d Lieut. Oct. 19, 1886; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Waterbury; November 15, 1887. <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Patrick Halpin, Waterbury; November 15, 1887. | Waterbury. | 24 | Waterbury, Conn. | Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 1, 1885; Q.-M. Sergt. May 3, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887. |
| | Middletown. | 38 | New York, N. Y. | Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1875; dis. June 1, 1876. Restored Aug. 23, 1876; dis. March 12, 1880. Re-en. March 12, 1880; Com. Sergt. 2d Regt. April 15, 1880; 1st Lieut. Co. H, Jan. 24, 1882; Capt. Mar. 17, 1885. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin D. Putnam, Middletown; March 17, 1885. | Middletown. | 31 | Middletown, Conn. | Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1878; Corp. April 25, 1880; Sergt. Feb. 7, 1882; 1st Sergt. May 8, 1883; dis. May 25, 1883. Re-en. May 25, 1883; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 8, 1884; 1st Lieut. March 17, 1885. |
| | Middletown. | 35 | Lyme, Conn. | Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., April 20, 1880; Corp. Aug. 15, 1881; Sergt. April 10, 1883; 1st Sergt. May 26, 1884; 2d Lieut. March 17, 1885. |
| COMPANY H.—MIDDLETOWN. <i>Captain.</i> Wesley U. Pearne, Middletown; March 17, 1885. | | | | |
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| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Nathan H. Smith, Middletown; March 17, 1885. | | | | |
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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY I.—MERIDEN. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Charles B. Bowen, Meriden; October 20, 1887. | Meriden. | 28 | Lewistown, Me. | Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 24, 1881; Q.-M. Sergt. June 26, 1883; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1885; Capt. Oct. 20, 1887. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clemens R. Darnstaedt, Meriden; March 15, 1888. | Meriden. | 27 | Meriden, Conn. | Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 12, 1881; Corp. July 31, 1883; trans. to Co. I, 2d Regt., Mar. 21, 1884; Corp. Nov. 17, 1884; Sergt. May 20, 1885; dis. July 12, 1886. Re-en. July 13, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Oct. 27, 1887; 1st Lieut. March 15, 1888. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Oscar L. Bradley, Meriden; January 17, 1889. | Meriden. | 28 | Meriden, Conn. | Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 3, 1880; Corp.; dis. May 3, 1885. Re- en. June 2, 1885; Corp.; dis. June 2, 1887. Re-en. June 3, 1887; Sergt. April 4, 1888; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1889. | |
| COMPANY K.—WALLINGFORD. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> George G. LaBarnes, Wallingford; Sept. 18, 1888. | Wallingford. | 39 | Meriden, Conn. | Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1871; Corp. Aug. 25, 1873; Sergt. Apr. 2, 1877; 1st Sergt. June 1, 1878; 1st Lieut. Dec. 26, 1878; Capt. Sept. 18, 1888. | |

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| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Robert E. Hall, Wallingford; Sept. 18, 1888.</p> | <p>Wallingford.</p> | <p>27</p> | <p>Wallingford, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1881; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. Feb. 3, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1886; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. Dec. 31, 1886; 2d Lieut. July 28, 1887; 1st Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888.</p> |
| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry Norton, Jr., Wallingford; Sept. 18, 1888.</p> | <p>Wallingford.</p> | <p>24</p> | <p>England.</p> | <p>Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 17, 1883; Corp. Apr. 30, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1887; dis. Aug. 17, 1888. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888.</p> |
| <p>SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.—NEW HAVEN.</p> | | | | |
| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis J. Duffy, New Haven; Nov. 4, 1889.</p> | <p>New Haven.</p> | <p>39</p> | <p>New Haven, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1870; Corp. June 30, 1873; Sergt. Sept. 1, 1876; dis. May 7, 1879. Re-en. May 8, 1879; Sergt.; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Sergt.; dis. May 8, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Q.-M. Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., August 20, 1883; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. Q.-M. Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1885; 1st Lieut. and Q.-M. June 16, 1886; res. July 26, 1889. 1st Lieut. comd'g 2d Sig. C'ps, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 4, 1889.</p> |
| <p>SECOND MACHINE-GUN PLATOON, NEW HAVEN.</p> | | | | |
| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Sears, New Haven; July 21, 1886.</p> | <p>New Haven.</p> | <p>32</p> | <p>New Haven, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1875; Corp. June 2, 1879; dis. Jan. 12, 1881. 2d Lieut. comd'g 2d M.-G. Platoon 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1886.</p> |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|--------------------|------|----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Colonel.</i> George Haven, New London; July 12, 1886. | New London. | 45 | New London, Conn. | 2d Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 6, 1865; 1st Lieut. Dec. 1, 1865; Capt. Aug. 10, 1867; Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1870; Lieut.-Col. April 20, 1872; res. April 21, 1873. Captain and Adjt. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1879; Major Mar. 20, 1882; Colonel July 12, 1886. | Private Rifle Co. C, 2d Regiment Conn. Vols. (3 mos.), May 7, 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1861. Private Co. C, 1st Regt. Cav'y Conn. Vols., Nov. 25, 1861; Corp.; dis. Nov. 22, 1864; ex. term service. |
| <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Michael Twomey, Stonington; July 12, 1886. | Westerly, R. I. | 42 | Ireland. | Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., March 4, 1875; 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Aug. 26, 1875; Capt. June 7, 1877; Lieut.- Colonel July 12, 1886. | |
| <i>Major.</i> William F. Bidwell, Norwich; July 12, 1886. | Norwich. | 33 | Norwich, Conn. | First Lieut. Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1878; Capt. Dec. 30, 1880; res. Nov. 14, 1881. Captain Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1881; Major July 12, 1886. | |

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| <i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Hezekiah B. Smith, New London; July 23, 1883. | New London. | 48 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 31, 1871; Sergeant; Sergt.-Major 3d Regt. Aug. 1, 1872; Capt and Adj. Apr. 20, 1875; hon. dis. Apr. 16, 1878. Capt. and Adj. 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1883. | Private Rifle Co. C, 2d Regt. Conn. Vols. (3 months), May 7, 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1861. Private 1st Lt. Batty. Conn. Vols. Oct. 14, 1861; Sergt. Nov. 26, 1861; Q.-M. Sergt. Feb. 15, 1863; 2d Lieut. May 13, 1863; 1st Lieut. June 23, 1864; dis. Jan. 30, 1865. |
| | New London. | 36 | Mystic, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 13, 1880; Corp. Aug. 22, 1881; Sergt. Aug. 22, 1883; dis. Sept. 13, 1885. Re-en. Oct. 12, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Q.-M 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 7, 1887. | |
| <i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> William E. Pendleton, New London; January 7, 1887. | New London. | 22 | New London, Conn. | Private 3d M.-G. Platoon 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 29, 1885; Comsy.-Sergt. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1887; 1st Lieut. and P. M. July 16, 1888. | |
| | Norwich. | 38 | Norwich, Conn. | | |
| <i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Leonard B. Almy, Norwich; July 22, 1886. | Killingly. | 47 | Killingly, Conn. | | Acting Assistant Surg. U. S. Vols., March, 1865. |
| | Sprague. | 27 | Sprague, Conn. | Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1883; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. and S. O. 3d Regt. Aug. 11, 1885; Capt. and I. K. P., July 21, 1887. | |
| <i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> Henry L. Hammond, Killingly; July 23, 1886. | | | | | |
| <i>Inspector of Rifle Practice.—Captain.</i> Thomas H. Allen, Sprague; July 21, 1887. | | | | | |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|--------------------|------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Chaplain.</i> Nicholas T. Allen, Groton; November 1, 1886. | Groton. | 69 | No. Kingston, R. I. | | Chaplain 26th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 26, 1862; dis. Apr. 2, 1863. |
| COMPANY A.—NEW LONDON. <i>Captain.</i> Michael J. Roach, New London; June 8, 1887. | New London. | 38 | Norwich, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 28, 1871; Corp. July 9, 1872; Sergt. May 17, 1876; dis. Dec. 21, 1876. Re-en. May 12, 1878; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. April 10, 1882; Capt. Co. A, June 8, 1887. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Murray, New London; Nov. 30, 1886. | New London. | 30 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1881; Corp. May 8, 1882; Sergt. July 27, 1883; dis. Aug. 15, 1886. Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1886; 1st Lieut. Nov. 30, 1886. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward R. May, New London; Nov. 30, 1886. | New London. | 25 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1886; 2d Lieut. Nov. 30, 1886. | |
| COMPANY B.—PAWCATUCK. <i>Captain.</i> Daniel Keleher, Stonington; July 28, 1886. | Westerly, R. I. | 38 | Ireland. | Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., March 4, 1875; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 23, 1876; res. Aug. 9, 1876. Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 28, 1877; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 18, 1879; 1st Lieut. May 16, 1882; Cap- tain July 28, 1886. | |

First Lieutenant.

Cornelius Bransfield,
Stonington; July 28, 1886.

Second Lieutenant.

Walter Fitzgerald,
Stonington; May 31, 1889.

COMPANY C.—NORWICH.

Captain.

George L. Griswold,
Norwich; November 12, 1889.

First Lieutenant.

(Vacancy.)

Second Lieutenant.

Frederick W. Hazen,
Norwich; February 21, 1888.

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| Westerly, R. I. | 23 | Stonington, Conn. | Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1878; Corp.; 2d Lieut. May 16, 1882; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1886. |
| Westerly, R. I. | 29 | Stonington, Conn. | Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 7, 1883; Corp. March 10, 1887; dis. June 7, 1888. Re-en. June 7, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Feb. 5, 1889; 2d Lieut. May 31, 1889. |
| Norwich. | 31 | Windham, Conn. | Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 1, 1879; Corp. Aug. 11, 1881; Sergt. Aug. 7, 1883; dis. May 1, 1884. Re-en. May 3, 1884; Sergt.; dis. May 3, 1886. Re-en. May 4, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Apr. 15, 1887; dis. May 4, 1888. Re-en. May 4, 1888; 1st Sergt.; Capt. Nov. 12, 1889. |
| Norwich. | 30 | Norwich, Conn. | Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 14, 1881; Corp. March 17, 1885; dis. June 14, 1886. Re-en. June 15, 1886; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 10, 1886; 2d Lieut. Feb. 21, 1888. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY D.—NEW LONDON. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Frederick E. St. Clare, New London; August 1, 1881. | New London. | 45 | New York, N. Y. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 31, 1871; Corp. Dec. 18, 1872; Sergt. March 23, 1874; dis. Dec. 21, 1876. Re-en. Jan. 8, 1877; 1st Lieut. Nov. 12, 1877; Capt. Aug. 1, 1881. | Private Co. B, 80th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Aug., 1861; Sergt.; wounded; dis. 1865. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> William M. Mason, New London; August 1, 1881. | New London. | 41 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1873; Corp. April 8, 1876; 1st Sergt. May 9, 1877; 2d Lieut. July 8, 1878; 1st Lieut. Aug. 1, 1881. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> M. Wilson Dart, New London; July 5, 1887. | New London. | 34 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 13, 1880; Corp. May 16, 1881; Sergt Aug. 14, 1882; dis. Sept. 13, 1885. Re-en. Oct. 12, 1885; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 5, 1887. | |
| COMPANY E.—WILLIMANTIC. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> John H. Morrison, Windham; April 22, 1889. | Willimantic. | 27 | Windham, Conn. | Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1883; Corp. Sept. 10, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 21, 1884; 2d Lieut. May 17, 1886; Capt. April 22, 1889. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Martin Heffernan, Willimantic; June 11, 1889. | Willimantic. | 24 | Windham, Conn. | Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1884; Corp. Apr. 15, 1886; Sergt. Feb. 12, 1887; 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1888; 2d Lieut. Apr. 22, 1889; 1st Lieut. June 11, 1889. | |

Second Lieutenant.

James T. Lynch,
Willimantic; June 11, 1889.

COMPANY F.—DANIELSON-
VILLE.

Captain.

John Armstrong,
Killingly; Sept. 20, 1887.

First Lieutenant.

Kent A. Darbie,
Killingly; Sept. 20, 1887.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry E. Burton,
Killingly; Nov. 15, 1887.

COMPANY G.—PUTNAM.

Captain.

Clinton A. Winslow,
Putnam; Nov. 15, 1883.

First Lieutenant.

Edward G. Wright,
Putnam; August 15, 1884.

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|----------------------|----|--------------------|--|
| Willimantic. | 29 | Windham, Conn. | Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 9, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 11, 1889. |
| Danielson- ville. | 29 | England. | Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. April 1, 1886; 1st Lieut. June 3, 1886; Capt. Sept. 20, 1887. |
| Danielson- ville. | 30 | Thompson, Conn. | Private Co. H, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 25, 1879; dis. by disband. of Co. April 20, 1881. Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. June 3, 1886; 1st Lieut. Sept. 20, 1887. |
| Danielson- ville. | 26 | St. Albans, Vt. | Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 8, 1886; Corp. April 1, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887. |
| Putnam. | 41 | Putnam, Conn. | Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 11, 1872; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 22, 1876; 1st Lieut. Aug. 30, 1877; Capt. April 3, 1878; res. May 2, 1879. 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 18, 1881; res. Aug. 17, 1881. 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 5, 1883; Capt. Nov. 15, 1883. |
| Putnam. | 31 | St. Albans, Vt. | |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry J. Thayer, Putnam; July 27, 1888. | Putnam. | 35 | Woonsocket, R. I. | Private Co. A, 4th Battn. Infy. 2d Brig. R. I. M., May 27, 1875; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 26, 1877; dis May 1, 1879. Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1884; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1888. | |
| COMPANY I.—NEW LONDON. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> George M. Cole, New London; May 8, 1888. | New London. | 36 | England. | Private Indiana Legion, November, 1882; 1st Sergt.; dis. — Private 3d M.-G. Platoon, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 29, 1885; Coms'y Sergt. 3d Regt. Aug. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster Jan. 7, 1887; Capt. Co. I, May 8, 1888. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> George W. Metcalf, New London; May 8, 1888. | New London. | 40 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 8, 1865; dis. Sept. 18, 1871. Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1879; Corp. May 18, 1881; dis. Jan. 14, 1884. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1884; Sergt.; dis. Jan. 14, 1886. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1886; 1st Sergt. Aug. 27, 1886; dis. Jan. 14, 1888. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut. May 8, 1888. | |

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Prince,
New London; Aug. 10, 1886.

THIRD SIGNAL CORPS.—NEW
LONDON.

First Lieutenant.

Albert C. Ghyser,
New London; Oct. 15, 1889.

THIRD MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.
—NEW LONDON.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles F. Holt,
New London; Sept. 24, 1888.

FOURTH REG'T—(INFANTRY).

Colonel.

Thomas L. Watson,
Bridgeport; April 23, 1884.

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|-------------|----|-------------------|---|
| New London. | 39 | England. | Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1879; Corp.; dis. Aug. 12, 1884. Re-en. Aug. 26, 1884; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 10, 1886. |
| New London. | 26 | Germany. | Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 23, 1886; 1st Lieut. comd'g 3d Signal Corps, Oct. 15, 1889. |
| New London. | 34 | New London, Conn. | Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., March 25, 1879; Corp.; dis. March 29, 1881. Re-en. Aug. 7, 1883; Q-M. Sergt. Aug. 20, 1883; Reg. Q-M. Sergt. Aug. 6, 1886; 2d Lieut. comd'g 3d M.-G. Platoon, Sept. 24, 1888. |
| Bridgeport. | 42 | Bridgeport, Conn. | First Lieut. and Paymaster 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1877; Capt. and A.-D.-C., Brigade Staff, July 6, 1878; Major and Brigade Quartermaster, Jan. 30, 1879; Colonel 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 23, 1884. |

U. S. Navy, Jan., 1879;
dis. Oct. 1, 1881.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> | | | | | |
| Henry Skinner, Winchester; October 12, 1878. | W. Winsted. | 45 | Winsted, Conn. | Capt. Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 17, 1872; Major 4th Regt. April 6, 1877; Lieut.-Col. Oct. 12, 1878. | Private Co. E, 2d Regt. Heavy Art. Conn. Vols., July 26, 1862; Sergeant August, 1862; 2d Lieut. Co. M, March 29, 1864; 1st Lieut. Co. G, Aug. 22, 1864; captured Oct. 19, 1864, Cedar Creek, Va.; Capt. Co. B, April 13, 1865; M. o. August 18, 1865. |
| <i>Major.</i> | | | | | |
| James C. Crowe, Norwalk; August 18, 1880. | So. Norwalk. | 54 | Norwalk, Conn. | Private Co. A, 8th Regt. C. M., Jan. 1, 1854; 2d Corp. Dec. 30, 1856; 1st Corp. May 10, 1859; dis. 1861. Private Co. D, 8th Regt. C. M., Jan. 1862; 2d Sergt. Jan. 31, 1862; 1st Sergt. Feb. 22, 1864; 2d Lieut. April 24, 1865; 1st Lieut. May 21, 1866 (changed to Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1871); Capt. July 19, 1871; Maj. 4th Regt. Aug. 18, 1880. | |
| <i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> | | | | | |
| Louis N. Van Keuren, Bridgeport; January 10, 1885. | Bridgeport. | 39 | Wartsbor- ough, N.Y. | Private Co. C (Bridgeport), 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 11, 1884; dis. by dis- bandment of Co. Dec. 19, 1884. Capt. and Adj. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1885. | |

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|---|-------------|----|-----------------------|--|---|
| <p><i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Howard G. Hubbell, Bridgeport; May 16, 1884.</p> <p><i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> George S. Rowe, Winchester; November 2, 1878.</p> <p><i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> George L. Porter, Bridgeport; March 8, 1887.</p> | Bridgeport. | 41 | Bridgeport, Conn. | Private Co. B, 8th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1866; Sergt. (changed to Co. B, 4th Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); dis. Sept. 4, 1871. 1st Lieut. and Q.-M. 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 16, 1884. | <p>Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. A. April, 1862; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., July 17, 1862; Capt. 1867; res. July 16, 1868. Wd. at Boonsboro, Md. Brevet Capt. and Brevet Major U. S. A., March 13, 1865.</p> |
| | W. Winsted. | 41 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 6, 1872; Corp.; Sergt. June 18, 1877; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1878. | |
| | Bridgeport. | 51 | Concord, N. H. | | |
| <p><i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> Charles S. Murray, Norwalk; August 16, 1885.</p> | Norwalk. | 39 | Ireland. | | |
| <p><i>Inspector of Rifle Practice.—Capt.</i> Samuel C. Kingman, Bridgeport; July 31, 1876.</p> | Bridgeport. | 59 | Wakefield, Mass. | Private Battery B (Bridgeport), C. M., Sept. 15, 1862; 3d Sergt. Sept. 29, 1862; 1st Sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; 1st Lieut. Sept. 6, 1865; res. Mar. 16, 1866. Capt. and I. R. P. 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 31, 1876. | |
| <p><i>Chaplain.</i> Beverly E. Warner, Bridgeport; July 3, 1889.</p> | Bridgeport. | 34 | Jersey City, N. J. | | |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY B.—BRIDGEPORT. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> | | | | | |
| George W. Cornell, Bridgeport; July 13, 1880. | Bridgeport. | 40 | Sing Sing, N. Y. | Private Co. B, 8th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 18, 1865; Corp. Apr. 2, 1867; 1st Sergt.; dis. Jan. 30, 1871. Re-en. Mar. 1, 1871; Sergt. (changed to Co. B, 4th Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1874; 1st Lieut. Nov. 21, 1876; Capt. July 13, 1880. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> | | | | | |
| (Vacancy.) | | | | | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> | | | | | |
| Garrie P. Sanger, Bridgeport; February 8, 1887. | Bridgeport. | 29 | Bridgeport, Conn. | Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1879; Corp. Mar. 15, 1881; Sergt. May 1, 1883; dis. Aug. 5, 1884. Re- en. Aug. 5, 1884; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Nov. 17, 1885; dis. Aug. 5, 1886. Re- en. Aug. 5, 1886; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 8, 1887. | |

COMPANY C.—STAMFORD.

Captain.

William F. Daniel,
Stamford; December 26, 1884.

First Lieutenant.

William B. Cochrane,
Stamford; December 26, 1884.

Second Lieutenant.

Alexander Cramond,
Stamford; October 4, 1889.

COMPANY D.—SO. NORWALK.

Captain.

Russell Frost,
Norwalk; February 17, 1886.

First Lieutenant.

George E. Simpson,
Norwalk; March 8, 1889.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles H. Oakes,
So. Norwalk; March 8, 1889.

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| Stamford. | 32 | Stamford, Conn. | Private 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Oct. 8, 1880; Corp. Jan. 13, 1882; dis. Oct. 20, 1885. Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 19, 1884; Capt. Dec. 26, 1884. |
| Stamford. | 56 | Haverhill, Mass. | Private Ill. M. (Chicago), Sept. 1, 1861; Sergt., 1862; 2d Lieut. 1863; dis. April 4, 1864. Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 19, 1884; 1st Lieut. Dec. 26, 1884. |
| Stamford. | 39 | Scotland. | Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 19, 1884; Corp. July 22, 1885; 2d Lieut. Oct. 4, 1889. |
| So. Norwalk. | 39 | Troy, N. Y. | First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1886; Capt. Feb. 17, 1886. |
| So. Norwalk. | 30 | Branford, Conn. | Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 27, 1883; Sergt. April 10, 1886; 1st Sergt. Sept. 3, 1886; 2d Lieut. June 22, 1888; 1st Lieut. Mar. 8, 1889. |
| So. Norwalk. | 24 | Ansonia, Conn. | Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 25, 1884; Corp. Aug. 18, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 10, 1886; 1st Sergt. June 9, 1888; 2d Lieut. Mar. 8, 1889. |

First Lieut. Co. D, 134th
Regt. Ill. Vols. April 4,
1864; Capt. April 20,
1864; res. June 4, 1864.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| COMPANY E.—BRIDGEPORT. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> James Sheridan, Bridgeport; December 31, 1880. | Bridgeport. | 40 | Ireland. | Private Co. E, 8th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1868; Corp.; Sergt., 1869; 2d Lieut. Jan. 26, 1871 (changed to Co. E, 4th Regt. Aug. 1, 1871); 1st Lieut. May 30, 1874; res. Feb. 11, 1879. 1st Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 24, 1879; Capt. Dec. 31, 1880. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John J. Glennon, Bridgeport; May 3, 1888. | Bridgeport. | 38 | Redding, Conn. | Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G, Feb. 7, 1876; Corp. Aug. 21, 1877; Sergt. Aug. 19, 1880; dis. Mar. 17, 1881. Re-en. Mar. 21, 1881; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 25, 1881; 1st Lieut. May 3, 1888. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John O'Niel, Bridgeport; July 16, 1888. | Bridgeport. | 33 | Clinton, Mass. | Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1880; Corp. Feb. 25, 1882; dis. Apr. 2, 1885. Re-en. Apr. 6, 1885; Corp.; Sergt. Sept., 1885; dis. Apr. 6, 1887. Re-en. May 9, 1887; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 16, 1888. | |
| COMPANY F.—NORWALK. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Addison A. Betts, Norwalk; May 4, 1880. | Norwalk. | 49 | Wilton, Conn. | Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 2, 1872; 2d Lieut. July 17, 1874; 1st Lieut. May 14, 1875; Capt. Co. F, May 4, 1880. | |

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| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry Mathews, Norwalk; January 31, 1888. | Norwalk. | 32 | Norwalk, Conn. | Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 9, 1875; dis. Aug. 16, 1880. Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 30, 1880; Musician; dis. Sept. 30, 1882. Re-en. Oct. 2, 1882; Musician; dis. Oct. 2, 1884. Re-en. Oct. 3, 1884; Musician; 2d Lieut. June 11, 1886; 1st Lieut. Jan. 31, 1888. | Private Co. D, 7th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 5, 1861; Corp. Sept. 1, 1862; pris. of war May 16, 1864; paroled March 4, 1865; M. o. May 22, 1865. |
| | Norwalk. | 28 | Norwalk, Conn. | Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 1, 1881; Corp. Dec. 15, 1882; Sergt. May 16, 1885; 1st Sergt. Jan. 9, 1886; dis. Feb. 1, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1886; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 31, 1888. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William M. Stevens, Norwalk; January 31, 1888. | Norwalk. | 50 | Norwalk, Conn. | 2d Lieut. Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1882; 1st Lieut. June 25, 1883; Capt. July 14, 1885. | Private Co. D, 7th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 5, 1861; Corp. Sept. 1, 1862; pris. of war May 16, 1864; paroled March 4, 1865; M. o. May 22, 1865. |
| | Danbury. | 27 | England. | Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1883; Corp. Jan. 19, 1885; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1885; 1st Lieut. May 29, 1886. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> George L. Stevens, Danbury; May 29, 1886. | Danbury. | 23 | Bethel, Conn. | Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1887; 1st Sergt. Aug. 10, 1887; 2d Lieut. May 15, 1888. | Private Co. D, 7th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 5, 1861; Corp. Sept. 1, 1862; pris. of war May 16, 1864; paroled March 4, 1865; M. o. May 22, 1865. |
| | Danbury. | 25 | Colebrook, Conn. | Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1884; Corp. July 16, 1885; Sergt. Jan. 17, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 31, 1888; 1st Lieut. Apr. 8, 1889; Capt. Nov. 18, 1889. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Carroll D. Ryder, Danbury; May 15, 1888. | Danbury. | | | | |
| COMPANY I.—WEST WINSTED. | | | | | |
| <i>Captain.</i> Henry S. Terrell, Winchester; Nov. 18, 1889. | W. Winsted. | | | | |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Reuben H. Ferry, Winchester; Nov. 18, 1889. | Winsted. | 41 | Sheffield, Mass. | Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 20, 1882; dis. Mar. 20, 1887. Re-en. Apr. 30, 1888; Corp. May 1, 1888; 2d Lieut. Apr. 8, 1889; 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1889. | |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Cervallus C. Walker, Winchester; Nov. 18, 1889. | W. Winsted. | 30 | Falls Village, Conn. | Private Co. H, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1876; dis. Apr. 20, 1881. Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1882; Corp. May 5, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1886; dis. May 15, 1887. Re-en. Nov. 16, 1888; Sergt.; Q.-M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1889. | |
| COMPANY K. — STRATFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Eugene Morehouse, Stratford; July 27, 1886. | Stratford. | 35 | Huntsville, Ala. | Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 7, 1871; Corp. May 5, 1874; dis. Jan. 2, 1877. Re-en. July 23, 1877; Sergt. Aug. 21, 1877; 1st Sergt. May 20, 1882; dis. July 22, 1882; 2d Lieut. July 25, 1882; 1st Lieut. July 24, 1883; Capt. July 27, 1886. | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Stiles Judson, Jr., Stratford; July 27, 1886. | Stratford. | 27 | Stratford, Conn. | Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 27, 1880; Corp. May 20, 1882; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1882; dis. Apr. 27, 1885. Re-en. Apr. 28, 1885; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 21, 1885; 1st Lieut. July 27, 1886. | |

Second Lieutenant.

George T. Jewell,
Stratford; April 26, 1887.

FOURTH SIGNAL CORPS. —
BRIDGEPORT.

First Lieutenant.

William W. Starr, Jr.,
Bridgeport; August 1, 1889.

FOURTH MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.
— BRIDGEPORT.

Second Lieutenant.

George P. Rand,
Bridgeport; October 26, 1888.

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| Stratford. | 25 | Stratford, Conn. | Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 19, 1885; Corp. Aug. 1886; 2d Lieut. Apr. 26, 1887. |
| Bridgeport. | 41 | Derby, Conn. | 1st Lieut. and Signal Officer, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1885; dis. Aug. 1, 1889. 1st Lieut. Command'g 4th Signal Corps, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889. |
| Bridgeport. | 35 | Boston, Mass. | Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 10, 1872; Corp. Jan. 29, 1874; Sergt. Dec. 19, 1876; dis. Feb. 6, 1878. Re-en. June 3, 1879; Corp. Aug. 17, 1880; dis. June 2, 1881. Re-en. July 5, 1881; Corp. July 12, 1881; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1882; dis. Oct. 1, 1883. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1883; Sergt. Nov. 13, 1883; 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, 1884; dis. Oct. 1, 1885. 2d Lieut. comd'g 4th M. G. Platoon 4th Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 26, 1888. |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FIFTH BATTALION (INFANTRY, COLORED).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|--|----------------|------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| FIFTH BATTALION.—INFV. (COLORED.) | | | | | |
| <i>Major.</i> Frank M. Welch, Bridgeport; August 11, 1881. | Bridgeport. | 48 | Philadelphia, Pa. | Private Co. C, Independent Battalion, C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Capt. May 27, 1879 (changed to 5th Bat'n Feb. 26, 1880); Major Aug. 11, 1881. | Private Co. F, 54th Regt. Mass. Vols. (col'd) April 23, 1863; Sergt.; w'd July 18, 1863, Fort Wag- ner, S. C.; 1st Sergt. Jan. 17, 1865; 2d Lieut. Apr. 28, 1865; 1st Lieut. June 25, 1865; dis. Aug. 20, 1865. 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. U. S. C. T., Sept. 29, 1865; not mustered; dis. Dec. 6, 1865. 2d Lieut. 34th Regt. U. S. C. T., Dec. 21, 1865; de- clined. |
| <i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Charles S. Tatten, Bridgeport; Aug. 12, 1884 | Bridgeport. | 44 | Hartford, Conn. | Capt. and Adj. Independent Battalion C. N. G., Dec. 20, 1879 (changed to 5th Battalion Feb. 26, 1880); hon. dis. Sept. 15, 1881. Capt. and Adj. 5th Battalion, C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1884. | Private Co. A, 29th Regt. Conn. Vols. (col'd) Dec. 2, 1863; Corp. Jan., 1864; Sergt. April 30, 1864; 1st Sergt. July 6, 1864; M. o. Nov. 25, 1865. |
| <i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> William P. H. Cross, Hartford; September 15, 1881. | Hartford. | 42 | Hartford, Conn. | | |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <p><i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> William H. Donaldson, Fairfield; August 28, 1883. COMPANY A.—NEW HAVEN.</p> | <p>Fairfield.</p> | <p>39 W. Springf'd, Mass.</p> | |
| <p><i>Captain.</i> Daniel S. Lathrop, Birmingham; April 28, 1884.</p> | <p>Birmingham.</p> | <p>43 New Haven, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G. Jan. 4, 1881; Capt. April 28, 1884.</p> |
| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel Tilghman, New Haven; May 1, 1885.</p> | <p>New Haven.</p> | <p>40 Boston, Mass.</p> | <p>Private Co. A, Ind'p't Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1879 (changed to 5th Bat'l'n Feb. 26, 1880); Sergt. Nov. 22, 1881; 2d Lieut. Apr. 28, 1884; 1st Lieut. May 1, 1885.</p> |
| <p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Lewis P. Wood, New Haven; June 14, 1889.</p> | <p>New Haven.</p> | <p>26 Norwalk, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1884; Corp. May 16, 1888; Sergt. Dec. 29, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 14, 1889.</p> |
| <p>COMPANY B.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> L. Eugene Seymour, Hartford; March 4, 1889.</p> | <p>Hartford.</p> | <p>33 Hartford, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. B, Ind'p't Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; 2d Lieut. May 21, 1879 (changed to 5th Bat'l'n Feb. 26, 1880); 1st Lieut. Dec. 19, 1881; Capt. Mar. 4, 1889.</p> |
| <p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Everett W. Freeman, Hartford; March 4, 1889.</p> | <p>Hartford.</p> | <p>27 Hartford, Conn.</p> | <p>Private Co. B, 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., Apr. 11, 1887; 1st Sergt. Feb. 22, 1888; 1st Lieut. Mar. 4, 1889.</p> |

Private Co. A, 29th Regt.
Conn. Vols. (col'd) Nov.
18, 1863; Sergt. Dec.,
1863; 1st Sergt. Jan.,
1864; Regimental Q.-M.-
Sergt. March 20, 1864;
dis. Nov. 25, 1865.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. FIFTH BATTALION (INFANTRY, COLORED).—CONTINUED.

| ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK. | P. O. ADDRESS. | AGE. | BIRTHPLACE. | SERVICE. | |
|---|----------------|------|----------------------|---|--|
| | | | | In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State. | In U. S. Army or Navy. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George F. Freeman, Hartford; April 6, 1888. | Hartford. | 33 | Pittsfield, Mass. | Private Co. C, 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., Sept. 12, 1881; dis. April 29, 1882. Private Co. B, 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1882; Corp. Feb. 21, 1883; Q.-M. Sergt. June 15, 1883; dis. Sept. 15, 1887. Re-en. Sept. 16, 1887; Q.-M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. April 6, 1888. | |
| COMPANY C.—BRIDGEPORT. <i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy.) | | | | | |
| <i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Latimer, Bridgeport; May 2, 1889. | Bridgeport. | 44 | Chelsea, Mass. | Private Co. C, Ind't Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Sergt. (changed to 5th Bat'l'n Feb. 26, 1880); 2d Lieut. Mar. 4, 1880; Capt. Aug. 29, 1881; res. Feb. 5, 1884. Private Co. C, 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1884; 2d Lieut. Dec. 11, 1884; 1st Lieut. May 2, 1889. | Seaman U. S. Sloop "San Jacinto" Feb. 23, 1862; trans. to frigate "Wabash"; dis. 1865, exp. term service. Private 39th Regt. U. S. C. T. (Inf'y) July 11, 1867; Corp.; dis. July 11, 1870, exp. term serv. |
| <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Dabney Christian, Bridgeport; May 2, 1889. | Bridgeport. | 40 | Richmond, Va. | Private Co. C, 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; dis. May 14, 1884. Re-en. Nov. 26, 1884; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 2, 1889. | |

FIFTH SIGNAL CORPS.—NEW HAVEN.

First Lieutenant.

George Saulsbury,
New Haven; August 1, 1889.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

FIRST REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

(Vacancy.)

SECOND REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Major H. Lynde Harrison,
New Haven; June 18, 1872.

THIRD REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

(Vacancy.)

FOURTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Major Samuel Fessenden,
Stamford; August 30, 1872.

| | | | |
|------------|----|---------------------|--|
| New Haven. | 22 | New Haven, Conn. | Private Co. A, 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., Oct. 6, 1882; Signal Sergt. 5th Bat'l'n C. N. G., Apr. 16, 1887; dis. Oct. 6, 1887. Re-en. Oct. 7, 1887; Signal Sergt.; dis. Aug. 1, 1889 1st Lieut. comd'g 5th Signal Corps 5th Battalion C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889. |
| New Haven. | 51 | New Haven, Conn. | First Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 18, 1865; Capt. and Adj. D.-C. 2d Brig. C. N. G., July 2, 1866; dis. Aug. 1, 1871. Major and Judge Advocate 2d Regtl. district, June 18, 1872. |
| Stamford. | 42 | Rockland, Me. | Regimental Quartermaster 27th Regt. Conn. Vols. Oct. 22, 1862; res. Jan. 20, 1863. |

[2.]

MILITARY ENROLLMENT, SPRING 1889.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Hartford, | 7,465 | 5,552 |
| Avon, | 65 | 64 |
| Berlin, | 328 | 270 |
| Bloomfield, | 168 | 139 |
| Bristol, | 955 | 738 |
| Burlington, | 169 | 133 |
| Canton, | 260 | 194 |
| East Granby, | 58 | 53 |
| East Hartford, | 484 | 357 |
| East Windsor, | 290 | 256 |
| Enfield, | 775 | 634 |
| Farmington, | 496 | 348 |
| Glastonbury, | 443 | 350 |
| Granby, | 186 | 159 |
| Hartland, | 79 | 67 |
| Manchester, | 731 | 585 |
| Marlborough, | 33 | 26 |
| New Britain, | 2,091 | 1,445 |
| Newington, | 105 | 74 |
| Plainville, | 270 | 175 |
| Rocky Hill, | 116 | 93 |
| Simsbury, | 230 | 191 |
| Southington, | 757 | 509 |
| South Windsor, | 237 | 187 |
| Suffield, | 297 | 268 |
| West Hartford, | 175 | 145 |
| Wethersfield, | 215 | 113 |
| Windsor, | 425 | 273 |
| Windsor Locks, | 359 | 296 |
| Total, | 18,262 | 13,694 |

TOLLAND COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Tolland, | 81 | 79 |
| Andover, | 52 | 42 |
| Bolton, | 47 | 33 |
| Coventry, | 221 | 192 |
| Columbia, | 88 | 75 |
| Ellington, | 141 | 116 |
| Hebron, | 86 | 80 |
| Mansfield, | 217 | 186 |
| Somers, | 180 | 156 |
| Stafford, | 523 | 394 |
| Union, | 60 | 48 |
| Vernon, | 1,091 | 864 |
| Willington, | 118 | 99 |
| Total, | 2,905 | 2,364 |

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| New Haven, | 10,310 | 8,383 |
| Branford, | 476 | 382 |
| Bethany, | 55 | 44 |
| Beacon Falls, | 50 | 42 |
| Cheshire, | 219 | 183 |
| Derby, | 2,102 | 1,734 |
| East Haven, | 71 | 62 |
| Guilford, | 339 | 211 |
| Hamden, | 390 | 335 |
| Madison, | 170 | 128 |
| Meriden, | 2,827 | 2,273 |
| Middlebury, | 68 | 56 |
| Milford, | 452 | 323 |
| Naugatuck, | 796 | 629 |
| North Branford, | 127 | 92 |
| North Haven, | 228 | 194 |
| Orange, | 449 | 346 |
| Oxford, | 91 | 78 |
| Prospect, | 36 | 33 |
| Seymour, | 309 | 206 |
| Southbury, | 127 | 103 |
| Wallingford, | 947 | 678 |
| Waterbury, | 3,391 | 2,534 |
| Woodbridge, | 104 | 83 |
| Wolcott, | 62 | 58 |
| Total, | 24,196 | 19,190 |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Middletown, | 1,637 | 1,084 |
| Chatham, | 247 | 191 |
| Chester, | 164 | 132 |
| Clinton, | 167 | 121 |
| Cromwell, | 213 | 166 |
| Durham, | 112 | 78 |
| East Haddam, | 389 | 312 |
| Essex, | 356 | 255 |
| Haddam, | 223 | 199 |
| Killingworth, | 87 | 73 |
| Middlefield, | 139 | 121 |
| Old Saybrook, | 132 | 110 |
| Portland, | 255 | 217 |
| Saybrook, | 185 | 159 |
| Westbrook, | 102 | 81 |
| Total, | 4,408 | 3,299 |

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| New London, | 1,756 | 1,080 |
| Norwich, | 2,493 | 1,695 |
| Bozrah, | 93 | 83 |
| Colchester, | 330 | 249 |
| East Lyme, | 143 | 124 |
| Franklin, | 74 | 55 |
| Griswold, | 366 | 289 |
| Groton, | 596 | 402 |
| Lebanon, | 196 | 169 |
| Ledyard, | 174 | 140 |
| Lisbon, | 58 | 54 |
| Lyme, | 117 | 96 |
| Montville, | 390 | 322 |
| North Stonington, | 199 | 160 |
| Old Lyme, | 120 | 105 |
| Preston, | 390 | 288 |
| Salem, | 86 | 77 |
| Stonington, | 997 | 539 |
| Sprague, | 142 | 101 |
| Voluntown, | 98 | 79 |
| Waterford, | 323 | 245 |
| Total, | 9,141 | 6,352 |

WINDHAM COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| Windham, | 1,052 | 683 |
| Ashford, | 111 | 90 |
| Brooklyn, | 165 | 137 |
| Canterbury, | 128 | 107 |
| Chaplin, | 76 | 54 |
| Eastford, | 56 | 50 |
| Hampton, | 93 | 77 |
| Killingly, | 786 | 549 |
| Plainfield, | 369 | 335 |
| Pomfret, | 151 | 115 |
| Putnam, | 525 | 333 |
| Sterling, | 103 | 97 |
| Scotland, | 48 | 39 |
| Thompson, | 366 | 293 |
| Woodstock, | 194 | 143 |
| Total, | 4,223 | 3,102 |

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Fairfield, | 327 | 282 |
| Bethel, | 528 | 319 |
| Bridgeport, | 6,239 | 5,122 |
| Brookfield, | 100 | 89 |
| Danbury, | 2,404 | 1,427 |
| Darien, | 255 | 212 |
| Easton, | 138 | 97 |
| Greenwich, | 942 | 769 |
| Huntington, | 419 | 332 |
| Monroe, | 101 | 84 |
| New Canaan, | 295 | 187 |
| Newtown, | 446 | 296 |
| New Fairfield, | 74 | 64 |
| Norwalk, | 2,277 | 1,311 |
| Redding, | 118 | 98 |
| Ridgefield, | 270 | 233 |
| Stamford, | 1,757 | 1,203 |
| Stratford, | 482 | 311 |
| Sherman, | 71 | 66 |
| Trumbull, | 141 | 122 |
| Weston, | 81 | 73 |
| Westport, | 442 | 308 |
| Wilton, | 172 | 132 |
| Total, | 18,079 | 13,137 |

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Litchfield, | 466 | 385 |
| Barkhamsted, | 100 | 85 |
| Bethlehem, | 57 | 54 |
| Bridgewater, | 77 | 64 |
| Canaan, | 133 | 126 |
| Colebrook, | 137 | 113 |
| Cornwall, | 126 | 121 |
| Goshen, | 128 | 105 |
| Harwinton, | 110 | 85 |
| Kent, | 134 | 120 |
| Morris, | 84 | 70 |
| New Hartford, | 328 | 262 |
| New Milford, | 490 | 412 |
| Norfolk, | 168 | 153 |
| North Canaan, | 170 | 141 |
| Plymouth, | 324 | 283 |
| Roxbury, | 125 | 115 |
| Salisbury, | 416 | 304 |
| Sharon, | 272 | 212 |
| Torrington, | 701 | 494 |
| Thomaston, | 431 | 330 |
| Washington, | 197 | 183 |
| Warren, | 71 | 53 |
| Watertown, | 278 | 223 |
| Winchester, | 833 | 518 |
| Woodbury, | 217 | 180 |
| Total, | 6,573 | 5,191 |

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | Inactive Militia. | No. of Persons assessed Commutation Tax of \$2.00. |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| Hartford, | 18,262 | 13,694 |
| Tolland, | 2,905 | 2,364 |
| New Haven, | 24,196 | 19,190 |
| Middlesex, | 4,408 | 3,299 |
| New London, | 9,141 | 6,352 |
| Windham, | 4,223 | 3,102 |
| Fairfield, | 18,079 | 13,137 |
| Litchfield, | 6,573 | 5,191 |
| Total, | 87,787 | 66,329 |

[3.]

TABLE OF
ENLISTMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC., C. N. G.,

FROM

MUSTER, 1888, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

[3.]

MUSTER 1888 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

| ENLISTED MEN. | | | | | | | | | MEMBER-SHIP. | | Term of service expires prior to January 1, 1891. | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------|
| Discharged. | | | | | | | | | Nov. 30, 1889. | | | |
| Expiration of term of service. | Non-residence. | Disability. | Request of commanding officer. | Disbandment of Co. | Benefit of the service. | Dishonorably. | Transferred, or promoted from. | Died. | Loss. | Officers. | Men. | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 3 | Brig.-Gen. and Staff. |
| 37 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 39 | 5 | 63 | Battery A, Lt. Art'y. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1st Regt., F., S., N. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | C. S., Band & Hospital Corps. |
| 7 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 13 | 10 | 26 | Company A. |
| 7 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 16 | 3 | 60 | B. |
| 10 | 3 | | | | | | | | 14 | 3 | 62 | C. |
| 10 | 6 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 21 | 2 | 57 | D. |
| 14 | 7 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 25 | 3 | 55 | E. |
| 17 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 21 | 3 | 63 | F. |
| 9 | 14 | 1 | | | | 6 | | | 31 | 3 | 57 | G. |
| 14 | 7 | | | | 2 | 21 | | | 44 | 3 | 62 | H. |
| 14 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 21 | 1 | | 21 | 3 | 56 | K. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 1st Signal Corps. |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1st M.-G. Platoon. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2d Regt., F., S., N. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | C. S., Band & Hospital Corps. |
| 5 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 12 | 10 | 28 | Company A. |
| 16 | 7 | | | | 1 | | | | 24 | 3 | 65 | B. |
| 3 | 11 | | | | | | | | 16 | 3 | 61 | C. |
| 12 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 20 | 3 | 56 | D. |
| 7 | 9 | 2 | | | | | | 4 | 22 | 3 | 65 | E. |
| 10 | 11 | | | | 1 | | | | 22 | 3 | 65 | F. |
| 12 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | 22 | 3 | 56 | G. |
| 11 | 7 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 21 | 3 | 55 | H. |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | 12 | 3 | 57 | I. |
| 21 | 14 | | | | | 1 | | | 37 | 3 | 57 | J. |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | 3 | 60 | K. |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2d Signal Corps. |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2d M.-G. Platoon. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3d Regt., F., S., N. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | C. S., Band & Hospital Corps. |
| 4 | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 13 | 10 | 30 | Company A. |
| | 9 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 11 | 3 | 52 | B. |
| 8 | 5 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 17 | 3 | 65 | C. |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 64 | D. |
| 6 | 8 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 17 | 3 | 57 | E. |
| 8 | 4 | | | | 2 | | | | 16 | 3 | 53 | F. |
| | 21 | | | | | | | | 21 | 3 | 54 | G. |
| 11 | 8 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 21 | 3 | 50 | H. |
| 2 | 12 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 22 | 3 | 61 | I. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 3d Signal Corps. |
| | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3d M.-G. Platoon. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4th Regt., F., S., N. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | C. S., Band & Hospital Corps. |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | 18 | 10 | 24 | Company B. |
| 15 | 8 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | 29 | 3 | 52 | C. |
| | 4 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 8 | 3 | 62 | D. |
| 11 | 13 | 1 | | | | | | | 26 | 3 | 64 | E. |
| 11 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | 15 | 3 | 59 | F. |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | 58 | G. |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 18 | 3 | 61 | H. |
| 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | 20 | 2 | 52 | I. |
| 12 | | | | | 1 | | | | 13 | 3 | 59 | K. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4th Signal Corps. |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4th M.-G. Platoon. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 5th Battalion, F., S. & |
| 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | Hospital Corps. |
| 7 | 9 | | | | | | 1 | | 18 | 3 | 59 | Company A. |
| 11 | 3 | | | | | 5 | | | 20 | 3 | 55 | B. |
| 8 | 16 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 30 | 2 | 52 | C. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 5th Signal Corps. |
| 410 | 270 | 23 | | 4 | 19 | 58 | 20 | 8 | 848 | 174 | 2399 | Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | 2573 | | | |

[4.]

REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL AND THE BRIGADE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
C. N. G.

Report of Surgeon-General.

STAMFORD, CONN., Oct. 17, 1889.

Brigadier-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the very complete and comprehensive report of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Purdy Lindsley, Medical Director, C. N. G.

I heartily concur with him in the views and recommendations expressed, and bespeak for them the careful consideration their importance demands.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

HENRY HUNGERFORD,

Surgeon-General.

Report of Brigade Medical Director, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 18, 1889.

General HENRY HUNGERFORD,
Surgeon-General of the State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to make the medical report for the Brigade C. N. G., at Camp "Bulkeley" for the week ending Aug. 24, 1889.

This tour of duty was, in many respects, the most satisfactory during the past five years, and the efficiency and working power of the medical department has certainly made great progress during that time.

The weather during the week was most favorable to good health, and this was aided very materially, on the part of the men, by an evident desire to conduct themselves as good soldiers. The temperature was quite uniform throughout the week, the highest noon temperature being 83° , on Tuesday. The lowest temperature recorded during the week, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. was 63° , on Friday, at 6 A. M. The prevailing winds were westerly until Friday, when they shifted to northeasterly, and terminated the week in a northeast storm on Friday night.

The sanitary condition and cleanliness of the camp has never, to my knowledge, been equaled. A little carelessness in the policing at the rear of the First and Third regiments, on Wednesday and Thursday was particularly noticeable from the surrounding cleanliness. The kitchens were kept nearly as well as it is possible to keep so poorly-constructed sheds. The only improvement of this portion of the camp, with the present arrangement, would be the provision of a greater number of galvanized iron garbage pails. The small number supplied this year were a great benefit.

There seems to be no possible question but that the health and best interests of the men will be largely advanced when the State decides to control, under proper direction, the catering for the troops, limiting the number of caterers, prescribing the diet, and building for each regiment and battalion a suitable kitchen, well equipped with ranges and ice-boxes, sufficient for the demand.

The ambulances were used this year throughout the week, and were a source of much benefit and comfort to the sick. The brigade hospital was even more favorably commented upon than last year, both by the medical officers in camp and in their reports, and by those who were unfortunate enough to be taken sick.

From the surgeon's morning reports, it seems there were more "in hospital" this year than last, and fewer "in quarters"; and from the brief retention in hospital of those sent there, it would show that the institution has certainly grown in favor, and that cases formerly treated "in quarters" were this year sent to hospital. Major G. L. Porter, in his report, says, "The service at the hospital gave much satisfaction, both to the men and commanders of companies and regiments."

But one serious casualty occurred during the week, which was a gunshot wound of the leg, and treated at the field hospital till the

striking of camp, when he was sent, in the care of Major H. G. Howe, to the Hartford hospital.

A case of retention of urine from stricture, on Thursday, demonstrated the urgent need of an aspirator as a hospital instrument.

Nearly all other cases, with the exception of a few minor accidents and three cases of epilepsy, were the result of temperature changes and disturbances of digestion. There was no epidemic, to even a limited extent, reported. The following table shows the number reported sick during the week from each organization, and their disposition.

| | Taken sick. | Treated in Hospital. | Treated in Quarters. | On sick leave. |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| First Regiment, . . . | 24 | 13 | 11 | .. |
| Second Regiment, . . . | 10 | 6 | 4 | .. |
| Third Regiment, . . . | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Fourth Regiment, . . . | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| Fifth Battalion, . . . | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Artillery, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Total, | 56 | 26 | 29 | 1 |

Receiving cases at the brigade hospital from all portions of the camp gives one an opportunity to know more definitely the nature and causes of the various disabilities, and demonstrated this year most forcibly the urgent need of more careful physical examination of recruits for admission to the service.

There were treated in hospital three cases of epilepsy, one of strangulated hernia, one of stricture of urethra, and one of badly united fracture of collar-bone, which, with a more careful physical examination, would never have been admitted to the service. At the meeting of medical officers, held at your quarters on Thursday evening, you will remember the favorable comment made by nearly all present upon this subject; and in the consideration of this subject (not being an examiner myself), I would urge most strongly that the State, in requiring a more careful examination, also pay a fair price or abolish the fee altogether, as, in my opinion, any surgeon would make a better examination for the sake of his reputation than for the present paltry fee. This subject, I trust, will receive your earnest and early attention, as it is most essential to the high standing of the Guard.

The subject of the inconvenience in the location of the Brigade Dispensary was discussed by the medical officers, and Major Howe suggested and advised its removal to the middle of the line, in the rear of the Colonel's street. This would, of course, separate it from the hospital, and leave it as a question of the greatest good to the greatest number. It would seem to me desirable to continue as at present for another year.

The establishment of a hospital corps will make us, another year, independent of the special details which have heretofore been noticeably deficient.

On Friday morning I made an inspection of the hospital and dispensary, the ambulances and the books, hospital knapsacks and instruments of each regiment and battalion. The hospital was in good working order, but there was considerable annoyance experienced by the patients from the noise occasioned by the constant walking over a portion of the tent floor. Major Porter suggested a strip of coconut matting, or some similar substance, to be laid over that portion of the floor so constantly in use. Pillows would also be an inexpensive addition to the comforts of the sick.

Owing to a more economical system of furnishing the medicine this year, there was some difficulty experienced, on several occasions, by the supply of some medicine giving out before fresh could be obtained. The dispensary counter could be improved by a few simple changes.

Major Benedict, in his report, criticises very justly the catering for the sick, which was very poor and unsuitable. It would seem a much better method to arrange for such catering with the brigade-headquarters caterer, who is much more accessible, and better supplied with the means of supplying suitable food.

The ambulances were in good order, and much appreciated. (A coat of varnish would be a good preservative.) Another year, it would be desirable to have the horses stabled conveniently for night use when required.

The First Regiment knapsack was the most complete and in best order. All others were in good order, and ready for use. The books of the Third Regiment were lost in camp a year ago, and have never been replaced. Those of all other organizations were well kept. There was one instrument (knife) missing from the Second Regiment instrument case, and the key of the Third Regiment case could not

be found, so it could not be inspected. All other instruments were in first-class order.

I wish to express my appreciation of the good will and prompt and careful attention to duty of the members of the medical staff. The new appointees, Lieutenants Daggett and Childs, have already proved themselves valuable additions to our staff. The hospital stewards are deserving of much credit for better service than last year. The thanks of the department are due to the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's office, through which offices we are indebted for prompt and careful attention to our numerous wants.

Directly after camp, at the request of Col. H. C. Morgan, I had a bottle of well water, from the Quartermaster's well at camp, forwarded to the analyst in the employ of the State Board of Health, Dr. H. E. Smith, who returned his report as follows :

| | Grains per U. S. gallon. | Parts per million. |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total solids, | 8.06 | 138. |
| Loss on ignition, | 0.64 | 11. |
| Chlorine, | 3.30 | 56.5 |
| Nitrogen of free ammonia, . . . . . | .... | 0.002 |
| " " albuminoid ammonia, . . . . . | .... | 0.009 |
| " " nitrates, . . . . . | .... | 0.7 |
| " " nitrites, . . . . . | .... | 0. |
| Hardness as calcium carbonate, . . . . . | .... | 14. |
| No poisonous nitrates, | | |

HERBERT E. SMITH, *Analyst.*

SIR: Enclosed you will find the results of my analysis of the well water from the Connecticut camp ground. These results show it to be a well water of great organic purity. The amount of chlorine is large. I have no personal knowledge of the location of the well, but, from the position of the camp ground, it is quite likely that this is due to an admixture of salt water in the ground water, in which case it is of no importance, and without influence on the healthfulness of the water.

Yours truly, H. E. SMITH.

I acknowledge reports received from surgeons as follows: Major Harmon G. Howe, September 13th; Major John M. Benedict, September 14th; Major Leonard B. Almy, September 3d; Major George L. Porter, August 27th; First Lieutenant William H. Donaldson, September 12th.

Respectfully submitted,

C. PURDY LINDSLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, C. N. G.

[5.]

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES P. GRAHAM, COMMANDING
BRIGADE, C. N. G.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, C. N. G.,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 1, 1889.

Brigadier-General L. A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut :

GENERAL :

In compliance with the Militia Law and orders of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to submit the following report :

The annual May parades were held by all companies of the brigade, Machine-Gun Platoon, and Battery A, except those of the second and fourth regiments, who were excused on account of special parades.

The reports of commanding officers, which were duly transmitted, show a good attendance at these parades, and much interest on the part of officers and men. I think that these parades are quite important in getting the companies started in their annual rifle practice, as it naturally creates an interest at the beginning of the season.

The First Regiment made a voluntary parade at the inauguration of Governor Bulkeley, attended with their usual fine appearance. The duty performed by this regiment at the Park Central Hotel disaster in February, deserves the highest commendation for efficient services.

The excursion of this regiment to Montreal in October was exceedingly well conducted, excellent discipline being observed throughout the trip. The weather was very unfavorable, but they made an excellent impression. The regiment also acted as escort to President Harrison while in Hartford in July.

The Third Regiment made a trip to Washington in March, and took part in the Inaugural Parade of President Harrison ; although the weather was bad they made a good impression, and elicited strong compliments from military gentlemen that saw them.

The Fourth Regiment was designated in orders from your office to attend the Centennial Parade in New York in April, to represent our

State in part. I had an opportunity to see them at different times on the trip, and most cheerfully commend them.

The Second Regiment made an excursion to Providence and Newport, R. I., in June, which was well conducted and won for them many compliments from military critics and other gentlemen of note.

I find that the discipline and general conduct of our State troops on excursions out of the State have greatly improved over former years, showing a decided advance in soldierly conduct and discipline throughout the brigade.

In pursuance to General Orders No. 11, C. S., A. G. O., the entire brigade was assembled at the State Camp Ground, Niantic, on Monday, August 19, 1889, for six days' camp duty. The camp was named "Camp Bulkeley," in honor of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The following routine was observed :

Reveille, 6 A. M.
Surgeon Call, 6.30 A. M.
Breakfast, 6.45 A. M.
Police Call, 7 A. M.
Company Skirmish Drill, 8 to 8.30 A. M.
Guard-Mounting, 9 A. M.
Battalion Drill, 10 to 11.30 A. M.
Orderly Hour, 12 M.
Dinner, 12.30 P. M.
Battalion Drill, 2.15 to 3.30 P. M.
Police Call, 4 P. M.
Brigade Dress Parade, 5.30 P. M.
Supper, 6.30 P. M.
Tattoo, 10 P. M.
Taps, 10.30 P. M.

Guard Mounting on Monday, August 19th, at 11.30 A. M.

The troops arrived in camp with promptness and without accident. The regular routine was begun in the afternoon and continued through the week with excellent results. The weather was all that could be desired throughout the tour of duty, except a heavy storm on Friday night which did not interfere with the week's work.

The guard duty was an improvement on any previous encampment. Major J. H. Jarman, I. R. P., on the brigade staff, was detailed as instructor in this duty, and the results show the efficiency of

his work. I would respectfully call your attention to his report herewith forwarded.

There is still a lack of instruction on the part of many non-commissioned officers. They do not give as thorough study to this important duty as they should during the drill season. I think this could be remedied by a more thorough examination of these officers before they are nominated for the positions by their Captains.

The battalion drills were conducted with promptness, and as a rule, with excellent formations. Instructions generally good, in some cases a lack of clearness in explaining movements.

The company skirmish drills were fairly good as a whole, and in some instances excellent. There was still a lack of promptness on the part of the some companies, in moving out of their company streets after the call had been sounded.

No brigade drills were held this year, as I preferred to give commanding officers all the time possible to improve their commands in battalion work. At the request of the Commander-in-Chief that the organizations of the brigade be instructed in Grand Guard or outpost duty, I issued the following orders to the commanding officers of the four regiments and Fifth Battalion.

"You are hereby directed to instruct your command in Grand Guard or outpost duty, except such portion as may be detailed for duty in camp. The Guard will be mounted prepared for a duty of about four hours, and will be established as in an enemy's country, and under expectation of an attack from a brigade of infantry known to be about eight miles away at the time. Establish the Grand Guard on the west side of the camp, from the road running west from Gorton's mill on the right flank, to the line of the railroad on the south. The line of resistance will extend along the high bank on the east side of Manacock River. The number of divisions of the main guard, and the location, and the number and disposition of the other posts of the guard will be determined by you after reconnoissance."

The Fourth Regiment was sent out on Tuesday, the 20th, at 8 A. M.; the First Regiment on Tuesday, the 20th, at 2 P. M.; the Third Regiment on Wednesday, 21st, at 8 A. M.; the Second Regiment on Wednesday, 21st, at 2 P. M.; the Fifth Battalion on Thursday, 22d, at 8 A. M.

The regiments were sent out in this manner to give each complete organization an opportunity to learn the essential part of the duty, and to be instructed by their respective commanding officers. Maps were

furnished these officers. The duty was very well performed by each command, considering that it was the first attempt. The ground was well covered, and the officers showed quite a commendable efficiency in this duty, considering the short time they had had to prepare for it. Another year very much could be added to the problem, that would make it still more instructive. The report of Major C. L. Burdett, Engineer and Signal Officer, will give the details of this duty more fully, as he was instructed to inspect the ground after the guard was in position.

The brigade was reviewed by His Excellency Governor Bulkeley on Friday, the 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M. The ceremony was well performed by the troops, and received many high compliments from distinguished visitors present. The commands were given twenty minutes each for drill after the review. The First Regiment used the time in street riot drill, in which they are very proficient. The other regiments and battalion used the time in skirmish and other battalion drill in a very commendable manner. All did excellent work. The drill of the battery was an improvement over last year, and in many respects quite excellent.

The policing of the camp was generally satisfactory. The sanitary condition excellent.

The reports of the Surgeon-General and Medical Director will furnish detailed information on this subject; also, on the hospital service.

The new guard house is a model, and the improvements about the entrance to the camp are great additions to the excellent camp-ground. I would respectfully call your attention to report of Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector, in reference to gambling places just outside of the camp entrance.

A daily inspection of quarters was made this year at 8 A. M., a new feature in our camps. The inspections were made by staff officers detailed for that purpose, and I think was the means of bringing about much improvement in the appearance of the tents. The details of these inspections will be found in the excellent report of Lieut.-Col. J. T. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major C. L. Burdett, Engineer and Signal officer, and Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector.

There was a marked improvement in the quietness of the camp after taps. Staff officers were detailed to pass through the streets after taps to notice where the orders were best observed. I think this had a tendency to bring about the improvement noticed.

At my request Major-General Howard, commanding Division of Atlantic pursuant to instructions from Headquarters of the Army A. G. O., caused Sergeant Winfield Smith, Battery E, 5th Artillery, to be detailed to report to me at Camp Bulkeley as instructor in heavy artillery drill. A detail was made from Battery A for this instruction, same as last year. The result was about the same as in former years. There is some objection to detailing men from the organizations that we now have for this purpose. To detail infantry troops does not seem to result in permanent benefit, as they have no means of instruction during the drill season. What is needed is a heavy artillery company that can be provided with necessary implements for instruction or the adoption of some such plan as Major Burdett suggests in his report. This is an important matter for consideration, owing to the exposed condition of the south border of our State. Sergeant Smith rendered excellent service, and deserves favorable mention.

The camp was visited by many distinguished persons, among them being Governor Taft and Staff of Rhode Island, General Hawley, and members of our State Government and General Assembly.

I have had no occasion to change my opinion, so often expressed in my annual reports, in regard to brigade encampments. The more experience I have with them, the stronger becomes my conviction that they should be continued.

The camp was in fine condition when turned over to me on Monday. It improves each year, and with a few improvements in grading and fencing it will be nearly perfect. Transportation of the troops to and from camp was quite satisfactory.

The reorganization of the Signal and Hospital Corps is a decided improvement, and will be of permanent benefit.

The officers of the brigade have continued their zealous work through the year, and have done all in their power to lift the brigade to a higher standard. I desire to commend the officers of the brigade staff for the able manner in which they have assisted me in their respective departments.

I herewith enclose reports of Colonel Haven, commanding Third Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Charles L. Burdett, Engineer and Signal Officer; Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector; Major James H. Jarman, Inspector of Rifle Practice; marked D, A, E, B, and C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

[6.]

REPORTS OF COMMANDING AND FIELD OFFICERS C. N. G. REGARDING MAY PARADES, 1889.

Report of Colonel Wm. E. Cone, Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, C. N. G.,
HARTFORD, June 1, 1889.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that the following orders were issued from these headquarters in accordance with G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., c. s.

"I. In accordance with General Orders No. 8, A. G. O., c. s. company commanders are hereby directed to assemble their commands in fatigue uniform, for instruction in rifle practice, skirmish drill, and guard duty, on the following dates:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Company H, - | - | - | - | - | Tuesday, May 10th. |
| " G, - | - | - | - | - | Friday, " 17th. |
| " A, - | - | - | - | - | Monday, " 20th. |
| " B, - | - | - | - | - | Tuesday, " 21st. |
| " F, - | - | - | - | - | Wed'sday, " 22d. |
| " E, - | - | - | - | - | Friday, " 24th. |
| " K, - | - | - | - | - | Saturday, " 25th. |
| " D, - | - | - | - | - | Tuesday, " 28th. |
| Machine Gun Platoon, | - | - | - | - | Saturday, " 25th. |

"II. Companies will report with one day's rations at their respective rifle ranges, at 8.30 o'clock A. M., on the dates ordered, and no member of the command parading will absent himself from duty except by permission of the Field Officer in charge.

"III. Signal details will report for signal duty with their respective companies, and the Regimental Signal Officer will attend the parades of all companies having signal details, for the purpose of instructing the men in that duty.

"IV. Commanding officers will refer to Special Orders No. 7, R. H., dated May 13, 1887, and comply with the instructions contained therein in every particular.

I desire to call attention to the unserviceable condition of the Machine-Gun, and trust that the Platoon may be supplied with a new and serviceable one in season for the coming camp.

For further information I respectfully invite attention to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Major Smith, and Captain Houston, herewith submitted and marked A, B, C.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CONE,

Colonel.

Brig.-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

(Through Brigade Headquarters.)

"A."

HARTFORD, CONN., May 31, 1889.

COLONEL WILLIAM E. CONE,

Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

As Field Officer detailed by you to be present with Companies G, F, K, and Machine-Gun Platoon, on their respective field days, I have the honor to report :

COMPANY G.

This company, under command of Captain John Hickey, arrived at their rifle range at 8.45 A. M., Friday, May 17, 1889. Roll-call immediately after, showed present sixty-two, absent six. Total membership, sixty-eight. One of the absentees reported a few minutes later, making a total present during the day of sixty-three.

Rifle practice was immediately begun at both targets and continued throughout the day, up to about five o'clock. There being but one target at 300 and 400 yards, the work of qualifying at this range was necessarily somewhat slow, and I beg to recommend that additional facilities be provided for practice in this class. So much time was taken up in rifle practice that some of the other prescribed duties for the day had to be gone through with somewhat hurriedly, notably the guard duty, which followed the skirmish drill under command of Lieutenant Bissell.

The skirmish drill gave ample opportunity for the officer in command to prove his efficiency as an instructor, the company at first re-

quiring considerable explanation and instruction as to how to execute the various deployments, etc., but the Lieutenant was equal to the occasion, and as the result of his hour's labor had the satisfaction of seeing marked improvement in the performance of the various evolutions attempted. Some allowance must of course be made for the limited space afforded by the Armory drill floor to illustrate the skirmish drill to the best advantage, but the principles of it should be often explained and illustrated by taking two or three sets of fours and putting them through the deployments, etc., in presence of the rest of the company where there is not room for all to participate in the drill. The seeming lack of knowledge on the part of many of the men is only explainable by thinking that too little instruction had been given them in the Armory in this important duty.

The time left for guard duty (about half an hour) was too short to fully test the knowledge gained of this most important duty, but so far as I could judge, faithful instruction had been given by the officers, and generally remembered by those on post.

The appearance and conduct of the men, with few exceptions, was good, and the company is well officered. The high standing of this company during the past drill season attests its general excellence. The result of the day's practice at the targets showed twenty-nine qualified in second class, thirteen in third class, and sixteen in fourth class. Roll-call at 5.30 showed sixty-one present, two excused.

COMPANY F,

under command of Captain George B. Newton, arrived at the rifle range promptly at the appointed hour, 8.30 A. M., Wednesday, May 22, 1889, with forty-seven of its sixty-eight members. The determination of the Captain to have his command at the appointed place at the appointed time undoubtedly resulted in fewer being present at the roll-call, held immediately on arrival, than would otherwise have been the case, but the decision was a wise one, and the tardy ones will be likely to learn the lesson taught them. Many of the absentees reported very soon after roll-call, and at the mid-day roll-call sixty-one had reported for duty. Of the sixty-eight men in the company, sixty-six were present during the day.

Rifle practice was begun about 9 o'clock A. M. in the second class, and continued until about 2.30 P. M., when the practice was changed to the fourth and third classes, until the men in those classes were

qualified to shoot in the second class, when practice was resumed at that range.

The recruits were instructed during the morning in the manual and school of the soldier, by non-commissioned officers.

At 2.30 P. M., the company assembled for skirmish drill, under command of Lieutenant Louis B. Hubbard, which drill was continued until 3.30. The principles of the skirmish drill seemed to be well understood by the company, and the officer in charge gave evidence of his perfect familiarity with the drill, and ability to instruct, where instruction was necessary. The single exception I would make to this otherwise very satisfactory drill, was, in the tendency to too much talking in the ranks.

After a rest of half an hour the company assembled for guard duty, under command of Lieutenant Charles W. Newton, which duty was continued until 5.30 P. M. The usual routine of guard duty was observed, sentinels being posted around an imaginary camp, and instructed as to their duties in saluting, challenging, etc., they in turn being relieved by others under the direction of the corporals of the succeeding reliefs. Guard at the guard quarters was instructed as to turning out at the approach of an officer entitled to a parade of the guard, and the instruction thus given, both to sentinels on post, and to the guard, was verified by the Field Officer. The result was very satisfactory, nearly all giving evidence of careful and thorough instruction given by the officers and remembered by the men.

The result of the day's practice at the targets was as follows: Fifty-two qualified in the second class, eight in the third and eleven in the fourth class, a most excellent record.

I cannot speak too highly of the deportment and soldierly appearance of the members of this company throughout the day. Excellent officers, thorough instruction and discipline, and a gentlemanly and intelligent membership, combine to make for this company a very enviable record.

The company left the range at 5.40, and arrived at the armory at 6 o'clock, having well performed all the duties required of them.

COMPANY K,

under command of Captain Samuel O. Prentice, arrived at the rifle range in busses at the appointed hour, 8.30 A. M., Saturday, May 25, 1889. Roll-call on arrival showed fifty-four present, absent ten.

Total membership, sixty-four. None of the absentees reported during the day.

Rifle practice was immediately begun and continued throughout the day, first at 300 and 400 yards, and later at 100 and 200 yards; elementary instruction being given the recruits in the morning in the "school of the soldier," before they were called to the firing points for rifle practice.

At 1.45 P. M. the company, under command of Lieutenant Charles H. Slocum, assembled for instruction in guard duty, two reliefs being posted as sentinels, and their knowledge of guard duty verified by the field officer. Many of the answers given were satisfactory, but so many were unsatisfactory that I could but judge that this duty had been somewhat neglected the past drill season. The Lieutenant in charge was thoroughly efficient, and did everything possible to acquaint the men with their duties in the limited time that was allotted him. This duty was continued until 3.45 P. M.

At 4 o'clock the company re-assembled under command of Captain Prentice for skirmish drill, which was continued for three-quarters of an hour, the various evolutions prescribed for this drill being smoothly executed, and showing familiarity on the part of both officers and men. It was unfortunate that Saturday was chosen for this company's field day, as many of the men found it almost impossible to get away from business, and the attendance was less than it would have been otherwise.

The company made a good record in their rifle practice, forty-six qualified in second class, eight in third, and ten in fourth class.

The discipline of the company, the appearance and conduct of the members was excellent, and only a little work is needed on the part of the "recruiting committee" to bring it up to the figure of merit where it ought to stand.

The company left the range and marched to the Armory at 5.30 P. M. Roll-call at close of the day's duties showed present forty-seven, absent seventeen. The number excused from being present at the last roll-call was seven. Total present during the day fifty-four.

THE MACHINE GUN PLATOON

had their field day at same time and place as Company K, and under command of Lieutenant Henry Avery arrived at the range at 8.45 A. M. with eight of their nine men present, the absent member reporting for duty soon after.

Owing to their machine-gun being out of order and considered unsafe for use, the gun was not fired during the day, but the time was profitably spent in drill suited to the service, including sabre drill and rifle practice. The machine-gun should either be repaired or condemned before camp, as it is dangerous to use in its present condition, and occasioned some annoyance at the last camp by its failure to work properly.

The platoon has an able and efficient Lieutenant in command, and the work of the men I should judge was highly praiseworthy.

Eight of their number qualified in second-class rifle practice, two in the third, and two in the fourth. Their duties ended for the day at 5.30 P. M.

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge the faithful and efficient service rendered on each of the above field days by Captain James B. Houston, Inspector Rifle Practice, and Lieutenant Morris Penrose, Signal Officer.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. THOMPSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Regiment, C. N. G.

"B."

HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1889.

Colonel WILLIAM E. CONE,

Commanding First Regiment C. N. G. :

COLONEL :

As Field Officer, detailed by you to superintend Companies A, E, and D, on their respective field days, I have the honor to submit the following report :

COMPANY A.

FIELD DAY, May 23, 1889.

Company left armory at 8.10 A. M. ; arrived at rifle range, 8.35. Roll-call showed present three officers, six sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and thirty-two privates ; total fifty-one.

Absent, Musician Cook, Privates Benson, 2d, Brink, Burns, Cosgrove, Dooling, Friedl, Gutlin, Hotoph, King, Risley, Seymour, Stubenranch, Teweles, and Williams; total fifteen. Privates Cosgrove, Hotoph, and Seymour reported later in the morning, and were included in the morning report sent herewith.

The second-class men were ordered to report to Captain James B. Houston, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the Signal detail to Lieutenant Morris Penrose, Signal Officer. The second-class men commenced rifle practice at 300 and 400 yards immediately. The lower-class men were instructed in Guard and Sentry duty until 12 M., when dinner-call sounded, when the company was dismissed until 1.15 P. M., at which hour the assembly was sounded, and roll-call showed present three officers, six sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and thirty-five privates; total fifty-four. Absent, one musician and eleven privates.

In the afternoon the lower class men were sent to the firing point and practiced at 100 and 200 yards, — the remainder of the company being instructed in skirmish drill, which was well performed.

Two rounds of ammunition per man were used in volley firing by company at 200 yards, with good results; but owing to the damage to the frames of the targets by stray shots, only two volleys were fired, the targets not being arranged for volley firing.

A dress parade was given at 4.30, and the company left the range at 5.30 P. M. I desire to call attention to the general good conduct of the members of the company during the day, and the manner in which they performed their duties.

COMPANY E.

FIELD DAY, May 24, 1889.

Company left Armory at 8.45 A. M., and arrived at rifle range at 9.15. Roll-call showed present three officers, six sergeants, seven corporals, three musicians, and forty privates; total, fifty-nine. Absent, Corporal Waddell, Privates Bell, Basney, Leonard, and Swanston; total, five. Private Swanston reported later.

The second-class men were sent to the firing point under charge of Captain James B. Houston, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the Signal details of this company, including the details from Company D (Privates Whitney and Goodrich), reported to Lieutenant Morris Penrose, Signal Officer.

The arrangements of the targets at this range being very imperfect, it was found impossible to use both targets by the second class men. The 100 and 200-yards target was used during the day by the lower-class men, and the 500-yard target by the second-class men; there being but one frame on each target, the firing was necessarily

very slow, and much valuable time was lost. The entire day was devoted to rifle practice, it being found impossible to qualify the men fast enough to enable them to be instructed in guard and skirmish duty as per orders. No shooting could be done at 400 yards until all the men in the second class had qualified at 300 yards. The company was dismissed by the Captain from 12 M. to 1.15 P. M.

General Orders No. 4, ordered the men to report with one day's rations at their respective rifle ranges, and the men should have been required to bring their rations with them. Roll-call at 1.15 P. M. showed present, three officers, six sergeants, seven corporals, three musicians, and forty-one privates ; total, sixty.

I would respectfully call attention to the unsafe condition of this range — the butt behind the 500-yard target not being sufficiently large, nor elevated to a proper height about the target. Many shots go over the hill which should be stopped by a proper sized butt, erected behind the target. At the 200-yard target there was no protection against stray shots, and complaint was made during the day by people living beyond the range of the shots that came uncomfortably near them. The hill behind this target is composed of flinty rock without any covering of earth, and the bullets after passing through the targets, glance and go over the hill for a long distance, making it very dangerous for parties living in that vicinity.

COMPANY D.

FIELD DAY, May 28, 1889.

Being unable on account of business engagements to personally superintend the field day of this company, I detailed Lieutenant Morris Penrose to act for me, and herewith submit his report.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 31, 1889.

Major THOMAS M. SMITH,

First Regiment C. N. G. :

MAJOR :

In accordance with instructions, I reported at the Rifle Range at New Britain, on Tuesday, May 28, 1889, on the occasion of the field day of Company D.

The morning roll-call showed present for duty fifty-nine men. Absent, one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates. The sergeant, First Sergeant George M. Caswell, was excused from duty on surgeon's

certificate of sickness. Of the privates, two, the Signal detail, had reported for duty with Company E, upon their field day, in accordance with orders, leaving one corporal and five privates absent without leave.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the postponement of the field day on account of bad weather, the company was held in the armory until 9.45 A. M., when it proceeded to the range, arriving at 10 A. M. The target facilities there proved wholly inadequate. The firing at the short-range target was dangerous in the extreme, and upon complaint being made, no shots were fired at this range after noon. This threw the entire practice in the different classes upon one target; progress was necessarily slow, and the entire day devoted to rifle practice.

Yours, very respectfully,

MORRIS PENROSE,

First Lieutenant and Signal Officer, First Regt. C. N. G.

As I have already called your attention to the unsafe condition of this rifle range, I would suggest that proper means be taken to put the range in a safe condition before any more practice is ordered, and before any accident occurs.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS M. SMITH,

Major First Regiment C. N. G.

"C."

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, C. N. G.,

HARTFORD, June 1, 1889.

COLONEL :

In accordance with General Orders No. 4, Regimental Headquarters, c. s., I attended the Spring parade of each of the companies of this command, excepting Company B. The results of the Rifle Practice on these days are given in consolidated report, enclosed.

These results are not as satisfactory as I had been led to hope for, and while some of the companies did well, others did not, the new men especially giving no evidence of having had any instruction in aiming and sighting; as the result, a great deal of time had to be devoted to this that might have been used for work at the longer

ranges, if instruction had been given at the armory. If company officers would give a little time to these drills during the winter, and get the men accustomed to the recoil of the gun, by using the armory ranges, we would see a great difference in the number of men qualifying, both in the Spring and Fall.

Company D suffered on account of range facilities, shooting at the shorter range having to be abandoned early, because of complaints from people living beyond.

Lieutenant Penrose, when not occupied with his special work, was of much assistance in helping the men along in the shooting.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. HOUSTON,

Captain and I. R. P. First Regiment C. N. G.

Colonel WILLIAM E. CONE,

Commanding First Regiment C. N. G.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

REPORT OF FIELD DAY RIFLE PRACTICE, MAY 10, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 1889.

| CLASS. | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualifi d. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | | Qualified. Failed. | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|--|
| | A | | B | | D | | E | | F | | G | | H | | K | | M - G. P. | | TOTAL. | | | |
| Second,..... | 32 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 52 | 3 | 29 | 6 | 27 | 27 | 46 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 277 | 69 | | |
| Third, | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 82 | 35 | | |
| Fourth, | 8 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 99 | 16 | | |
| Total,.... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 458 | 120 | | |

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. HOUSTON,

Captain and I. R. P. First Regiment C. N. G.

HARTFORD, June 1, 1889.

Report of Major Wm. F. Bidwell, Third Regiment, C. N. G.

NORWICH, CONN., May 25, 1889.

Colonel GEORGE HAVEN,

Commanding Third Regiment C. N. G.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Field Officer, detailed by General Order No. 2, Regimental Headquarters, April 24, 1889, to superintend Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and Machine-Gun Platoon, on their respective Field days.

COMPANY D.

Under Captain Frederick E. St. Clare, this company reported at rifle range at New London, May 6, 1889, at 7.53 A. M. The company roll-book showed sixty-three men on the roll. Roll-call showed forty-eight men present, fifteen absent, viz. : Sergeant James Elliott, Jr.; Corporals George T. Pimer, Jr., Edwin C. Morgan; Privates, Daniel J. Buckley, Frederic L. Champion, Charles F. Morgan, Frederick A. Poole, George H. DeGarmo, William A. Custer. These men were all at work out of town, also Private William R. Beach, death in family. Patrick T. Feeley, Cassius A. Harding, Charles W. Blake, George G. Rogers, and William H. White, absent without leave. The recruits were immediately sent to firing point, and instructed in rifle practice; they were then taken by Second Lieutenant M. Wilson Dart, and instructed in guard duty by the field officer. In the meantime the third-class men were sent to firing point and given two chances to make qualifying score; after that to second-class firing point, and the practice continued until 2.30 P. M., with the following results :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 8 |

The afternoon was devoted to skirmish drill and guard duty, the latter being fairly well performed. Skirmish drill was very good, and showed good instruction and much practice.

COMPANY I,

Under Captain George M. Cole, reported at rifle range, New London, on Tuesday, May 7, 1889, at 7.25 A. M. The company showed fifty-eight men present, absent six, viz. : Sergeant Alfred B. Hazard,

Private Alvin S. Darling, out of State. Privates Henry L. Bissell, Addison F. Bishop, Elmer Johnston, and Charles W. Rudd, absent without leave.

The recruits and fourth-class men were immediately sent to firing point, and instructed in rifle practice. They were then taken by Second Lieutenant Prince, and instructed in guard duty by the field officer. In the meantime the third-class men were sent to firing point, after that second-class, and practice continued until 2 P. M., no time being taken for dinner. The result of rifle practice closed as follows :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 23 |

The afternoon was devoted to skirmish drill and guard duty. The skirmish drill was good ; the men seemed to understand the bugle-call, — this drill was done with the bugle — very few verbal commands being given. The discipline of this company is very good.

COMPANY A,

Under Captain Michael J. Roach, reported at rifle range, New London, Wednesday, May 8, 1889, at 7.45 A. M. The company-rolls showed fifty-seven men. Roll-call showed fifty present, seven absent, viz. : Sergeant William F. Dahill ; Privates Thomas Callahan, Richard M. Dealy, Edward Leahy, William Redden, and Patrick Shea, out of town at work. Private Frank Risley absent without leave.

Recruits and fourth-class men were sent to firing point, and instructed in rifle practice. The recruits were then taken in hand by Second Lieutenant Edward R. May, and instructed in guard duty by the field officer. In the meantime the third-class men were sent to firing point, and given two chances to make qualifying score. The practice continued until 2 P. M., with the following result :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 33 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 3 |

The afternoon was spent in skirmish drill and guard duty. At 4.30 had a guard movement, which was very well done. The officers showed much study, and the men are very well instructed.

THIRD MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

The Platoon under Second Lieutenant Charles F. Holt, reported at rifle range, New London, Thursday, May 9, 1889, at 7.30 A. M. Roll-call showed every man present. The fourth-class men went to the firing point, later to the third and second class, with the following results for the day :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 3 |

After a short rest commenced the target shooting with Machine-gun, with the following results :

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 9 |

The remainder of the day was spent in sabre drill and manual with the pistol, also field drill with the gun. The organization, small as it is, contains excellent material, and reflects great credit on its commander, and the regiment has every reason to take great pride in them.

COMPANY B,

Under Captain Daniel Keleher, reported at rifle range, Pawcatuck, Saturday, May 11, 1889, at 7.30 A. M.

There were sixty-six names on the company roll-book, of which fifty-one were present, fifteen absent, viz.: Corporal Francis J. McKenna; Musician, Patrick D. Roach; Privates William J. Collins, William Cleary, Patrick Corcoran, Daniel Kelliher, John E. McGowan, James Murphy, Thomas F. McMahon, John T. Mallon, Philip Monehan, Michael Murphy, and Richard J. Owens; John J. Shea, out of town at work; Michael E. Keegan, confined to the house sick.

The morning was stormy with continued showers, but the men, nothing daunted, commenced the rifle practice in the fourth class under Captain Thomas H. Allen, I. R. P. This class consisted mostly of recruits. After having a chance to qualify, they were moved to third class, and then to second. This practice was continued until 2 P. M., with the following results :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 13 |

The afternoon was spent in skirmish drill and guard duty. The company showed that they had done hard work. The absence of so many men was caused by being unable to obtain work in the place for the time being.

COMPANY C,

Under Captain Irving E. Hill, reported at rifle range, Norwich, Tuesday, May 14, 1889, at 7.30 A. M.

Company roll-book showed sixty-five men on the roll. Roll-call showed sixty-three present, two absent, viz.: Private Charles F. Buxton, out-of-town, residence unknown, and Joseph Kiernan, absent without leave. Fourth class men were immediately sent to firing point, and instructed in rifle practice, thence to the third and second class. Practice continued until 2 P. M., with results as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 30 |

The afternoon was devoted to skirmish drill and guard duty. The skirmish drill was excellently performed, the commands being given by the bugle, and the men understood every call. The guard duty was very well done, and the men showed that they had been thoroughly instructed in the duties. This is the only company which has the regulation leggins in our regiment, and adds greatly to the appearance of the uniform.

COMPANY F,

Under Captain John Armstrong, reported at their armory, at Danielsonville, on Monday, May 20, 1889, at 7.30 A. M. Company roll-book showed fifty-two men. Roll-call showed, present forty-eight, absent four, viz.: Privates Patrick Dwyer, Thomas W. Henry, George E. Randall, and Earl C. Simmons, out of the State. Owing to the rain the company was obliged to stay in the armory. The morning was spent in instruction in guard duty by the field officer. At 11.30, the weather being more favorable, they marched to the rifle range, and began the rifle practice, and continued until 4 P. M., with the following result:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 11 |

From 4 to 6 P. M. was devoted to skirmish drill, which was very well done.

COMPANY G,

Under Captain Clinton A. Winslow, owing to the storm, met in the armory on May 21st, 1889, at 7.30 A. M. Roll-call showed, present fifty-four, absent six. Total on roll, sixty. The absentees were, Frank H. Brown, Jr., Musician, absent without leave ; Private William L. French, sick ; Alphonse King, Fred N. Moffitt, Adelard Morse, and Herbert A. Perrin, out of State. The morning was spent in company drill and instruction in guard duty. The rain having ceased, the company left their armory for the range at 1.30 P. M.

The fourth-class men went to the firing point and were instructed in rifle practice, thence to the third and second class. The practice continued until 5.30 P. M., with the following result :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 25 |

The skirmish drill began and continued until 7.30, and was very well done.

COMPANY E,

Under Captain John E. Morrison, reported at rifle range, Williamantic, at 7.30 A. M., Wednesday, May 22, 1889. Company roll-book showed fifty-nine names on the roll ; present at roll-call fifty-one, absent eight, viz. : Sergeant Andrew Faulds, Corporal Michael Conway, Private Orlanda G. Strongman, and George B. Taylor, out of town at work. Patrick Fitzgerald, James McCallum, James H. Maxwell, absent without leave ; Private Timothy Malone, in jail.

Fourth-class men were sent to firing point, thence to third and second class. In the meantime the recruits were taken in hand by Lieutenant Martin Heffernan, and instructed by field officer in guard duty ; this continued until 2 P. M. The afternoon was devoted to skirmish drill and guard duty. The skirmish drill was very well done, and showed good instruction. This being the first time that Captain Morrison had command of the company, the duties were well done. Rifle practice at close of day, as follows :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Qualified at 100 yards, | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Qualified at 200 yards, | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Qualified at 300 and 400 yards, | - | - | - | - | 12 |

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BIDWELL,

Major Third Regiment C. N. G.

Report of Major Frank M. Welch, Commanding Fifth Battalion, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BATTALION,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
BRIDGEPORT, May 31, 1889.

Brig.-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

In compliance with General Orders No. 8, A. G. O., c. s., I have the honor to submit the report of the May parade of the companies of this Battalion on the following dates :

Company B, Tuesday, May 7th.
Company A, Monday, May 20th.
Company C, Monday, May 27th.

I attended the parades in person.

COMPANY B

reported at the rifle range early, and under the skillful direction of Captain James B. Houston, I. R. P., First Regiment, C. N. G., a good five hours' work was done at rifle practice, and with good results.

Guard mounting, skirmish drill, and company movements were practiced during the remainder of the day.

Number present for duty, fifty-nine.

Time devoted to drill, five hours.

Time devoted to rifle practice, five hours.

COMPANY A

reported early at the armory ready for a full day's field work, but much to their disgust, a steady downpour of rain effectually prevented their leaving the armory during the entire day, except for a few minutes in the afternoon, when they were obliged to return, but good use was made of the day indoors.

Captain Andrew Allen, I. R. P., Second Regiment, C. N. G., was present, and the men were given much profitable instruction in what pertains to the use of the rifle, aiming, sighting, etc. Guard duty, skirmish drill, and company movements completed the day's duty.

Number present for duty, fifty-two.

Time devoted to rifle instruction, five hours.

Time devoted to drill, five hours.

COMPANY C

was early at the armory ready to march out on time, but as in the case of Company A, a severe rainstorm, which continued during the entire day, prevented them from proceeding to the range, but the best possible use was made of the day in the armory. The forenoon was taken up in instructions in the aiming, sighting, and holding of the piece, and estimating distances; the afternoon was devoted to guard, skirmish, platoon, and company movements.

Number present for duty, fifty-one.

Time devoted to rifle instruction, four hours.

Time devoted to drill, six hours.

Under the direction of the Signal Sergeant, Fifth Battalion, C. N. G., who was present in accordance with Special Order No. 3, Battalion Headquarters, c. s., the signal details of the different companies performed each a full day's duty, and satisfactory results were obtained.

The general condition of the companies of the battalion is good, the uniforms and equipments are in good condition, and prompt and respectful obedience to commands, and a desire to improve, seems to be the rule.

Very respectfully,

FRANK M. WELCH,

Major Commanding Fifth Battalion, C. N. G.

Report of Captain Arthur S. Fowler, Commanding Battery A, C. N. G.

GUILFORD, CONN., May 31, 1889.

Brigadier-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

[THROUGH BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.]

GENERAL:

In pursuance of General Order No. 8, A. G. O., dated Hartford, April 11, 1889, I attended the parades of 1st and 2d Platoons, Battery A, C. N. G., and most respectfully submit the following report:

The Second Platoon, Lieutenant James T. Reynolds commanding, paraded May 11th. Two officers and thirty-seven enlisted men re-

ported for duty, only one man absent. It rained very hard in the morning, so that it was unfit to hitch up.

A drill was held in the armory, which showed plainly that the drill season had not been in vain.

About eleven o'clock it stopped raining, teams were hitched up, and a short drill held. After dinner the platoon proceeded to Pawson Park for target practice. The target was placed on a little island, estimated at one and a quarter miles from shore. One shell was put through the target, another cut the pole holding it, and still another passed under it.

The sights to the guns of both platoons in my judgment are poor. If they were better, perhaps the battery could show a better record, yet we can hardly expect good shooting from men who have no practice and a very limited amount of ammunition.

The First Platoon, Lieutenant William H. Lee commanding, paraded May 18th. Two officers and twenty-six enlisted men were present, five absent. The day was fine, and a good long drill was held in the forenoon, the platoon being all ready to move out a few minutes after eight o'clock. After dinner a target shoot was held, the range being about a mile. Four shells passed through the target and seven under it. All the best shooting was performed during the last of the practice, showing that had they more ammunition no doubt better results would have been attained.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR S. FOWLER,

Captain Battery A.

[7.]

REPORTS OF BRIGADE INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

"A."

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 18, 1889.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

State of Connecticut :

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of rifle practice for the year 1889.

I believe it would add very much to the efficiency of the National Guard, if armory practice should become generally adopted, and also be required. I find that the supervision of practice by the Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice is thorough and helpful, but the men need preliminary instruction, and the recruits in most instances show an entire lack of it. To send men to the range for field practice who have never had the slightest instruction in the principles of position and aiming, is a waste of time. Commanders of companies should, at least once in each month during the drill season, instruct their commands in rifle practice. The instruction should be according to paragraphs 165 and 167, Upton's Infantry Tactics ; it is essential that the interest of the soldier be obtained and held. I should recommend that each drill be limited to not more than thirty minutes, and that the company be divided into squads. The squads should be taught by the non-commissioned officers, the company officers passing from squad to squad, examining and superintending the instruction. This will necessitate the proper instruction first of the non-commissioned officers themselves, a most essential and important thing to accomplish. The instructor should explain the different kinds of sights, viz. : Fine sight—when the point of the front sight is just seen through the notch of the rear sight, the effect of which is to shoot low ; full sight—when the whole of the wedged-shaped portion of the front sight is seen through the notch on the rear sight, the effect of which is to shoot high ; half-sight—when but half the front sight is seen.

In the sighting drill one of the black pasters, used in marking out

shot-holes, pasted on a sheet of paper, will make a good bullseye. The eye should be fixed on the mark, and not on the front-sight. Particular attention should be paid to this rule, as beginners are apt to fix the eye on the front-sight and not on the mark.

Recruits should be thoroughly instructed in their squad drills in all these particulars before they are allowed to drill with the company. It should be as much a part of their instruction as the rest of the "School of the Soldier." They should be particularly instructed in the manner of holding the piece. Captain Blunt's instructions direct that "the rifle should be held firmly against the shoulder, and the man brought to understand that when this is done the recoil will be felt only as a pressure tending to turn the body, instead of as a blow so quickly given that the shoulder does not readily yield to its influence, and is, in consequence, often slightly bruised." If the men are taught to support the recoil by pressing the butt firmly against the shoulder with the right hand, there will be no bruising or laming of the shoulder. I desire to urge the adoption of a new design for State decorations, of better material and workmanship than the ones issued last year.

I forward herewith a list of sharpshooters and marksmen in the brigade, and their scores, together with the figure of merit of each organization. The highest individual scores in each organization are as follows :

| | 200 yards. | 500 yards. | Total. |
|--|------------|------------|--------|
| First Regiment, Captain George B. Newton, Co. F, . | 21 | 25 | 46 |
| Second Regiment, Private R. W. Kirke, M.-G. P., . | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| Third Regiment, Sergeant C. A. Miller, Co. I, . | 24 | 22 | 46 |
| Fourth Regiment, Corporal E. N. Beach, Co. G, . | 23 | 24 | 47 |
| Fifth Battalion, Surgeon W. H. Donaldson, . | 20 | 19 | 39 |

The First Regiment qualified in the year 1888, 171 men ; in 1889, 114. Loss of 57.

The Second Regiment qualified in 1888, 221 men ; in 1889, 240. Gain of 19.

The Third Regiment qualified in 1888, 83 men ; in 1889, 121. Gain of 38.

The Fourth Regiment qualified in 1888, 150 men ; in 1889, 110. Loss of 40.

The Fifth Battalion qualified in 1888, 28 men ; in 1889, 8. Loss of 20.

The most noticeable gain is shown in Company I, Second Regiment. Last year this company qualified 25 men, with a figure of merit of 43.69 ; this year 62 men, with a figure of merit, 80.29. If every company in the brigade had taken hold of the work in as energetic a manner, we should have made a record to be proud of.

The following is the figure of merit by company :

BRIGADE STAFF, 79.23.

FIRST REGIMENT.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Field and Staff, 15.54. | Co. A, 51.98. | Co. B, 38.92. |
| Co. D, . . . 29.83. | Co. E, 44.63. | Co. F, 70.15. |
| Co. G, . . . 45.09. | Co. H, 38.15. | Co. K, 59.84. |
| First Machine-Gun Platoon, 66.67. | First Signal Corps, 47.00. | |
| Regimental Figure of Merit, 46.16. | | |

SECOND REGIMENT.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Field and Staff, 82.85. | Co. A, 58.21. | Co. B, 38.09. |
| Co. C, . . . 68.55. | Co. D, 33.97. | Co. E, 30.44. |
| Co. F, . . . 61.75. | Co. G, 23.54. | Co. H, 10.00. |
| Co. I, . . . 80.29. | Co. K, 47.90. | |
| Second Machine-Gun Platoon, 58.89. | Second Signal Corps, 0. | |
| Regimental Figure of Merit, 45.73. | | |

THIRD REGIMENT.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Field and Staff, 65.38. | Co. A, 21.53. | Co. B, 45.83. |
| Co. C, . . . 40.14. | Co. D, 42.13. | Co. E, 37.67. |
| Co. F, . . . 41.80. | Co. G, 56.11. | Co. I, 54.34. |
| Third Machine-Gun Platoon, 56.66. | Third Signal Corps, o. | |
| Regimental Figure of Merit, 41.96. | | |

FOURTH REGIMENT.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Field and Staff, 57.05. | Co. B, 41.77. | Co. C, 60.64. |
| Co. D, . . . 16.76. | Co. E, 47.09. | Co. F, 26.40. |
| Co. G, . . . 30.72. | Co. I, 0. | Co. K, 0. |
| Fourth Machine-Gun Platoon, 60 00. | Fourth Signal Corps, 0. | |
| Regimental Figure of Merit, 30.95. | | |

FIFTH BATTALION.

Co. A, 18.57.

Co. B, o.

Co. C, o.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. JARMAN,

Major and Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, C. N. G.

"B."

HARTFORD, CONN., October 26, 1889.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

State of Connecticut:

SIR :

In accordance with General Orders No. 19, A.-G. O., c. s., I have the honor to submit the following report :

The State Rifle Match was held October 23d, at the Second Regiment Range, Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn. The weather could not have been more inauspicious for rifle shooting ; it was very cold, and the wind blew a gale directly in the face of the marksmen, and constantly varied. The northeast wind blowing with tremendous force made it a difficult task to put on the pasteboard targets, which occasioned considerable delay in starting. The range was opened for practice at 9.50 A. M., and closed to put on fresh targets at 11 A. M. The range officers immediately proceeded to the butts to hasten the placing of the new targets in position.

One of the four wooden frames at the 500-yard butt was blown off by the wind and broken, so that it could not be used. When the targets were in position, the team captains drew lots for the order of shooting. Entries for the match had been received from each of the organizations that were entitled to enter a team, viz. : First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments, and the Fifth Battalion. Conditions were twelve men, seven shots, each at 200 and 500 yards. Position standing at 200 yards ; prone at 500 yards.

The scores were as follows :

FIRST REGIMENT.

| NAME. | 200 yards. | Total. | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| Capt. G. B. Newton, Co. F.,... | 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 | 29 | 3 5 4 3 4 5 3 | 27 | 56 |
| Sergeant G. W. Ripley, Co. F.,... | 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 | 29 | 4 5 3 4 4 5 5 | 30 | 59 |
| Capt. D. W. P. Preston, Co. K, | 3 3 2 3 3 4 4 | 22 | 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 | 32 | 54 |
| Sergeant A. Collins, Co. H.,... | 5 0 3 4 3 2 3 | 20 | 0 2 3 2 4 0 4 | 15 | 35 |
| Capt. J. B. Houston, I. R. P.,... | 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 | 24 | 4 5 5 2 4 4 4 | 28 | 52 |
| Corp. F. H. Smith, Co. F.,... | 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 | 26 | 3 4 4 5 4 2 5 | 27 | 53 |
| Priv. T. A. Kimberly, Co. K.,... | 4 4 3 3 3 4 5 | 26 | 2 3 0 4 2 5 4 | 20 | 46 |
| Capt. W. H. McLean, Co. H.,... | 4 3 3 4 4 2 4 | 24 | 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 | 30 | 54 |
| 1st Sgt. W. H. Thompson, Co. H, | 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 | 27 | 4 0 5 3 3 3 4 | 22 | 49 |
| 1st Lieut. A. W. Green, P. M.,... | 5 4 3 3 3 3 4 | 25 | 2 3 4 3 4 4 5 | 25 | 50 |
| Capt. A. L. Thompson, Co. E.,... | 5 4 3 4 2 5 3 | 26 | 3 2 4 2 3 2 4 | 20 | 46 |
| 1st Lieut. Morris Penrose, S. C., | 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 | 26 | 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 | 31 | 57 |
| Grand Totals,..... | ..... | 304 | ..... | 307 | 611 |

Captain JAMES B. HOUSTON, *Team Captain.*

Lieutenant J. J. KENNEDY, 2d Regt.,

W. B. McDONALD, Armorer, 1st Regt., } *Official*
} *Scorers.*

SECOND REGIMENT.

| NAMES. | 200 yards. | Total. | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1st Lieut. M. Creed, Co. C.,.... | 5 4 3 4 3 3 4 | 26 | 4 3 5 2 3 3 4 | 24 | 50 |
| Priv. M. O'Connor, Co. C.,.... | 2 5 3 4 2 4 3 | 23 | 3 3 4 5 3 4 5 | 27 | 50 |
| Corp. A. F. Laudensack, Co. B, | 4 4 2 4 0 4 4 | 22 | 4 3 3 5 4 4 5 | 28 | 50 |
| Corp. L. D. Kappeler, Co. D.,... | 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 | 26 | 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 | 29 | 55 |
| 1st Lieut. R. M. Walker, Co. E, | 3 5 3 4 4 5 3 | 27 | 5 4 5 0 5 4 0 | 23 | 50 |
| Priv. J. W. Landon, Co. E.,.... | 3 3 4 5 4 3 4 | 26 | 3 5 4 0 2 5 3 | 22 | 48 |
| Corp. W. A. Goldsmith, Co. A, | 3 3 4 5 4 0 5 | 24 | 4 2 5 4 4 5 5 | 29 | 53 |
| 2d Lieut. H. Norton, Jr., Co. K, | 3 4 4 5 4 4 3 | 27 | 5 3 4 4 4 2 0 | 22 | 49 |
| Priv. W. J. Bolger, Co. G.,.... | 3 3 4 3 3 5 4 | 25 | 5 3 3 3 3 5 3 | 25 | 50 |
| Priv. J. Cumming, Co. I.,..... | 3 0 5 3 3 4 5 | 23 | 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 | 29 | 52 |
| Sergt. Z. P. Beach, Co. K., | 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 | 24 | 4 2 4 4 4 3 5 | 26 | 50 |
| Capt. G. G. LaBarnes, Co. K.,... | 3 3 5 4 4 3 3 | 25 | 4 5 5 5 4 3 3 | 29 | 54 |
| Grand Totals,..... | ..... | 298 | ..... | 313 | 611 |

Captain GEORGE G. LA BARNES, *Team Captain.*Private W. E. LANE, 1st Regt., } *Official*
2d Lieut. W. H. SEARS, 2d Regt., } *Scorers.*

THIRD REGIMENT.

| NAMES. | 200 yards. | Total. | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| Priv. W. P. White, Co. G, | 3 4 5 3 3 4 4 | 26 | 4 4 4 4 3 4 2 | 25 | 51 |
| Sergt.-Major D. Conner, | 3 3 0 3 2 5 3 | 19 | 3 2 0 3 4 3 5 | 20 | 39 |
| 1st Lieut. C. Bransfield, Co. B., | 3 4 3 3 5 4 4 | 26 | 4 4 2 2 3 4 5 | 24 | 50 |
| Q.-M. Sergt. H. B. Hatton, Co. C., | 4 4 3 4 5 3 2 | 25 | 5 3 5 5 4 5 3 | 30 | 55 |
| 1st Sergt. C. A. Miner, Co. I, ... | 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 | 23 | 2 5 3 3 4 3 5 | 25 | 48 |
| Corp. E. L. Crowell, Co. D, | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 28 | 3 5 3 2 3 4 4 | 24 | 52 |
| Corp. J. A. Malona, Co. I, | 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 | 30 | 5 3 5 4 5 2 4 | 28 | 58 |
| 1st Sgt. F. H. Tourtellote, Co. G, | 4 5 4 3 3 3 4 | 26 | 5 2 3 4 5 3 5 | 27 | 53 |
| Priv. A. S. Darling, Co. I, | 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 | 25 | 5 3 4 4 3 4 0 | 23 | 48 |
| Priv. A. D. McIntyre, Co. G, ... | 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 | 25 | 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 | 31 | 56 |
| Priv. A. W. Withey, Co. G, | 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 | 23 | 0 2 2 4 5 3 2 | 18 | 41 |
| 2d Lieut. C. F. Holt, M.-G. P., .. | 2 4 4 3 4 3 4 | 24 | 5 0 2 5 5 0 3 | 20 | 44 |
| Grand Totals, ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | 295 | 595 |

Sergeant F. H. TOURTELLOTE, *Team Captain.*

Private W. D. McFADDEN, 4th Regt.,
 (At 200 yards.) Captain T. H. ALLEN, I. R. P., 3d Regt., } *Official*
 (At 500 yards.) Colonel GEORGE HAVEN, 3d Regt., } *Scorers.*

FOURTH REGIMENT.

| NAMES. | 200 yards. | Total. | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| Sergt.-Major G. E. Derrick, | 3 3 2 3 4 4 4 | 23 | 0 2 3 2 3 5 2 | 17 | 40 |
| Sergt. W. E. Glenn, Co. B, | 2 3 3 3 4 2 4 | 21 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Priv. D. McFayden, Co. B, | 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 | 28 | 4 5 4 3 5 3 3 | 27 | 55 |
| Priv. S. P. Baker, Co. C, | 2 2 2 4 3 5 3 | 21 | 5 2 2 0 4 3 2 | 18 | 39 |
| Corp. F. A. Waldron, Co. C, ... | 4 4 0 3 0 4 0 | 15 | 3 5 5 2 3 5 0 | 23 | 38 |
| Priv. W. A. Pratt, Co. C, | 4 5 3 3 3 4 3 | 25 | 3 4 0 4 4 3 3 | 21 | 46 |
| Priv. I. F. Wardwell, Co. C, ... | 0 0 4 4 4 3 3 | 18 | 0 0 0 5 2 5 4 | 16 | 34 |
| 2d Lieut. A. Cramond, Co. C, ... | 4 3 5 0 3 3 0 | 18 | 5 5 4 3 4 3 5 | 29 | 47 |
| Priv. E. F. W. Gillespie, Co. C, | 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 | 29 | 2 3 4 4 3 0 4 | 20 | 49 |
| Priv. A. E. Johnson, Co. C, | 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 | 29 | 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 | 31 | 60 |
| Sergt. E. Northnagle, M.-G. P., | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 28 | 4 5 4 4 3 3 5 | 28 | 56 |
| Sergt. G. W. Kerr, Co. B, | 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 | 27 | 4 3 3 4 5 5 4 | 28 | 55 |
| Grand Totals, ..... | ..... | 282 | ..... | 258 | 540 |

Captain SAMUEL C. KINGMAN, *Team Captain.*

Captain THOMAS H. ALLEN, I. R. P., 3d Regt., } *Official*
 Private L. P. BAKER, 4th Regt., } *Scorers.*

FIFTH BATTALION.

| NAMES. | 200 yards. | Total. | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| Capt. D. S. Lathrop, Co. A,.... | 2 3 4 3 3 0 3 | 18 | 4 3 3 3 2 3 3 | 21 | 39 |
| Capt. L. E. Seymour, Co. B,... | 0 4 3 3 2 4 4 | 20 | 4 5 0 3 3 4 0 | 19 | 39 |
| Priv. P. Banta, Co. A,..... | 2 0 4 3 0 2 0 | 11 | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 | 13 |
| Corp. A. E. Thomas, Co. A,... | 0 5 2 2 3 3 3 | 18 | 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 | 4 | 22 |
| 1st Lt. W. H. Donaldson, A. S., | Absent. | | Absent. | | |
| 1st Lt. E. W. Freeman, Co. B,... | 4 3 0 3 0 2 0 | 12 | 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 | 22 | 34 |
| Capt. C. S. Tatten, Adjutant,... | 2 3 3 3 3 0 3 | 17 | 0 2 2 5 0 2 0 | 11 | 28 |
| 1st Lieut. G. Saulsbury, S. C.,... | 0 5 3 0 3 3 3 | 17 | 0 5 2 5 0 4 3 | 19 | 36 |
| Priv. J. O. Jones, Co. A,..... | 3 3 0 4 3 4 4 | 21 | 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 | 5 | 26 |
| Corp. E. E. Randall, Co. B,.... | 0 5 4 2 3 0 4 | 18 | 5 4 4 3 2 4 2 | 24 | 42 |
| Corp. J. R. Cannon, Co. A,.... | 0 0 3 3 4 3 3 | 16 | 2 4 2 3 5 4 3 | 23 | 39 |
| Priv. J. C. Moore, Co. A,..... | 4 3 4 2 3 3 4 | 23 | 5 2 4 5 3 5 3 | 27 | 50 |
| Grand Totals, ..... | ..... | 191 | ..... | 177 | 368 |

Captain D. S. LATHROP, *Team Captain.*

Lieutenant H. J. THAYER, 3d Regt., } *Official*

Private L. P. BAKER, 4th Regt., } *Scorers.*

The wind greatly interfered with the shooting, and the scores were undoubtedly smaller on that account. The targets were quite close together, and several shots were fired on the wrong target, which according to the rules that governed the match were scored as misses.

Under the rules of the National Rifle Association of America, deciding ties, the Second Regiment wins the first prize by reason of having made the largest score at the longest range.

The prizes should be awarded as follows: First prize, the State Cup, with medal to each member of the team, to the Second Regiment — won in 1888 by First Regiment, score 645. Second prize, bronze bas-relief of General Grant, to the First Regiment — won in 1888 by Second Regiment, score 626. Third prize, bronze statuette, Roman Soldier (new this year), to the Third Regiment.

Major T. Attwater Barnes, acted as referee in place of General Stephen R. Smith, who was too ill to attend the match. Major Barnes most faithfully attended to his duty throughout the disagreeable day.

Much hard work was done by Captain Ford, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Regiment, in making the necessary preparations for the match. General Graham, Lieut.-Colonel Elliott, Majors Hayden, Wellman, and Allen, Captain Parker, and Sergeant Burwell, of the

Brigade Staff, rendered valuable assistance. The surgeons on duty were Lieut.-Colonel C. Purdy Lindsley, Brigade Medical Director, and Major John M. Benedict, Surgeon Second Regiment. Colonels Watson, Haven, and Doherty were also present, and Major Welles of the Second Regiment, giving assistance in many ways.

Certainly much interest was manifested in the match, and interest in rifle practice was augmented by the coming together of so many marksmen from the several organizations throughout the State. I believe it would be more satisfactory to all concerned if a range was established for these matches on neutral ground, say at Niantic; also, I think it very desirable to hold them earlier in the season.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. JARMAN,

Major and Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice C. N. G.

[8.]

REPORTS OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS REGARDING ANNUAL
ENCAMPMENTS.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Elliot, Assistant Adjutant-General of Brigade.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 1, 1889.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions, the following officers were detailed to make a daily inspection of Quarters at Camp Bulkeley, and attend the guard mount of the organizations to which they were assigned: First Regiment, Major Burdett; Second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott; Third Regiment, Major Hayden; Fourth Regiment, Major Allen; Fifth Battalion and Battery A, Captain Parker.

To insure uniformity a standard rating was adopted, to which the officers were instructed to strictly adhere. They were directed to report to the commandant of the organization to which they were assigned at 8 o'clock each morning, and to invite the commandant or his representative to accompany them on the inspection.

At first the inspection was considered as somewhat of a hardship by both officers and men, but the rivalry between companies was very soon apparent, and the improvement each day over the preceding was very marked, and before the week's work was ended, it was generally conceded that the daily inspection of quarters was one of the best innovations that had ever been inaugurated at the annual encampment of the C. N. G.

From my own observation, and the reports of my associate officers, it was very apparent that the instruction in the many details which help to make the ceremony of guard mount perfect, were in many cases wholly lacking. The orders for instruction during the drill season in

all matters pertaining to guard duty seem to have been entirely disregarded. First Sergeants, as a rule, lack snap, and do not properly inspect their details in their company street. Men are not instructed on inspection of arms and boxes. While the camp is a camp of instruction, it certainly ought not to be so in such matters as the above.

Monday and Tuesday's guard mount throughout the Brigade had many errors and a want of uniformity; that of Wednesday was much better, while Thursday's and Friday's were so nearly perfect and uniform in all the details that little, if any, fault could be found. By a conference with the Adjutants at orderly hour, and a comparing of notes, correcting errors, etc., the results of Thursday and Friday were attained.

The same detail of officers for the morning inspection visited their several organizations each night about fifteen minutes after taps, and while on Monday night there was considerable noise in some quarters, the absence of it in the Third Regiment and Fifth Battalion was noticeable.

One of the chief troubles encountered was the assembling of enlisted men under the flies and in the quarters of their officers. In too many cases officers do not appreciate the fact of their position, — it is not the man, but the office, that should be respected — and so long as this evil exists, it will be impossible to maintain thorough discipline.

After a careful review of the week's work, it gives me pleasure to state that in the matter of quarters, ceremony of guard mount, and the observance of taps, there was a decided improvement over any former encampment.

My thanks are due to my associate officers on the Staff, and to the Adjutants of the several commands, for their hearty coöperation and earnest endeavor to carry out any suggestions that were made for the improvement of the Brigade generally.

For the rating of the several companies and organizations I have the honor to refer you to the report of the Brigade Inspector.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. ELLIOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector, C. N. G.

"A."

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 29, 1889.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

GENERAL :

In compliance with your instructions, I made an inspection of books and papers of all organizations of the National Guard, and an inspection of Battery A during the annual encampment at Camp Bulkeley, August 19-24 ult., and have the honor to submit the following report :

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

There was some improvement generally over last year in the condition of books of record, but there is room for further improvement. In the Third Regiment the company books show the usual general lack of care to observe instructions. The books of Company C, Fifth Battalion, were, as last year, bad. Books issued by the State were not produced, as follows: First Regiment: Headquarters; Letter Book. Second Regiment: Headquarters; Record Book of Rifle Practice. Band: Morning Report Book, Sick Book. Company I: Order Book (orders written in Record Book). Machine-Gun Platoon: Record Book of Rifle Practice. Third Regiment: Headquarters; Medical Record, Register and Prescription Book, Record Book of Rifle Practice. Machine-Gun Platoon: Record Book of Rifle Practice. Fourth Regiment: Company E; First Sergeant's Roll-Book (!), Record Book of Rifle Practice. Machine-Gun Platoon: Record Book of Rifle Practice. Fifth Battalion: Headquarters; Record Book of Rifle Practice, and the same book in Company C. Battery A: First Platoon Order Book, Property Book.

In compliance with my request, and by your direction, Major James H. Jarman, Brigade I. R. P., inspected the record books of rifle practice. His report is forwarded herewith. The ratings are incorporated in tables showing condition of books, etc., accompanying this report and made part thereof. All books were examined as thoroughly as the limited time which could be spared from other duties permitted.

QUARTERS AND POLICING.

Under the new arrangement quarters were inspected daily, a regular systematic arrangement of interiors being required. I inspected the Fourth Regiment; Major Burdett the First; Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott the Second; Major Hayden the Third; and the Battery and Fifth Battalion were inspected by Captain Parker. The ratings by inspecting officers, as reported to me from your headquarters, are incorporated in tables herewith, except the First Regiment, no report having yet been received from the officer detailed to inspect that regiment, as I am advised from your headquarters. In the Fourth Regiment I found quarters and policing much better than in previous years. In all companies a disposition was shown to study to arrange quarters exactly in accordance with the printed instructions, which resulted in much uniformity. The policing on the parade in front of company streets could be much improved upon. A commendable feature in this regiment was the small quantity of company baggage; in some companies scarcely any was taken to camp, except such as could be carried in the knapsack. In this essential respect the regiment sets an example which is heartily recommended to the attention of the rest of the brigade.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Familiarity between officers and enlisted men, especially after taps, was more noticeable than in former years. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott and myself made a tour of camp each night after taps and found in many companies where the company street was perfectly quiet, the men gathered in the officers' quarters, all ranks engaged in having a general good time. This intercourse between officers and men is utterly subversive of good discipline and should be stopped. The same evil existed during the daytime in a less degree. There was much failure on the part of enlisted men to recognize rank on the approach of an officer. The men of the Second Company in line in the First Regiment were an exception, being generally prompt to recognize an officer entering the street. It is apparent that in armory drill more attention to military courtesy should be paid. Men were frequently observed off duty wearing portions of citizen dress, and with blouses and coat unbuttoned. Several bandsmen in the second battalion in line were seen on parade in tan-colored shoes, thereby presenting a most unmilitary appearance.

By far too many officers and men were to be found out of camp when off duty, attracted to the village by social pleasure; there was some less of this as the week drew to a close. Men should not be allowed out of camp *day or night* except by pass. They were generally well-behaved when out of camp off duty. The conduct of some junior officers when roaming around the village was somewhat discreditable; they even presumed to give orders to the Provost Guard with whom they came in contact one night. A quite well-known commanding officer of the Second Battalion in line, considered to be efficient, well instructed, and competent to impart instructions, so far forgot himself as to attempt to run through a special detail of the Provost Guard placed around the grounds of one of the hotels in the village, for the purpose of keeping out trespassers.

Various games of a gambling nature were run openly outside of and around the entrance to camp. I am informed by good authority that not only were such things permitted by the town of East Lyme, but that the town authorities actually licensed gamblers and blacklegs to perform their nefarious trades. The authority given the Brigade Commander by law to prohibit the sale of liquor within a radius of one mile of camp, should be extended to include other nuisances equally tempting and dangerous to the well-being of the soldiers.

The general fine appearance of the camp ground and the new guard-house occasioned much favorable comment quite complimentary to the officers of the Quartermaster-General's department. The truly excellent condition of the camp when turned over by the Quartermaster-General, showed that much care had been taken in the preparation.

New floors are required for many tents and the mess-houses should be floored. I would also suggest that permanent cook-houses be built for use of caterers; that a distinctive badge be issued to all civilians employed by caterers, and that they be comfortably housed and compelled to remain in quarters at night. The guard was called out one night to quell a disturbance made by these necessary evils.

No citizen of either high or low degree should be allowed in camp after 10 o'clock P. M., except he is provided with a pass from the commanding officer of the regiment of which he is a guest. Civilian visitors should not be permitted to wear any portion of State uniform. Midnight tours of duty, as made by your Inspector, show that much of the noise and disturbance occurring after taps is caused by jovially inclined citizen visitors of greater or less convivial habits.

Hucksters and venders should not be permitted within the camp limits by day or night ; the presence of many of these energetic loud-voiced peddlers gives the camp the appearance of a country fair.

The keeping of teams of all kinds off the grounds is a great improvement. The regulation was well observed except on Friday, when too many vehicles were allowed to take position to the southwest of the camp headquarters.

Captain G. A. Cornell, State armorer, is the designer of a neat arrangement for connecting fly-pole with tent ridge-pole, which is a much-needed improvement, well adapted to the purpose.

The experience of the past two years seems to warrant the assertion that the detail of officers of the Regular Army, as instructors, is not now a necessity.

Battery A has evidently improved in drill and discipline, and the appearance of men and horses is much better than last year. The detail of officers and men from this organization to man the sea-coast battery, seriously affects the instruction of the command, leaving it without sufficient men to man the guns at drill. I would suggest that some second lieutenants of infantry might be detailed in camp for a course of instruction in heavy artillery drill, and they, in turn, could teach men detailed how to work the siege guns and mortars.

The land occupied by the quarters of the Brigade Staff and Governor's Staff, in area about 600 feet by 350 feet, is situated so as to be frequently needed for drill purposes, especially when the troops are manœuvered in brigade drill. I would therefore recommend that brigade headquarters (and the quarters of the Governor's Staff, if the custom of ordering the entire Governor's Staff into camp for the week of the encampment of the National Guard is to be continued) be removed to the former location, on the right flank of the color line, facing east.

I transmit herewith tables previously referred to, and Major Jarman's report.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER ALLEN,

Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G.

TABLES SHOWING CONDITION OF BOOKS OF RECORD,
QUARTERS, AND POLICING.

(Ratings: Books—5, excellent; 4, good; 3, fair; 2, poor; 1, bad; 0, not produced.)

BOOKS AT HEADQUARTERS.

| | Order Book. | Brigade Roster. | Letter Book. | Property Book. | Medical Record. | Record Book of Rifle Practice. | Register and Prescription Book. | G. O. File. | S. O. File. | Provost-Guard Report Book. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Brigade Headquarters, | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

| | Order Book. | Record Book. | Mustering and Descriptive Book. | Property Book. | Regimental Roster. | Medical Record. | Register and Prescription Book. | Letter Book. | Record Book of Rifle Practice. | G. O. File. | S. O. File. | Morning Report Book. | Sick Book. |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| Headq'rs Battery A, | 4 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Headq'rs 1st Reg't, | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Headq'rs 2d Reg't, | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Headq'rs 3d Reg't, | 4 | 5 | .. | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Headq'rs 4th Reg't, | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Headq'rs 5th Batt'n, | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |

"B."

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 1, 1890.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report of duties performed at the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard, August 19-24, 1889, at Camp Bulkeley.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The act authorizing the permanent establishment of the Signal Corps went into effect too late to enable any substantial change to be made in that branch of the service prior to the encampment. In each corps, from the several regiments, all but about nine of the men were returned to their companies. Such of the signal officers as had been recommissioned continued to mess with the staff, and the instruction of the corps was carried on under the old rules and regulations.

The telephone service, that has become a practical necessity, was continued, and, wires being strung, instruments placed, and connections made, under the immediate charge of Lieut. Morris Penrose, First Signal Corps. It appears from his report, forwarded herewith, that the "camp line" proper consisted of a metallic circuit, connecting the depot and the brigade and several regimental headquarters, and the stables; a second system, also a metallic circuit, connected the quarters of the Assistant Quartermaster-General with the Quartermaster's storehouse, at which place connections could be made with the long distance lines to all parts of the State, and also with the camp line. There was a third line which connected brigade headquarters with the guard-house. All of these lines, with the exception of the latter, which was merely temporary, were in working order before the arrival of the troops in camp.

The switch-board, put in at the Quartermaster's storehouse by the American Bell Telephone Company, and operated by an employee, was a new and useful addition.

The special daily routine for the Signal Corps, authorized July 5, 1889, was similar to that in use at the encampments for the two years last past. A copy of the routine is attached to this report. The permanent establishment of the corps has secured to the Guard a branch of military service that cannot fail to be of great value, judging from

the work done by the signal details that for more than eight years have had but a precarious existence.

SEACOAST BATTERY.

This battery and instruction in the drill were in my charge, under G. O. No. 2, B. H. of August 10, 1889, and during the encampment a detail from the light battery, consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and ten men, were each day drilled by Sergeant Winfield Smith, of Battery E, Fifth Artillery; United States Army, who was detailed for such service at the request of the Commander-in-Chief.

The drill on Monday lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, and on Friday three hours and fifteen minutes, the average time consumed in this drill each day, however, being not more than two hours. Instruction was given in the gun drill and mortar drill, and also in firing off the guns and mortars, practice being had with a few of the iron shells, and also with the plaster shells, that showed a fair degree of efficiency in practice of a target, considering the fact that, owing to the unevenness of the powder, that was about thirty years old, great difficulty was experienced in determining the proper charge.

The details for this drill were made from Battery A, at considerable inconvenience to the commander of the Battery, Captain Fowler, who did not have his maximum force on duty at camp. Some of the men on the detail were obliged to do double duty, but did it willingly and creditably. They were eager to learn, took hold well, and showed what can be done as soon as this heavy artillery drill shall have taken its proper place in the course of instruction to the National Guardsmen of Connecticut. There can be no doubt as to the utility and need of instruction in the drill, and of a much greater attention to the subject than has been given to it. The National Guard of our State can, in the event of war, render the best service to the nation and to the State by being, when called into the national service by such an event, fully qualified to man fortified posts and to aid the regular army, and possibly relieve the regular force for more urgent duty at other points. At least two of the regiments of the Connecticut National Guard should, in my opinion, be designated as artillery regiments, and the officers and men instructed as thoroughly as is possible during their term of enlistment in their duties under that arm of the service.

INSPECTION.

A new bill of dress for the company tents was issued for this encampment, and I was assigned to inspect the quarters of the First Regiment from eight to nine o'clock. A. M.; and in addition was also assigned to inspect and report orally on the ceremony of guard mounting of the same organization at 9 o'clock A. M. In order that personal feeling should have the least influence in the inspection, and to secure the greatest possible uniformity in methods of rating, each of the eighteen tents in a company street was counted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ points; and it was also required that each tent must be found perfect in *all* the requirements of the bill of dress, to enable it to pass and count at all. If a tent were found to be imperfect in any point, it should cause a loss of $5\frac{1}{2}$ points in the rating of the company, one hundred being the maximum. This reduced the matter to a plain question of fact as to whether a tent was or was not exactly dressed in conformity to the printed bill, and that point could be readily settled by any one. Of the eight companies in the regiment, several were rated as high as eighty per cent. on the first inspection on Tuesday, or the 20th, while others, that stood at 20 per cent. on the first day, rated 90, and in one instance 100, on the second day. The progress made in all the companies was marked, and the dressing and policing of quarters and streets was, on the whole, excellent for the week. The band seemed to find the greatest difficulty in comprehending and complying with, or attempting even to comply with, the requirements of the bill.

The results of the morning inspection affected not only the tents and their surroundings, but reached even to the morale of the men; and the system has everything to commend it, and warrant a continuance, and nothing to detract from it.

In addition to this morning inspection, I was on duty from 10.30 o'clock P. M. until midnight throughout the streets of the First Regiment, to make sure that the camp orders relating to putting out of lights and retiring after taps were complied with. In no instance where a light was noticed, or where men were out of quarters, was any difficulty experienced, nor was any disobedience shown in failure to comply with the orders when attention was called to them. All of the commands in this organization were remarkably quiet during the whole week, and showed a most commendable improvement, as compared with the experience of past encampments.

OUTPOST OR GUARD DUTY.

By your orders of July 5, 1889 (Special Orders No. 3, B. H.), I prepared a map, on a scale of about six inches to the mile, of the vicinity of the State camp ground on the west and northwest, within a radius of about three miles. In the reconnoissance on which the detailed sketches of the map are based, I was greatly assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. T. Elliott, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff. The country surveyed is rough, broken, and quite thickly covered, in places, with underbrush, although presenting, in a comparatively small extent, all of the accidents and varied features of ground needed for practice in outpost duty. Copies of this map were made, and supplied to the commanders of the several regiments and the Fifth Battalion on the first day of the encampment. At the same time, copies of a small manual on "Grand Guard Duty," published by the State, were supplied to each commissioned and non-commissioned officer. The manual was issued by authority of the Adjutant-General's Department, and contains a concise statement of the principles underlying outpost duty, and the manner of their practical application.

In order that the fullest instruction might be given to the largest number in the short time available, all of the organizations in camp (except Battery A) performed a tour of outpost duty, under command of their respective commandants, this duty taking the place of a battalion drill, and being participated in by all except those on camp guard duty, or other special details.

The restrictions contained in the orders defined the front to be protected (the west), the extent of the line (from the Shore Line Railroad on the south to Gorton's Mill on the north), the number of main guards (two), and their general location (east of the Manacock River and near the main road at Gorton's Mill on the north, and near the bridge on the main road to Lyme on the south). All other matters of subdivision of the guard, number and location of small posts and of the sentinels were left to the several commandants, as commander of the grand guards.

The tours of duty were performed as follows :

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|
| Fourth Regiment, | on Tuesday | A. M., | about four hours. |
| First | " on " | P. M., | " " " |
| Third | " on Wednesday | A. M., | " " " |
| Second | " on " | P. M., | " " " |
| Fifth Battalion, | on Thursday | A. M., | " " " |

The line of resistance was about one mile west from camp, extended north and south, and was about one and a quarter miles in length. The sentinels were posted about 700 yards in advance, on the west side of the Manacock River, and there thrown out from the intermediate small posts. No two of the organizations selected the same plan of disposition; all were deficient in preserving the proper relation between the main guard, small posts, and sentry posts; and all showed lack of knowledge of the value of the positions by the ones selected. And yet in no instance did I succeed in getting through the line unchallenged after the guard had been posted.

I allowed about an hour and a half for each organization to reach its position and post the guard, and then began a rigid inspection of the position selected, passing through and beyond the line of sentinels, and attempting to enter at various points along the line. In these tours of inspection, Governor Bulkeley, Adjutant-General Barbour, Quartermaster-General Rudd, and other members of the Governor's Staff, accompanied me on one or two occasions, and the sentries were as rigid in exacting a strict compliance from the Governor as from others. No one passed without the countersign.

While all the organizations did very creditable work, the disposition of the Third Regiment and the general performance deserve special mention. As a general thing, it was observed in all the organizations that the officers, as well as men, found it difficult to get rid of the idea that a sentinel always must walk a beat, without regard to the special character of his duty. The difference in the challenge from the one used by the camp guard was also a cause of many errors; but the duty, on the whole, was creditably performed by all. In my tours of inspection, that involved a ride and walk of about fifteen miles each day over rough country and through the swamps and thickets, I was ably assisted by Captain Parker, Aide-de-Camp on the Brigade Staff.

This system of instruction, that includes the placing in the hands of as many as possible of the enlisted men a small manual, that briefly and clearly states the principles on which the particular line of study is based, and the main points to be committed to memory, has been found to produce the best of results.

It is urgently recommended, that, at least two months before the next encampment, copies of a topographical map of the ground to be occupied for outpost duty be furnished to the several regimental commanders, and a position indicated for further practical instruction in

such duty. Although the time at our disposal at any encampment is but short, it can be utilized in no better manner than in practical instruction (or rather drill, as the instruction should be given before the arrival in camp) in this part of a soldier's duties, so vital to safety in the field. Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

CHARLES L. BURDETT,
Engineer and Signal Officer, C. N. G.

REPORT REGARDING INSTRUCTION IN GUARD DUTY AT ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 23, 1889.

Brigadier General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Commanding Connecticut National Guard.

SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders No. 2, Brigade Headquarters, current series, par. X, being as follows : "Major James H. Jarman, Brigade I. R. P., is detailed as instructor in guard duty."

In compliance with said order, I have the honor to make the following report of duty performed :

The ceremony of Guard Mounting was inspected by other Staff Officers detailed for this purpose, and I would refer to their reports for any criticisms regarding this ceremony.

The officers of the guard were in most cases painstaking instructors, and there was less difficulty in establishing uniformity of instruction this year than formerly, so far as the instruction given by the commissioned officers was concerned. While some non-commissioned officers were well informed, alert, and attentive to their duty, others displayed a lamentable indifference to, and lack of knowledge of, the subject.

The non-commissioned officers of each day's guard, excepting those detailed for duty on Monday, were ordered before me for instruction at eight o'clock on the evening before they were to go on duty, and the sergeant or corporal who could answer a question in guard duty correctly was an exception. A non-commissioned officer should make it his business to acquaint himself thoroughly with all the details of guard duty, and set an example to his men at all times. He should not wait until he arrives in camp before he gives his attention to this important matter, but he should make it a study all through the

drill season, so that when he goes to camp he can confidently acquit himself of his duties. The sergeants of the guard in some instances failed to properly form the guard. A few of the corporals were models of excellence, but many slighted their duty. Reliefs were allowed to straggle along, the corporal shifting his position, and not in correct position to observe the march, some of them conversing with the men of their relief on the march, and while the old sentinel was being relieved, some of the relief would not remain in position.

The corporal would sometimes return to the prescribed position before commanding "Support (or right shoulder) arms: Forward, march," as per par. 761, Reg. C. N. G., and sometimes he would give the orders from where he was standing, after supervising the relieving of the sentinel. A corporal when passing an officer while posting a relief should bring his relief to a carry and salute the officer with a sergeant's salute. This was frequently omitted. Some corporals relied too much upon the instructions that had been given by the officers of the guard to the sentinels, and did not personally instruct their reliefs until cautioned in this respect.

Each non-commissioned officer, as well as officer of the guard, must be a tireless instructor. The defects mentioned were noticed, but repeated after attention was called to them, showing that more thorough instruction before going to camp is necessary.

The sentinels showed generally a desire to learn, and in many instances performed their duty well. A tendency to walk their post in an unsoldierly manner was noticeable, carrying the piece diagonally across the front of the body, supported by both hands in what might be termed a perversion of carry arms. Improvement in this respect was made during the week. Salutes were promptly given in most instances. Officers were often saluted when passing in the rear of sentinels. Errors in the manual were constantly made, bringing the piece from right shoulder to present arms, and upon the approach of an officer to instruct them, bringing the piece from present arms to arms port without first resuming the carry. The present arms was often carelessly and incorrectly made. The left hand should be at the lower band, *the forearm horizontal and resting against the body*. Sentinel No. 1 was seldom well up in his duty, and frequently had to be prompted by the officer of the guard.

Night duty was better performed than day duty. The men were very poorly informed as to challenges, but were willing to be instructed, and evidently tried to remember the words of the challenges,

but had trouble in eliminating the "halt" from their ideas when challenging a person approaching them on foot. The time for them to study the challenges and post themselves on guard duty is not when they arrive at guard quarters for duty, but before they go to camp.

I would recommend that instruction for non-commissioned officers in guard duty be issued by the State, defining in detail the most important duties that devolve upon them in this connection. I would recommend that sentry boxes be erected on the camp ground at Niantic.

General Orders No. 25, A.-G. O., series of 1888, 1st par., directed that "during the season at least one drill of each organization each month will be devoted to instruction in guard duty by posting and relieving sentinels and imparting information regarding the general duties of sentinels on post."

The 2d par. urgently recommended commanding officers of companies and platoons "to establish recitations for their officers and non-commissioned officers in guard duty, the most important of all duties a soldier can be called upon to perform."

My experience in camp as Instructor in guard duty has clearly proved to me that privates are willing and eager to learn their duties, also that the guard as a whole showed a lack of such instruction as was directed in the order above referred to. It would seem to be desirable in addition to issuing orders, to adopt a system of inspection of such drills and recitations in guard duty. I would respectfully suggest that a Field or Staff officer be detailed from each regiment for this purpose, and that officers from Headquarters be detailed to inspect such drills in the several commands once during the drill season.

If commandants of companies will order their non-commissioned officers before them at the commencement of the drill season and ascertain for a certainty that they are thoroughly posted and are capable of instructing the individual members of the company in guard duty, then after that the instruction can be imparted to the men.

During the recitations it would be well to present object lessons by placing a gun in the hands, first of a well-informed non-commissioned officer, and requiring him to go through the duties of a sentinel on post, and afterwards requiring the same duty from different members of the company.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. JARMAN,

Major, and Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, C. N. G.

[9.]

REPORTS OF EXAMINING BOARD.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 27, 1888.*Brigadier-General F. E. CAMP,**Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

In accordance with General Orders No. 27, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., Dec. 8, 1888, the Examining Board appointed by General Orders No. 8, series of 1887, re-convened at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, on the 26th and 27th days of December, 1888, and made thorough examination, in accordance with the Regulations C. N. G., of all officers appearing before it.

The following-named officers passed a satisfactory examination :

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant DEWITT P. PRESTON.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES H. SLOCUM.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain GEORGE G. LA BARNES.

First Lieutenant JOHN M. BENEDICT, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieutenant THOMAS F. MCKIERNAN, Signal Officer.

First Lieutenant ROBERT E. HALL.

Second Lieutenant HENRY S. BALL.

Second Lieutenant HENRY NORTON, JR.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant HENRY J. THAYER.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES F. HOLT.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant HENRY MATHEIS.

Second Lieutenant AUSTIN K. DEMING.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE P. RAND.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Captain SAMUEL J. BENEDICT.

The following-named officer failed to pass a satisfactory examination :

First Lieutenant ANDREW M. PORTER, Fifth Battalion.

The following-named officer failed to report for examination :

Second Lieutenant ROBERT W. ISBELL, Second Regiment.

Very respectfully,

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| FREDERICK E. CAMP, | } <i>Examining Board.</i> |
| WILLIAM H. TUBBS, | |
| T. ATTWATER BARNES, | |
| WM. H. STOWE, M.D., | |

HARTFORD, CONN., July 11, 1889.

Brigadier-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR :

Pursuant to the instructions of General Orders No. 13, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1889, the Examining Board, thereby appointed, convened at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 9th, and by adjournment on the 10th and 11th.

The Board made a thorough examination, in accordance with the Regulations C. N. G., 1884, of all officers who appeared before it.

The following-named officers passed a satisfactory examination :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain PATRICK H. SMITH.

First Lieutenant ALFRED W. GREEN, Paymaster.

First Lieutenant JOHN F. LAWLER.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES CHENEY.

Second Lieutenant BENJAMIN A. UPSON.

Second Lieutenant JAMES C. BAILEY.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain BENJAMIN E. BROWN.

Second Lieutenant OSCAR L. BRADLEY.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain JOHN H. MORRISON.
Second Lieutenant MARTIN HEFFERNAN.
Second Lieutenant WALTER FITZGERALD.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant GEORGE E. SIMPSON.
Second Lieutenant CHARLES H. OAKES.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Captain L. EUGENE SEYMOUR.
First Lieutenant EVERETT W. FREEMAN.
Second Lieutenant DABNEY CHRISTIAN.

The following-named officers failed to pass a satisfactory examination, but gave evidence of ability, such that the Board recommends they be allowed a second examination :

Captain AUSTIN K. DEMING, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant HENRY S. TERRELL, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant REUBEN H. FERRY, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant RICHARD J. KINGSLEY, First Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Martin Heffernan, ordered to appear for examination as second lieutenant, having been appointed first lieutenant since the issue of the order, passed a satisfactory examination for the higher grade, and it is recommended that he be commissioned as a first lieutenant without further examination.

Respectfully submitted,

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| FREDERICK E. CAMP, | } <i>Examining Board.</i> |
| WM. H. TUBBS, | |
| WM. H. STOWE, M.D., | |

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 30, 1889.

Brigadier-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

SIR :

In accordance with General Orders No. 22, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1889, the Examining Board

convened at said office on Tuesday, October 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to examine the officers ordered to appear before it.

The following-named officers passed a satisfactory examination :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain DEWITT P. PRESTON.

First Lieutenant CHARLES H. SLOCUM.

Second Lieutenant RICHARD J. KINGSLEY.

Second Lieutenant HENRY H. SAUNDERS.

First Lieutenant SAMUEL B. CHILDS, Assistant Surgeon.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel JOHN B. DOHERTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANK T. LEE.

Major THOMAS T. WELLES.

Major JOHN M. BENEDICT, Surgeon.

Captain CHARLES C. FORD, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

First Lieutenant GEORGE G. BLAKESLEE, Quartermaster.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM G. DAGGETT, Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieutenant THEODORE H. MACDONALD.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant JAMES T. LYNCH.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant HENRY S. TERRELL.

Second Lieutenant REUBEN H. FERRY.

FIFTH BATTALION.

First Lieutenant GEORGE SAULSBURY.

Second Lieutenant LEWIS P. WOOD.

The following-named officer failed to pass a satisfactory examination :

Captain AUSTIN K. DEMING, Fourth Regiment.

The following-named officer did not appear for examination, having been granted leave of absence :

Captain ARTHUR M. DICKINSON, Adjutant Second Regiment.

Respectfully submitted,

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| FREDERICK E. CAMP, | } <i>Examining Board.</i> |
| WILLIAM H. TUBBS, | |
| WM. H. STOWE, M.D., | |

[10.]

REPORTS OF COMMANDING AND STAFF OFFICERS REGARDING SPECIAL
PARADES.

Report of Colonel George Haven, Commanding Third Regiment, concerning Participation in the Inaugural Parade, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G.

NEW LONDON, CONN., NOV. 1, 1889.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Commanding Connecticut National Guard.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report that permission having been granted through Brigade and General Headquarters this Regiment left New London, Saturday, March 2d, at 11 P. M., to take part in the inaugural ceremonies in Washington, D. C., March 4th.

Arrived in Jersey City at 9 A. M., March 3d, and Washington at 4.30 P. M., same day.

Quarters had been secured on 17th and G Streets, and the command was at once escorted to them by members of Staff of Brig.-Gen. Ordway, Commanding D. C. N. G. On reporting to Gen. Ordway, I was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, the Division being commanded by Gen. J. B. Foraker of Ohio, the Brigade by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sanford, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

With the assignment, orders were issued for the Division to be formed on East Capitol Street, ready to move at 12 sharp. At 11.30 the Regiment was in position ready to move, and for three hours, in a cold, disagreeable northeast rain storm, waited the signal to start, which we received about 3 o'clock. Our formation was, column of companies, sixteen files double rank, all other troops, except the 7th N. Y., marching in single rank.

During the parade the Regiment passed in review before His Excellency, Governor Bulkeley, at 14th Street; before the President, in front of the White House; and before Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania on K Street. Perhaps I can give no better idea of the impression made by the Regiment in comparison with others than by quoting from the *Army and Navy Journal* of March 9th: "The most

noticeable organization in this Brigade was the Third Conn. Regiment, which turned out seven companies of sixteen solid files and marched with accuracy and precision."

Tuesday, March 5th, was given over to doing Washington, and Wednesday, March 6th, at 9 A. M., we started for home, arriving in New London Thursday, March 7th, at 7 A. M.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE HAVEN,
Colonel Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.

**Report of Colonel Thomas L. Watson, Commanding Fourth Regiment,
C. N. G., Regarding Participation in Washington Centennial Parade.**

"A."

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 1, 1889.

Brig.-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Commanding Connecticut National Guard,
Middletown, Conn.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to herewith present my report of the trip made by this Regiment to the Washington Centennial Celebration in New York. Acting under orders of His Excellency, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, orders were duly issued by these headquarters for the assembling of the various companies of this command on the evening of Monday, April 29, 1889.

Copies of such orders, together with those issued by the Adjutant-General's office under which we acted, are on file, and reference to them will form part of this report.

This Regiment assembled at the armory in Bridgeport, Conn., at the hour appointed, and after a march through the principal streets of the city amid a blaze of red fire, sky-rockets, and the applause of a large number of citizens who lined the sidewalks of the various streets, the Regiment reached the wharf, where it embarked on board the steamer "Elm City," which had been chartered by the State for its transportation.

We had the pleasure of your company and that of Col. Elliott, your Chief of Staff, together with Brig.-Gen. Stephen R. Smith, formerly Brigade Commander and Adjutant General of this State.

Rev. Beverly E. Warner, who had during one encampment acted as chaplain *pro tem.*, also accompanied us on this occasion. The trip to New York was made on time, and after breakfasting on board, the men were properly formed on the pier, and when the Governor and his Staff appeared, as they did soon after our disembarking, he was received with due honors. Our line of march was then taken up to our position in Whitehall Street where, after several hours of waiting, we were assigned to our proper position in line and began our march from the Battery to Central Park. The numerical strength of the Regiment was such that I could have paraded ten companies of twenty files front had I deemed it best so to do, but the Regiment having enlisted quite a number of recruits I thought it better to make these a detail for guard duty on the boat, and formed the Regiment in eight companies of twenty solid files, which would more properly represent its ordinary maximum strength. As to the appearance of the men and their conduct I prefer to leave it to military judges to criticise, but it is proper for me to add that on May 10th I issued General Order No. 2 from my Headquarters, in which I took occasion to convey to the officers and men my sincere appreciation of the good work performed by them in their participation in the parade in New York on April 30th, in the commemorating exercises of the centennial inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, and I also called their attention to G. O. No. 10, A.-G. O., dated May 8, 1889, wherein the Commander-in-Chief expressed his hearty commendation on the promptness and military efficiency displayed by the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. The criticisms published in the *Army and Navy Journal* state that in general appearance this Regiment was among the best, and the *New York Times* had an article published upon the Sunday succeeding the parade, which is stated to have been the judgment of regular army officers detailed to observe the parade, and to have been written by them, wherein they remark that "the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, made a most excellent showing. This Regiment made one of the nearest approaches to the standard of regulars that was seen in the parade."

The *Bridgeport Standard*, on Wednesday evening, May 1, 1889, in referring to the parade, says: "The eight companies marched with a precision and uniformity of regulars, presented a solid front as they passed up through Broadway and Fifth Avenue, past the reviewing stand. The men seemed to realize the responsible duty entrusted to

them to represent the State, and probably feeling that thousands of people, coming as they did from almost every State in the Union, would criticise them either favorably or otherwise, determined to do their best. The State, as well as Col. Watson, his brother officers, and men, may well feel proud of the showing made."

I only quote from these authorities for the purpose of evidencing that our efforts to maintain a good organization and to properly represent the State seemed to have met the hearty commendation of those best qualified to judge, and who were there for the special purpose of criticising as well as commending.

Being desirous of making as creditable an appearance as possible, I applied to the authorities to issue leggins to the Regiment, but as the appropriation would not seem to admit of it, and wishing that the Regiment should appear at their very best, I personally provided new brown leggins for the men of the entire command, and suitable leather leggins for the officers, which were generally admitted to be a great improvement to their appearance.

To avoid a long and tiresome march back to the lower part of the city or a trip by the elevated road, the "Elm City" was sent to the pier foot of 31st Street, East River, where we boarded her about five o'clock in the afternoon.

After partaking of dinner the men were allowed to visit the city, with instructions to report promptly at 11.30, and the steamer left the wharf at midnight precisely. The return trip to Bridgeport was uneventful, and we arrived on time about 6 A. M., Wednesday, May 1, 1889, and after breakfasting on board the steamer the various companies disembarked and took trains for their respective localities, the Bridgeport companies marching to the armory and dismissing at headquarters.

Thus ended a most eventful trip, and one in which the men of the Regiment made personal and earnest efforts to reflect credit upon the State and organization they represented.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS L. WATSON,

Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

"B."

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 6, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. PURDY LINDSLEY,
Medical Director C. N. G.
New Haven, Conn.

COLONEL:

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Order No. 7, C. S., the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., assembled at the regimental armory in Bridgeport upon the evening of April 29, 1889.

At 10.45 P. M., the command, Colonel Watson commanding, marched through the city, a distance of about one mile, to the steamboat *Elm City*, lying at the foot of State Street, and was transported to Peck Slip, New York city, reaching the pier about daylight. The total number leaving the armory was five hundred and twenty-four.

About 8.30 A. M., April 30, the regiment was formed, and marched to station assigned them, reaching their position at 9.10, five minutes before the time appointed. The parade was accomplished without accident. At 4.30 P. M., the regiment returned to the steamboat then lying at the pier at Thirty first Street. Just before reaching the boat, one private of Company I was prostrated by the fatigue of the march, and was transported in the ambulance.

The boat left New York about midnight, and reached the landing in Bridgeport at 5.30 A. M., May 1st. The Bridgeport companies marched to the armory; the other companies took the cars directly from the boat. The accommodations and the rations upon the boat were satisfactory.

The physical condition and soldierly bearing of the command throughout the parade were excellent, and warranted the verdict of a volunteer committee of regular and militia officers, that "this regiment made one of the nearest approaches to the standard of the regulars that was seen in the parade." (*New York Times*, p. 10, May 5, 1889.)

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE L. PORTER,
Major and Surgeon Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

Report of Major John C. Kinney, Commanding First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, regarding Participation in Washington Centennial Parade.

HEADQUARTERS GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,
HARTFORD, CONN., May 4, 1889.

Brigadier-General L. A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, I took my command to New York on the steamer *City of Springfield*, arriving at New York on the morning of April 29th. On the morning of April 30th, I formed line at Pier 24, E. R., at 8.30 A. M., and reported to Colonel Watson, commanding the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G. My command being assigned to the right of the line, we took up the line of march through South Street to Fulton. Here the orders of Major-General Schofield instructed us to give the right of way to the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, in case they were moving down Fulton Street. As they were not in sight, the Connecticut Battalion marched up Fulton Street to Water, and down Water Street, until our right rested on Whitehall, where we were ordered to await the passing of the Pennsylvania Division. We reached this position precisely at 9.15, the exact time specified in the orders of the Major-General commanding. Here we halted for an hour and a half, when, the Pennsylvania troops having passed, we proceeded up Whitehall until our right rested on Broadway, at Bowling Green. Here we halted until the New Jersey troops passed, and then took our assigned place in the parade.

On reaching Fifty-seventh Street, we marched to the east in column of fours, formed line and saluted the Fourth Regiment, which, passing us, took the right of the line, and the two commands escorted the Governor and Staff to Twenty-seventh Street, the nearest point to their headquarters. My command then, after a few minutes' rest, proceeded to the headquarter steamer, at the foot of Twenty-first Street, E. R., and returned to our place at Peck Slip.

The command paraded with full ranks, four platoons, sixteen files front, single rank, the staff of twelve persons forming another platoon in front, while the non-commissioned staff formed an additional platoon at the rear.

There were no casualties. The command marched with commendable precision, and was heartily applauded along the entire line, the grenadier uniform attracting universal attention. The total number in line was one hundred, preceded by Colt's Band of twenty-three pieces, with Drum-Major Steele.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. KINNEY,
Major Commanding.

[I I.]

PENSION AND WAR SERVICE CLAIMS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 30, 1889.

Brigadier-General LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the special work of this office in the interest of surviving veterans of the civil war during the year ending to-day.

The general government provides, without cost to the claimant, for the auditing, adjudicating, and final settlement of all claims for pension, arrears of pay or bounty, commutation for rations, clothing, or travel pay, amendments of personal record, and all other claims which a veteran of the civil war, his widow, or heirs, may have occasion to file with any of the departments at Washington. In each class of claims, certain formalities are prescribed and made essential, and especially in claims for pension, all requirements must be fully complied with before a claim can be favorably acted upon.

The legal advice and clerical work which the preparation of claimants' declarations and accompanying evidence necessitates in pension cases compels a large majority of the claimants to employ an attorney, whose fee, when the claim is allowed, is paid directly to the attorney by the pension disbursing agents, the amount of such fee being deducted from the sum which the pensioner receives from the government. It thus often occurs that the entire amount of first payment to a soldier or his widow goes directly to the attorney.

With a view to relieving pensioners from this draft upon their government allowance, it has been made one of the duties of your office to act as attorney *without fee* in the prosecution of all claims based upon war service, and preferred by residents of this State, in case the claims are filed through your office.

It has been the constant effort of the office to have all duties and correspondence of this nature promptly attended to, however much it

might retard the regular routine business and correspondence of the office in its relations to the Connecticut National Guard.

I deem it pertinent to state in this connection, that another recent accession to the duties and clerical work of this office has come, quite naturally, through the organization of the Soldiers' Hospital Board and the systematic care of soldier beneficiaries, of necessity adopted in connection with the acquisition by the State of the Soldiers' Home at Noroton. This institution is now caring for more than two hundred veterans of the civil war, and its management is so intimately connected with your office as to call for a large amount of clerical work, which, like the pension and war-claim work, has been given precedence over the National Guard work of the office.

During these important accessions to the clerical work of the office, no corresponding increase has been authorized in the clerical force. I respectfully submit, that if the large amount of pension and beneficiary work now performed here, and which *must* be promptly attended to, is to be continued, there should be such provision made for it as will render its performance a duty paid for by the State, instead of a gratuity contributed by clerks working over time.

There are now on the books of the office more than five hundred war service claims, in various stages of advancement, many of which are claims of widows or dependent mothers, who are perfectly helpless in the matter of actively procuring evidence necessary to complete their claims. For this class of claimants the State might well do more than furnish advice which the claimant is powerless to follow. If provision was made for a moderate amount of expenditure in procuring evidence in cases of this nature, many of these long-pending claims might be brought to final settlement, to the great relief of a needy and most deserving class of applicants.

Claims have been filed during the past year as follows:

PENSIONS.

[illegible]

PENSION VOUCHERS EXECUTED.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Pensions accruing Dec. 4, 1888, 241; cash amount, | \$9,839.97 |
| “ “ Mar. 4, 1889, 251; “ “ | 9,968.70 |
| “ “ June 4, 1889, 253; “ “ | 13,003.97 |
| “ “ Sept. 4, 1889, 244; “ “ | 8,893.81 |
| Total from Nov. 30, 1888, to Nov. 30, 1889, | <u>\$41,706 45</u> |
| Total amount collected on vouchers executed in this office since June, 1871, | \$571,701.81 |

The number of pension claims filed through this office, which have been granted from Nov. 30, 1888, to Nov. 30, 1889, is 53, and the cash amount realized by pensioners from first payment thereon, \$9,173.41.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. WHITE,

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[12.]

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, AND IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

General Orders and Circulars.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, January 10, 1889.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1.

I. The following order from the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is hereby promulgated for the information of all concerned :

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Hartford, January 10, 1889.

ORDER.

The following-named persons have been appointed on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-chief, to take rank from the 10th day of January, 1889 :

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR, of Hartford, to be Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM B. RUDD, of Salisbury, to be Quartermaster-General with rank of Brigadier-General.

HENRY HUNGERFORD, of Stamford, to be Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

EUGENE S. BOSS, of Windham, to be Commissary-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

WALLACE T. FENN, of Wethersfield, to be Paymaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM C. SKINNER, of Hartford, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel

JAMES Y. FAIRMAN, of Middletown, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

WILLIAM S. CHAPPELL, of New London, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

FRANK S. PARROTT, of Bridgeport, to be Aide-de-camp, with rank of Colonel.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Adjutant-General is hereby charged with the promulgation of this order to all concerned.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

II.—The following appointments are hereby announced for the information of all concerned :

GEORGE M. WHITE, of New Haven, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, from January 8, 1885—Re-appointment.

HENRY C. MORGAN, of Colchester, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from January 6, 1887.—Re-appointment.

By order of Commander-in-Chief,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

[NOTE.—General Orders No. 30, is the last of series of 1888.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, January 22, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 2. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since December 20, 1888:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Wallace T. Fenn, Paymaster, January 10, 1889.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Michael J. Finn, Co. I, December 17, 1888.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Austin K. Deming of Winchester, appointed First Lieutenant Co. I, with rank from December 31, 1888, *vice* Finn, resigned;

First Sergeant Henry S. Terrell of Winchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. I, with rank from December 31, 1888, *vice* Deming, promoted.

II. Each commanding officer National Guard will immediately forward to this office a written or printed copy of the regimental, company, or platoon by-laws of his immediate command at present in force, for reference; and hereafter by-laws forwarded to this office for approval, in compliance with paragraph 413, Regulations C. N. G., 1884, will be made in duplicate.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of December, 1888, based on the drill reports for the month:

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Jan. 2, 9.00 P.M. | 4 | 65 | 92.89 | A. | Jan. 7, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 97.55 |
| B. | Jan. 12, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 93.97 | B. | Jan. 5, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 93.97 |
| D. | Jan. 7, 12.00 M. | 4 | 64 | 88.15 | C. | Jan. 5, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 65 | 96.48 |
| E. | Jan. 3, 12.00 M. | 3 | 68 | 91.18 | D. | Jan. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.02 |
| F. | Jan. 3, 12.30 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 95.03 | E. | Jan. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 3 | 68 | 94.12 |
| G. | Jan. 2, 3.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 95.10 | F. | Jan. 4, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 48 | 84.64 |
| H. | Jan. 2, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 93.63 | G. | Jan. 1, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 94.91 |
| K. | Jan. 3, 12.30 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 92.54 | H. | Jan. 11, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 86.58 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | Jan. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | I. | Jan. 3, 10.30 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 91.79 |
| | | | | | K. | Jan. 5, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 58 | 92.80 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | Jan. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.61 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.81 | | | | |

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men's ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men's ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Jan. 1, 12.00 M. | 4 | 58 | 86.76 | B. | Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 65 | 86.74 |
| B. | Jan. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 5 | 56 | 88.77 | C. | Jan. 4, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 65 | 90.32 |
| C. | Jan. 4, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 89.00 | D. | Jan. 8, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 90.69 |
| D. | Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 62 | 87.38 | E. | Jan. 4, 1.00 P.M. | 5 | 57 | 79.99 |
| E. | Jan. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 58 | 87.05 | F. | Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 61 | 85.64 |
| F. | Jan. 5, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 52 | 76.13 | G. | Jan. 1, 9.00 A.M. | 3 | 68 | 86.27 |
| G. | Jan. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 61 | 78.54 | I. | Jan. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 58 | 91.65 |
| I. | Jan. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 63 | 90.14 | K. | Jan. 4, 9.00 A.M. | 3 | 56 | 80.07 |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | Jan. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 9 | 99.07 | | Jan. 1, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 97.22 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 86.98 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.62 | | | | |

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------|-------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | | | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | | | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Jan. 5, | 1.30 | P. M. | 4 | 58 | 76.71 | 1st | Jan. 8, | | | 4 | 32 | 72.89 |
| B. | Jan. 3, | 1.30 | P. M. | 4 | 59 | 77.51 | 2d | Jan. 4, | | | 4 | 40 | 79.19 |
| C. | Jan. 5, | 1.30 | P. M. | 3 | 58 | 76.82 | | | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, | | | | | | 77.01 | Figure of merit of Battery, | | | | | | 76.04 |

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, January 31, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief announces with deep sorrow the death of Colonel Frank S. Parrott, Aide-de-Camp, which occurred at his home in Bridgeport, on the 30th *instant*.

II. The members of the Governor's Staff will attend the funeral on Saturday, February 2, *proximo*. In deference to the wishes of the family of the deceased, they will appear in citizen dress.

III. As a mark of respect, crape will be worn on the left arm and sword hilt for the period of thirty days by the members of the Staff.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, February 6, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

Permission is hereby accorded all regularly organized militia organizations of other States, under arms, uniformed and equipped, to enter and pass through this State *en route* to and returning from the Inauguration of the President at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1889, and the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of President Washington at New York, N. Y., April 30, 1889.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, February 18, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 5. }

I. The following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1838, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with Article XXVII, Regulations C. N. G., 1834, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the dress uniform is worn:

The letter "V" or "X" prefixed to record of previous qualifications, or "Designation 1838," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), or tenth (X), qualification.

Commanding officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in 1838, as published in this order, according to description in par. 1891, Regulations C. N. G. 1834, as amended, G. O. No. 18, series of 1838.

BRIGADE STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1838. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1837. |
| Brig.-Gen. C. P. Graham..... | 17 | 9 | 26 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | | | V 1st c.m. | | |
| Lt.-Col. J. T. Elliott, A. A.-G. | 19 | 8 | 27 | 19 | 16 | 35 | " | V m '84 | | 1st c.m. | | 1st c.m. |
| Lt.-Col. C. P. Lindsley, M.D. | 17 | 15 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r | m '83 '84 | | 1st c.m. | | |
| Maj. A. Allen, Inspector..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | V s '81 | | | 1st c.m. | |
| Maj. E. S. Hayden, Q.-M..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | m '82 | | | | |
| Maj. W. M. Wellman, Comsy. | 22 | 21 | 43 | 21 | 21 | 42 | " | " | | | | V s |
| Maj. C. L. Burdett, E. & S. O. | 23 | 4 | 27 | 20 | 22 | 42 | " | V m '84 | | 1st c.m. | 1st c.m. | s |
| Maj. J. H. Jarman, B. I. R. P. | 24 | 4 | 28 | 22 | 22 | 44 | " | V s '83 s '84 | | | | s |
| Capt. C. G. Lyon, A.-D.-C.... | 15 | 19 | 34 | 17 | 20 | 37 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '81 | | m | s | 1st c.m. |
| Capt. A. M. Parker, A.-D.-C.. | 22 | 21 | 43 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | " | | m | m | s |
| Sergt. M. W. Burwell, Orderly | 18 | 17 | 35 | 20 | 20 | 40 | V Sharps'r. | m '82 s '84 | | s | s | |

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonel W. E. Cone..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 21 | 22 | 43 | Sharps'r. | V s '84 | .. | s | s | |
| Lt.-Col. C. E. Thompson..... | 20 | 21 | 41 | 19 | 22 | 41 | X Sharps'r. | V s '83 s'84 | s | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Maj. T. M. Smith..... | 21 | 18 | 42 | 15 | 23 | 38 | Marksman. | V m '84 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Capt. P. H. Ingalls, Adj..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | m'83 m'84 | .. | .. | m | |
| 1st Lieut. T. C. Swan, Q.-M.. | 15 | 16 | 31 | 17 | 20 | 37 | V 1st Cl. M. | m'82'83'84 | m | .. | .. | |
| 1st Lieut. W. T. Fenn, P. M.. | 19 | 8 | 27 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | V s'83 s'84 | .. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Maj. H. G. Howe, Surg..... | 23 | 23 | 46 | 21 | 22 | 43 | X Sharps'r. | V m '82 s'83 s'84 | 1st c. m. | .. | s | |
| Capt. J. B. Houston, I. R. P.. | 22 | 22 | 44 | 21 | 20 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | s | s | |
| 1st Lieut. M. Penrose, S. O.. | 22 | 4 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 40 | " | .. | .. | .. | V s | |
| Chaplain J. Stoddard..... | 17 | 10 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Sergt.-Maj. A. W. Green..... | 22 | 23 | 45 | 20 | 21 | 41 | X Sharps'r. | Vm'82s'83 s'84 | 1st c. m. | s | .. | |
| Q.-M. Sergt. G. N. Holcomb.. | 19 | 7 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | m'84 | m | .. | s | |
| Com. Sergt. C. H. Wickham.. | 21 | 5 | 26 | 17 | 21 | 38 | " | V s'83 s'84 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Hosp. Steward C. E. Goodrich | 14 | 19 | 33 | 20 | 17 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| Drum-Maj. W. C. Steele..... | 18 | 8 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 34 | Marksman. | V s '84 | 1st c. m. | .. | s | |
| Chief Trump'r H. Scheuy | 16 | 9 | 25 | 21 | 13 | 34 | " | m'79 m'83 | .. | .. | m | |

COMPANY A.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Captain E. Schulze..... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 17 | 24 | 41 | X Sharps'r. | V m '83 s '84 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| 1st Sergt. J. C. Bailey..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 13 | 14 | 27 | Marksman. | .. | .. | V m | .. |
| Q.-M Sgt. A. Tewcles..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 15 | 31 | " | V m '84 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sergt. W. Blevins..... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | m '83 s '84 | .. | .. | .. |
| Corporal E. W. Bull..... | 13 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 16 | 30 | " | m '84 | .. | .. | .. |
| " C. Herold..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " C. F. Wolf..... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | m |
| " A. W. Roulston..... | 20 | 14 | 34 | 16 | 16 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | m | .. | .. |
| " W. C. Herter..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 15 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| Private Brink, E..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 17 | 14 | 31 | " | .. | 1st c. m. | m | m |
| " Dagle, H. J..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 16 | 14 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Hansen, C. A..... | 20 | 13 | 33 | 16 | 19 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Kaufmann, J..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Kimmell, J. J..... | 14 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Parker, W. E..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Williams, G., Jr..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | .. | .. | .. |

COMPANY B.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Captain T. F. Flanagan..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | X 1st c. m. |
| 1st Lieut. P. H. Smith..... | 16 | 10 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 31 | Marksman. | V s '84 | .. | 1st c. m. | .. |
| 2d Lieut. J. F. Lawler..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 16 | 14 | 30 | " | .. | V m | .. | .. |
| 1st Sergt. R. J. Kingsley..... | 19 | 10 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | V 1st c. m. | .. | .. |
| Sergeant J. J. O'Neill..... | 17 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 18 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " J. P. Carmody..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | m '83 m '84 | .. | .. | .. |
| Corporal T. P. Ahern..... | 20 | 7 | 27 | 16 | 14 | 30 | V Marks'n. | m '83 m '84 | m | .. | m |
| " T. P. Hastings..... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 16 | 14 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " W. E. Hogan..... | 22 | 4 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private Cosgrove, P. J..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 14 | 17 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " McLaughlin, J..... | 19 | 15 | 34 | 13 | 20 | 33 | " | m '80 | .. | .. | m |
| " Ward, T. J..... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY E.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Captain A. L. Thompson... | 21 | 22 | 43 | 18 | 23 | 41 | Sharps'r. | V s '84 | 1st c. m. | s | 1st c. m. | |
| Sergeant H. N. Saunders.... | 22 | 7 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 28 | V Marks'n. | m'83 m'84 | 1st c. m. | m | | |
| Corporal E. Cooper..... | 20 | 16 | 36 | 17 | 13 | 30 | V Marks'n. | m '84 | m | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| Private B. C. Merriman | 22 | 13 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | | | |
| " Bullen, F. | 19 | 18 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 36 | " | .. | .. | 1st c m | 1st c m. | |
| " Correll, R. C. | 13 | 17 | 30 | 19 | 16 | 35 | " | .. | .. | | | |
| " Gladding, W. M. | 13 | 21 | 34 | 16 | 14 | 30 | Marksman. | m '84 | .. | m | | |
| " Johnson, A. | 17 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | | | |
| " King, C. F. | 13 | 13 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 31 | " | .. | .. | | | |
| " McKnight, J. E. | 22 | 13 | 35 | 17 | 15 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | | 1st c. m. | |
| " Naphey, J. H. | 14 | 13 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 27 | Marksman. | .. | .. | | | |
| " Sheldon, C. L. | 17 | 11 | 28 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Whitman, E. M. | 16 | 17 | 33 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |

COMPANY F.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--|
| Captain G. B. Newton..... | 22 | 8 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 45 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X s | |
| 1st Lieut. L. B. Hubbard.... | 20 | 6 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | Vs '84 | .. | s | | |
| 2d Lieut. C. W. Newton..... | 19 | 13 | 32 | 18 | 18 | 36 | " | Vm'83s'84 | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| 1st Sergt. F. W. Weildon.... | 17 | 9 | 26 | 16 | 21 | 37 | Marksman. | V m '84 | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| Q.-M.Sgt. G. H. Foster..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | m'80'83'84 | .. | .. | | |
| Sergeant F. E. Hovey..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | V m | |
| " G. W. Ripley..... | 24 | 22 | 46 | 22 | 18 | 40 | Sharps'r. | m '83 '84 | .. | V 1st c. m | s | |
| " N. H. Stevens..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 16 | 17 | 33 | V Marks'n. | m '83 s'84 | 1st c. m. | s | | |
| Corporal L. H. Hutchinson.... | 22 | 8 | 30 | 17 | 17 | 34 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '83 '84 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | | |
| " C. E. Johnson..... | 19 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 13 | 29 | V Marks'n. | m'82'83s'84 | .. | 1st c. m. | | |
| " C. P. Woolley..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | m'83 s '84 | .. | .. | | |
| " M. H. Whittelsey.. | 23 | 4 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 34 | V 1st Cl. m. | m '83 '84 | .. | m | 1st c m. | |
| " F. H. Smith..... | 22 | 7 | 29 | 23 | 20 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | |
| " F. D. Chamberlin.... | 13 | 9 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | s '84 | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| Musician E. S. Jordan..... | 22 | 7 | 29 | 21 | 24 | 45 | Sharps'r. | m '84 | .. | m | m | |
| " G. M. Smith..... | 15 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 13 | 33 | Marksman. | m '84 | .. | .. | | |
| Private Avery, F. H. | 15 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 19 | 32 | " | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Bolles, E. F. | 21 | 5 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 37 | V 1st Cl. M. | s '83 '84 | 1st c. m. | m | | |
| " Burnham, F. C. | 16 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Chamberlin, A. S. | 19 | 7 | 26 | 16 | 18 | 34 | Marksman. | s '84 | .. | .. | m | |
| " Dennis, J. W. | 23 | 5 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " Fox, H. A. | 18 | 9 | 27 | 18 | 17 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Ford, W. R. | 14 | 7 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Griswold, F. B. | 17 | 8 | 25 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | s '84 | .. | s | | |
| " Griswold, W. B. | 14 | 11 | 25 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Giddings, H. A. | 17 | 9 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Hannum, T. W., Jr. | 20 | 8 | 28 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | s '84 | .. | m | s | |
| " Kilbourn, A. | 16 | 10 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Luther, G. F. | 13 | 17 | 30 | 21 | 14 | 35 | Marksman. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | | |
| " Lane, W. E. | 24 | 7 | 31 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Lockwood, F. P. | 20 | 8 | 28 | 16 | 21 | 37 | Marksman | .. | .. | m | s | |
| " Lloyd, W. B. | 19 | 8 | 27 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Noble, W. B. | 19 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " Powell, E. | 19 | 10 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | V m | |
| " Peltier, F. H. | 16 | 9 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | s '84 | .. | .. | m | |
| " Pember, E. E. | 18 | 9 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | .. | .. | m | | |
| " Rathbun, F. D. | 18 | 8 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " Stevens, A. W. | 15 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Staats, H. T., Jr. | 17 | 9 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " Strong, H. S. | 15 | 11 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " Sames, H. C. | 18 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 18 | 34 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " Talcott, W. H. | 20 | 8 | 28 | 14 | 20 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " Woodford, L. M. | 22 | 6 | 28 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 1st Cl. M | s '84 | m | .. | | |

COMPANY G.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| 1st Lieut. C. L. Bissell..... | 23 | 20 | 43 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| 1st Sergt. P. Madden..... | 19 | 12 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 36 | " | .. | V s | .. | 1st c. m. |
| Sergeant J. Marley..... | 14 | 19 | 33 | 13 | 15 | 28 | Marksman. | m '83 '84 | .. | m | .. |
| " F. Kaiser..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | m '84 | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| Corporal G. Runde..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 32 | " | m '84 | .. | 1st c. m. | m |
| " J. F. Doherty..... | 24 | 4 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " J. Dwyer..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 16 | 29 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private Hohenthal, E. L. G. | 17 | 10 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " House, A. C..... | 23 | 18 | 41 | 16 | 20 | 36 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " Lockwood, A. H..... | 22 | 4 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 29 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Pentland, J..... | 19 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Russell, R..... | 17 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 16 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Venart, T..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 14 | 19 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Webb, R..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |

COMPANY H.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Captain W. H. McLean..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 19 | 21 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X 1st c. m. |
| 1st Lieut. H. E. Chapman..... | 21 | 6 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 41 | " | .. | V 1st c. m. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| 2d Lieut. C. H. Patterson..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 21 | 25 | 46 | " | V s '84 | s | 1st c. m. | .. |
| 1st Sergt. W. H. Thompson.. | 23 | 6 | 29 | 21 | 22 | 43 | " | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | s |
| Sergeant E. E. Wiley..... | 18 | 7 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | s '84 | m | m | .. |
| " A. Collins..... | 22 | 5 | 27 | 22 | 23 | 45 | Sharps'r. | s '84 | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| Corporal F. J. Lennox..... | 21 | 7 | 28 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " E. P. Bennett..... | 16 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 41 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " H. A. Silience..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 27 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| Private Ahern, M..... | 21 | 5 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | .. | .. | .. |
| " Barrett, G. F..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Brabazon, J..... | 19 | 10 | 29 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Butts, F. H..... | 19 | 6 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Camp, C. W..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Clark, O. P..... | 17 | 8 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Collins, W. J..... | 19 | 7 | 26 | 19 | 23 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Deming, E. C..... | 15 | 10 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Dougherty, C. W.. | 15 | 14 | 29 | 19 | 21 | 40 | Sharps'r. | m '79 s '84 | .. | s | .. |
| " Girard, E..... | 16 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Hopkins, G. F..... | 22 | 4 | 26 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Jennings, H. A..... | 22 | 4 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Kenney, P. E..... | 19 | 7 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Lennihan, T. J..... | 20 | 7 | 27 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Laylor, G. R..... | 19 | 7 | 26 | 15 | 14 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Morse, A. C..... | 20 | 9 | 29 | 19 | 14 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Wiley, G. L..... | 20 | 6 | 26 | 16 | 15 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |

COMPANY K.

| NAMES. | | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captain | S O. Prentice | 15 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 35 | X 1st Cl. M. | V s '83 s '84 | s | | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| 1st Lieut. | D. W. P. Preston .. | 21 | 8 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 41 | Sharps'r. | V s '83 s '84 | .. | s | | |
| 2d Lieut. | C. H. Slocum | 18 | 7 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | V m '84 | .. | | 1st c. m. | |
| Sergeant | W. J. Tuller | 16 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 27 | Marksman. | V s '84 | .. | | | |
| Q.-M.-Sgt. | N. G. Valentine.... | 22 | 7 | 29 | 14 | 19 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | | m |
| Corporal | H. H. Saunders.... | 19 | 9 | 28 | 13 | 15 | 28 | " | V m '83 s '84 | 1st c. m. | | | |
| " | H. S. Redfield..... | 20 | 6 | 26 | 16 | 18 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | | V m |
| " | W. E. Farnsworth.... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 19 | 21 | 40 | V Sharps'r. | s '84 | m | | | 1st c. m. |
| " | W. B. Case..... | 21 | 5 | 26 | 19 | 22 | 41 | Sharps'r. | V s '84 | .. | .. | | 1st c. m. |
| " | F. C. Billings..... | 24 | 4 | 28 | 20 | 21 | 41 | " | m '84 | .. | | 1st c. m. | |
| " | W. C. Cheney..... | 16 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | W. A. Willard..... | 21 | 5 | 26 | 19 | 21 | 40 | X Sharps'r. | V s '83 s '84 | 1st c. m. | | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| Private | Davidson, W. B..... | 24 | 22 | 46 | 19 | 21 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | | 1st c. m. |
| " | Dodd, A. W..... | 19 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | m |
| " | Fenn, J. D..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 14 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | Gilbert, N. B..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | Judd, E. Y..... | 20 | 6 | 26 | 20 | 23 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | | s |
| " | Kimberly, T. A.... | 18 | 8 | 26 | 18 | 25 | 43 | " | .. | .. | .. | | X s |
| " | Lull, F. C..... | 25 | 4 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | Lane, A. M..... | 21 | 8 | 29 | 13 | 13 | 26 | Marksman. | m '79 '80 '81 | .. | .. | | |
| " | Sisson, C. L..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | V m '84 | .. | .. | | 1st c. m. |
| " | Small, F. F..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 14 | 27 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | Stevens, F. H..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | m | .. | | m |
| " | Tracy, F. P..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | m | | 1st c. m. |
| " | Turner, F. W..... | 22 | 5 | 27 | 19 | 22 | 41 | " | .. | .. | .. | | V s |
| " | Wander, E. C..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | Way, C. L..... | 21 | 7 | 28 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " | Way, R. F..... | 22 | 4 | 26 | 18 | 22 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | | 1st c. m. | s |

FIRST MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| 2d Lieut. H. Avery..... | 22 | 3 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | m '83 s '84 | | | | |
| Private Marsh, T. B..... | 21 | 5 | 26 | 14 | 19 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | | | | |
| " Marsh, W. R..... | 21 | 10 | 31 | 14 | 15 | 29 | " | .. | | | | |

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonel W. J. Leavenworth.. | 21 | 16 | 37 | 22 | 21 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s. | |
| Lieut.-Col. J. B. Doherty .. | 20 | 17 | 37 | 21 | 20 | 41 | " | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| Captain T. T. Welles, Adj't. | 21 | 22 | 43 | 22 | 20 | 42 | " | .. | .. | .. | X s | |
| Captain A. Allen, I. R. P..... | 18 | 21 | 39 | 22 | 22 | 44 | " | V s '84 | s | s | s | |
| 1st Lieut. F. J. Duffy, Q.-M.. | 21 | 22 | 43 | 21 | 20 | 41 | " | .. | .. | .. | V s | |
| 1st Lieut. W. H. Newton, P.M. | 16 | 15 | 31 | 21 | 19 | 40 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| 1st Lt. J. M. Benedict, Ast. Sur. | 13 | 14 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 1st Lt. T. F. McKiernan, S. O. | 17 | 16 | 33 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | | |
| Chaplain J. E. Twitchell.... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Com. Serg't. H. P. Vibert, Jr.. | 18 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | Vm83ms4 | 1st c. m. | s | | |

COMPANY A.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|------------|------------------------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captain | L. F. Burpee..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | m |
| 1st Lieut. | C. L. Stocking..... | 19 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| 2d Lieut. | W. E. Moses..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s |
| Q.-M. Sgt. | E. J. Schuyler..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s |
| Sergeant | H. P. Dailey..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 13 | 20 | 33 | V Marks'm. | m '82 | m | m | 1st c. m. |
| " | W. J. Moss..... | 18 | 21 | 39 | 16 | 16 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | m | .. | m |
| " | U. A. Warner..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | Vm83m84 | s | s | .. |
| Corporal | W. H. Claxton..... | 12 | 18 | 30 | 13 | 15 | 28 | Marksman. | m '82 | .. | m | .. |
| " | E. R. Heebner..... | 14 | 22 | 36 | 18 | 14 | 32 | " | .. | .. | m | m |
| " | H. B. Carter..... | 15 | 18 | 33 | 21 | 19 | 40 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | s |
| " | J. W. Fitzpatrick..... | 18 | 18 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| " | W. L. Munson..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | 17 | 19 | 36 | " | .. | m | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " | J. Dodds..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 13 | 26 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | m |
| " | F. S. Ensign..... | 18 | 11 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | 1st c. m. | m | 1st c. m. |
| " | W. A. Goldsmith..... | 21 | 21 | 42 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | .. | m | m | s |
| Musician | F. D. Miller..... | 16 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 13 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | .. |
| " | C. A. Lathrop, Jr..... | 14 | 21 | 35 | 20 | 15 | 35 | " | .. | m | .. | 1st c. m. |
| Private | Burpee, C. W..... | 13 | 12 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Burr, O. H..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 33 | " | .. | .. | m | .. |
| " | Brown, G. W..... | 20 | 14 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Bigelow, W. A..... | 23 | 12 | 35 | 19 | 15 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " | Bailey, R. E..... | 19 | 16 | 35 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " | Cross, H. T..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Cady, H. C..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 17 | 30 | Marksman | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Fitzsimons, J. E..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 19 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Geddes, Jas..... | 14 | 12 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Humphrey, E. N..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 16 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Holmes, C. L..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Hall, G. B..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 16 | 14 | 30 | Marksman. | m '82 | .. | m | m |
| " | Hart, E..... | 16 | 11 | 27 | 17 | 14 | 31 | " | .. | .. | m | m |
| " | La Forge, F. W..... | 16 | 17 | 33 | 19 | 15 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " | Lattin, A. N..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 19 | 13 | 32 | " | .. | m | 1st c. m. | .. |
| " | Marsh, J. E..... | 18 | 12 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | McNeil, W. H. J..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 15 | 13 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | McKeever, J..... | 13 | 18 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Nicolai, F. H..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 16 | 14 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Petitjean, G. E..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Parsons, N. J..... | 21 | 17 | 38 | 16 | 13 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Reynolds, F..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Reynolds, H. J..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | m | .. |
| " | Spruce, C. J..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 14 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Trott, A. N..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Whiteman, J. S..... | 21 | 21 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| " | Welton, F..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Ward, J. W..... | 25 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | s | m | m |
| " | Walker, R..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 13 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | Woods, W. L..... | 14 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 15 | 33 | " | .. | m | 1st c. m. | m |

COMPANY B.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|-----------|----|
| Captain J. Gutt..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | s |
| 2d Lieut. G. M. Schaffner..... | 17 | 18 | 35 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | s |
| Private Holmgren, C..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Gadd, W. W..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | m | m |
| " Meinerzhagen, L..... | 16 | 21 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Kling, L. P..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 13 | 28 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

COMPANY C.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Captain T. F. Callahan..... | 16 | 24 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | s | s | | |
| 1st Lieut. M. Creed..... | 19 | 20 | 39 | 20 | 21 | 41 | " | .. | .. | V 1st c.m. | | |
| 2d Lieut. J. J. Kennedy..... | 19 | 17 | 36 | 18 | 17 | 35 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '79 m '80 | m | s | | |
| Sergeant J. F. Plunkett..... | 14 | 19 | 33 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | s | | |
| " J. H. Goodwin..... | 18 | 17 | 35 | 16 | 17 | 33 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| Corporal J. J. Hogan..... | 15 | 20 | 35 | 13 | 14 | 27 | " | | | | | |
| " J. H. McGovern..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 14 | 16 | 30 | " | .. | m | 1st c.m. | | |
| Private Brady, E..... | 15 | 22 | 37 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | | | | | |
| " Daily, B..... | 23 | 21 | 44 | 23 | 19 | 42 | Sharps'r. | m '83 | s | s | | |
| " Gilligan, W. P..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Garrity, J. E..... | 20 | 19 | 39 | 16 | 20 | 36 | " | | | | | |
| " Hiney, J. E..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | | | | | |
| " Killoy, J. E..... | 18 | 19 | 37 | 15 | 15 | 30 | " | | | | | |
| " Langdon, H. N..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 16 | 18 | 34 | " | | | | | |
| " McKeon, H..... | 20 | 20 | 40 | 22 | 21 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | | |
| " Moore, P. J..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 15 | 15 | 30 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " O'Connor, M..... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 22 | 23 | 45 | Sharps'r. | m '79 m '80 | .. | s | | |

COMPANY D.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|--|
| 1st Lieut. E. I. Williams..... | 22 | 20 | 42 | 20 | 21 | 41 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | 1st c.m. | 1st c.m. | s | |
| 2d Lieut. W. E. Beach..... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | V 1st c.m. | m | |
| Corporal H. E. C. Spencer..... | 18 | 15 | 33 | 16 | 13 | 29 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " W. G. Doherty..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | m | 1st c.m. | |
| " F. R. Fairbanks..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | 1st c.m. | |
| " H. C. Young, Jr..... | 16 | 21 | 37 | 22 | 20 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c.m. | |
| Trump'r C. F. Hofacker..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 21 | 20 | 41 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | m | m | 1st c.m. | |
| Private Booth, H. E..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c.m. | |
| " Babson, F. H..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 30 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Beebe, G. A..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 32 | " | | | | | |
| " Barber, W. N..... | 20 | 19 | 39 | 21 | 20 | 41 | V Sharps'r. | m '83 '84 | 1st c.m. | .. | 1st c.m. | |
| " Clark, H. P..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 27 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | 1st c.m. | s | |
| " Dennett, G. W..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | | | | | |
| " Free, J. S..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 37 | " | | | | | |
| " Hatch, E. J..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Kappeller, L. D..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 20 | 23 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | 1st c.m. | s | |
| " Phillips, C. R..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 16 | 14 | 30 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Phillips, F. H..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 34 | " | | | | | |
| " Sutcliffe, J..... | 15 | 18 | 33 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | m | s | |
| " Shields, E. F..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 20 | 22 | 42 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c.m. | |
| " Scranton, W. N..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 21 | 38 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Wier, G. W..... | 20 | 13 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | | | | | |
| " Young, H. G..... | 20 | 14 | 34 | 17 | 20 | 37 | " | | | | | |

COMPANY E.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|-------|----------|----|----------|--|
| 1st Lieut. R. M. Walker..... | 19 | 16 | 35 | 21 | 22 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X s | |
| 2d Lieut. H. S. Ball..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | | | | | |
| 1st Sergt. G. S. Holmes..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | m '83 | | | | |
| Sergeant F. L. Lehr..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 13 | 28 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " C. S. Schappa..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 15 | 33 | " | m '84 | .. | s | s | |
| Corporal T. F. Smith..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | | |
| " G. H. Rogers..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | m | .. | m | |
| " J. W. Landon..... | 15 | 19 | 34 | 21 | 22 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | 1st c.m. | s | s | |
| " S. C. Buckbee..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | s | |
| " T. H. Scully..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 36 | " | m '84 | .. | s | s | |
| Musician J. H. Parker..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 20 | 21 | 41 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | m | s | s | |
| Private Harrison, T. P..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | | | s | | |
| " Hamilton, I. A..... | 13 | 20 | 33 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " James, J. E..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 29 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Mitchell, W. S..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | | | | | |
| " Rogers, C. W..... | 13 | 18 | 31 | 18 | 15 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c.m. | |
| " Smith, C. F..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | m | | |
| " Stewart, M. J. Jr..... | 13 | 18 | 31 | 18 | 15 | 33 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | m | 1st c.m. | |
| " Welles, H. A..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | .. | .. | m | | |

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY F.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| 1st Lieut. H. S. Munson..... | 18 | 18 | 34 | 21 | 21 | 42 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | 1st c. m. | s | s | |
| Sergeant C. F. McCabe..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | m | m | |
| " C. Smith..... | 14 | 18 | 32 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | m '84 | " | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " E. E. Dutton..... | 17 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 19 | 38 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | 1st c. m. | s | 1st c. m. | |
| Corporal W. H. Bradley..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 20 | 11 | 34 | Marksman. | " | " | " | " | |
| " J. H. Smith..... | 16 | 17 | 33 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | m | m | |
| " F. L. Miner..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 19 | 21 | 40 | Sharps'r. | " | " | 1st c. m. | m | |
| " C. T. Gruener..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | " | m | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| Musician J. N. Champion..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | " | " | " | V s | |
| Private Avery, H. W..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | " | |
| " Barnes, A. L..... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 33 | Marksman. | " | " | " | m | |
| " Beecher, J. D..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 18 | 15 | 33 | " | " | " | m | m | |
| " Dann, C. B..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | " | " | " | m | |
| " Ferry, E. S..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 32 | Marksman. | " | " | " | m | |
| " Ford, A. E..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | " | |
| " Gorham, F. R..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 21 | 19 | 40 | Sharps'r. | " | " | s | s | |
| " Gruener, E. O..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | 1st c. m. | |
| " Hammond, L. R..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 19 | 38 | " | " | " | " | s | |
| " Hemingway, C. T..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | " | " | " | " | |
| " Husted, A..... | 17 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 16 | 33 | " | " | " | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " McCann, J..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 17 | 21 | 38 | " | " | " | " | m | |
| " Norton, L. L..... | 20 | 17 | 37 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | " | " | " | " | |
| " Nicoll, C. D..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | 1st c. m. | " | |
| " Punderson, S. F..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 34 | " | " | " | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " Phelps, J. J..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | 19 | 22 | 41 | Sharps'r. | " | " | " | m | |
| " Taylor, E..... | 18 | 15 | 33 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | V 1st c. m. | |
| " Wright, A. B..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 33 | " | " | " | " | " | |

COMPANY G.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|-------|---|---|---|-----------|
| Captain A. J. Wolff..... | 22 | 14 | 36 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | m '82 | " | " | " | 1st c. m. |
| 1st Lieut. D. E. Fitzpatrick.. | 16 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 16 | 35 | " | " | " | " | " | 1st c. m. |
| 2d Lieut. P. Halpin..... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 15 | 28 | Marksman. | " | " | " | " | |
| Corporal B. J. Collins..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | " | |
| " W. Clerkin..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 30 | Marksman. | " | " | " | " | |
| Musician C. Nolan..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 31 | " | " | " | " | " | m |
| Private Adams C..... | 14 | 12 | 26 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | " | m |
| " Flaherty, J..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | " | " | " | " | |
| " Hudner, F. J..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 13 | 14 | 27 | " | " | " | " | " | |
| " Maloney, E. L..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | |
| " Overton, C. B..... | 17 | 9 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | " | |
| " Phelan, J..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 37 | " | " | " | " | " | |
| " Shannahan, E. J..... | 14 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 16 | 31 | Marksman. | " | " | " | " | m |
| " Sullivan, J..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | " | " | |

COMPANY H.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| Captain W. U. Pearne..... | 18 | 17 | 35 | 19 | 22 | 41 | Sharps'r. | " | " | " | " | X s |
| 1st Lieut. B. D. Putnam..... | 16 | 17 | 33 | 20 | 18 | 38 | X 1st Cl. M. | Vm83 m84 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| 2d Lieut. N. H. Smith..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 35 | Marksman. | m '84 | " | m | m | |
| Sergeant G. H. Kavanagh..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 14 | 15 | 29 | V Marks'n. | m '84 | m | m | m | |
| Private Addis, E. M..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 14 | 32 | Marksman. | " | " | m | m | |
| " Fowler, C. A..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 15 | 14 | 29 | " | " | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " Fish, E..... | 20 | 18 | 38 | 20 | 22 | 42 | Sharps'r. | " | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| " Hale, G. E..... | 20 | 8 | 28 | 20 | 13 | 33 | Marksman. | " | " | m | m | |
| " Haling, E. B..... | 17 | 10 | 27 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | " | " | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Markham, L. H..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 14 | 29 | Marksman. | " | m | 1st c. m. | m | |
| " Smith, J. C..... | 22 | 15 | 37 | 16 | 20 | 36 | " | " | 1st c. m. | m | m | |
| " Spicer, E. A..... | 17 | 12 | 29 | 20 | 11 | 31 | " | " | " | " | m | |

COMPANY I.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captain C. B. Bowen..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | m '83 s '84 | 1st c. m. | | | |
| 1st Sergt. C. R. Darnstaedt... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 19 | 19 | 38 | " | | V m | | | |
| Q.-M. Sgt. J. C. Booth..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 18 | 18 | 36 | " | Vm '82s'84 | | | | |
| Sergeant P. T. Vibert..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 13 | 27 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| Corporal O. L. Bradley..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | m '80 | | | | |
| " J. W. Deno..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 14 | 13 | 27 | Marksmen. | m '84 | | | | |
| " E. L. Brown..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | | | | | |
| " H. F. Johnson..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | | | | | |
| " W. E. Lewis..... | 17 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | | | | | |
| Musician T. J. Bolger..... | 20 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 20 | 37 | " | m '81'82'84 | | | | |
| Private Beale, J. J..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 19 | 15 | 34 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Budd, D. R..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 13 | 14 | 27 | " | | | | | |
| " Bartholomew, J. A..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 13 | 28 | " | | | | | |
| " Carter, W. F..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 15 | 30 | " | | | | | |
| " Halm, W..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | V s | | | |
| " Hobson, S..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Jones, D. R..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 15 | 16 | 31 | " | | | | | |
| " Johnson, L. L..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | | | | | |
| " Lindley, W..... | 14 | 16 | 30 | 14 | 16 | 30 | " | | | | | |
| " Moses, W. L..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 17 | 13 | 30 | " | | | | | |
| " Osborn, J. E..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | m '84 | | | | |
| " Reese, W. H..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | | | | | |
| " Schwenk, J. J..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 17 | 13 | 30 | " | .. | m | | | |
| " Wilkinson, C. R..... | 24 | 13 | 37 | 14 | 15 | 29 | " | | | | | |
| " Walker, J. T..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | | | | | |

COMPANY K.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Captain G. G. La Barnes.... | 24 | 24 | 48 | 22 | 23 | 45 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | .. | X s |
| 1st Lieut. R. E. Hall..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| 2d Lieut. H. Norton, Jr..... | 23 | 17 | 40 | 18 | 23 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | m | m |
| Q.-M. Sgt. J. G. Phelan..... | 16 | 22 | 38 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | V s | V s |
| Sergeant Z. P. Beach..... | 21 | 20 | 41 | 21 | 19 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X s | X s |
| Corporal H. Liversidge..... | 22 | 21 | 43 | 20 | 23 | 43 | " | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s | s |
| " C. C. Treat..... | 22 | 15 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 30 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " E. C. Dunn..... | 17 | 20 | 37 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private Bevan, A. W..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 13 | 13 | 26 | Marksmen. | | | | | |
| " Downey, T. W..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | | | | | |
| " Huntington, O. H..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 16 | 30 | " | m '82m '84 | .. | m | | |
| " Hawley, C. H..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | | | | | |
| " Latham, W. H..... | 18 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | m |
| " Mottram, T..... | 17 | 23 | 40 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m | m |
| " McCune, D. P..... | 22 | 20 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |

SECOND MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| 2d Lieut. W. H. Sears..... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 20 | 19 | 39 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '78'79'80 | .. | .. | .. | s |
| Sergeant F. P. King..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | V s | V s |
| Corporal E. M. Edwards..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 16 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | s | s |
| Private McGrath, W..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | 20 | 18 | 38 | " | .. | .. | .. | s | s |
| " Morley, R. G..... | 18 | 22 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 45 | Sharps'r. | | | | | |
| " Tilson, J. H..... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 16 | 23 | 39 | Marksmen. | | | | | |

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Colonel G. Haven..... | 22 | 17 | 39 | 20 | 20 | 40 | V Sharps'r. | m '79 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Maj. W. F. Bidwell..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | |
| Maj. L. B. Almy, Surg..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 15 | 14 | 29 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | m | | |
| Captain H. B. Smith, Adjt.... | 19 | 13 | 32 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | .. | m | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| Captain T. H. Allen, I. R. P.. | 18 | 21 | 39 | 20 | 21 | 41 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| 1st Lieut. G. C. Bishop, P. M.. | 14 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 31 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| Sergt-Maj. D. Connor..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 21 | 20 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Q.-M.-Sergt. C. F. Holt..... | 18 | 17 | 35 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| Com.-Sergt. P. Morgan..... | 20 | 16 | 36 | 17 | 14 | 31 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY B.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|-------------|--|
| Captain D. Keleher..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | |
| Corporal J. J. Keleher..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | 17 | 19 | 36 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |

COMPANY C.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Captain I. E. Hill..... | 17 | 8 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | V m | |
| 1st Lieut. F. A. Fox..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 13 | 27 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| 2d Lieut. F. W. Hazen..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 37 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | 1st c. m. | m | m | |
| 1st Sergt. G. L. Griswold..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | V m | m | |
| Q.-M.-Sgt. H. B. Hatten..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 17 | 16 | 33 | " | .. | .. | V m | m | |
| Sergeant E. L. Chappell..... | 17 | 13 | 30 | 23 | 21 | 44 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | |
| " F. L. Tuttle..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 28 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | m | |
| Corporal G. W. Fernside.... | 24 | 18 | 42 | 15 | 19 | 34 | " | .. | .. | m | s | |
| " C. S. Bennett..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " W. G. Haselden..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 16 | 17 | 33 | " | m '82 s '83 m '84 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Private Davison, L. E..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Geer, H. C..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 31 | " | m '82 '83 '84 | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Guile, A. A..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Perkins, C. L..... | 13 | 19 | 32 | 14 | 14 | 28 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Prout, C. E..... | 13 | 21 | 34 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Richmond, O. E..... | 21 | 17 | 38 | 19 | 13 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Wightman, E. S..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY D.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----|-----------|--|
| Captain F. E. St. Clare..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 15 | 14 | 29 | V Marks'n. | m '80 m '82 | m | m | | |
| 1st Sergt. G. S. Waley..... | 14 | 18 | 32 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | m '82 | .. | m | m | |
| Sergeant L. A. Waley..... | 19 | 15 | 34 | 17 | 16 | 33 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '82 | 1st c. m. | m | 1st c. m. | |
| Private Beach, W. R..... | 21 | 16 | 37 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Crowell, E. L..... | 23 | 14 | 37 | 19 | 24 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | V s | s | |
| " Custer, W. A..... | 24 | 16 | 40 | 16 | 14 | 30 | Marksmen. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Stanton, W. R..... | 14 | 19 | 33 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | .. | m | |

COMPANY E.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| Captain P. Fitzpatrick..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | s | s | s |
| 1st Lieut. T. Ashton..... | 19 | 19 | 38 | 20 | 19 | 39 | " | .. | .. | .. | V s |
| Private Cochrane, J..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Connors, J..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 13 | 26 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " McCallum, J..... | 19 | 13 | 32 | 13 | 13 | 26 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " McKell, W. C..... | 20 | 16 | 36 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Rogers, J..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 38 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |

COMPANY F.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----------|-----------|
| Captain J. Armstrong..... | 16 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| 1st Lieut. K. A. Darbie..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2d Lieut. H. E. Burton..... | 21 | 13 | 34 | 20 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| 1st Sergt. F. E. Bitgood..... | 21 | 15 | 36 | 17 | 19 | 36 | " | .. | .. | m | 1st c. m. |
| Q.-M. Sgt. F. U. Scofield..... | 18 | 21 | 39 | 18 | 15 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | m |
| Sergeant L. M. Tillinghast..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Corporal H. W. Burton..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private Burton, C. E..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " Card, M..... | 22 | 9 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " Keach, E. S..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | .. | .. | 1st c. m | m |
| " Randall, G. E..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | m |

COMPANY G.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Captain C. A. Winslow..... | 13 | 17 | 30 | 20 | 23 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | m | .. |
| 1st Lieut. E. G. Wright..... | 18 | 14 | 32 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | .. | m |
| 2d Lieut. H. J. Thayer..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | m | .. | m |
| Q.-M. Sgt. D. Flagg..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | 1st c. m | 1st c. m. |
| Sergeant W. P. White..... | 21 | 13 | 34 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | m |
| " F. H. Tourtelott..... | 21 | 20 | 41 | 21 | 21 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | s |
| Sergeant C. E. Richardson..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | m | .. | m |
| Corporal G. E. Withey, Jr..... | 23 | 18 | 41 | 18 | 23 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. |
| Private Cole, A. R..... | 17 | 21 | 38 | 18 | 22 | 40 | " | .. | m | m | m |
| " Kilborn, M..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 35 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " McIntyre, A. D..... | 23 | 19 | 42 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " Withey, A. W..... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 36 | " | .. | m | .. | s |

COMPANY I.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Captain G. M. Cole..... | 23 | 16 | 39 | 19 | 23 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s |
| 1st Lieut. G. W. Metcalf..... | 19 | 10 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 41 | " | .. | .. | V s | s |
| 1st Sergt. C. A. Miner..... | 20 | 16 | 36 | 21 | 22 | 43 | V Sharps'r. | m '80 m '82 | .. | s | s |
| Sergeant A. B. Hazard..... | 20 | 16 | 36 | 19 | 22 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s |
| " W. H. Crowell..... | 19 | 16 | 35 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | 1st c. m. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " F. J. Whitman..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | m | 1st c. m. |
| " R. N. Tinker..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| Corporal J. A. Malona..... | 20 | 17 | 37 | 20 | 23 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | V s |
| " E. Monroe..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " A. E. James..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| Private Beckwith, E..... | 20 | 10 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " Darling, A. S..... | 21 | 20 | 41 | 19 | 21 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | V s |
| " Phillips, L..... | 18 | 17 | 35 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " Phillips, J..... | 17 | 20 | 37 | 21 | 19 | 40 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Roger, A. D..... | 16 | 11 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Spicer, W. L..... | 14 | 12 | 26 | 22 | 19 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s |
| " Tefft, F. H..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Warren, C. E..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |

FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|--|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Colonel T. L. Watson..... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 21 | 20 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | V s | s | |
| Maj. J. C. Crowe..... | 18 | 17 | 35 | 18 | 21 | 39 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | m | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Capt. L. N. Van Keuren, Adj. | 18 | 19 | 37 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | m | m | m | |
| 1st Lieut. H. G. Hubbell, Q. M. | 18 | 14 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 29 | V Marks'n | m '84 | s | m | m | |
| Maj. G. L. Porter, Surg..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| Capt. S. C. Kingman, I. R. P. | 24 | 25 | 49 | 20 | 22 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X 1st c. m. | |
| 1st Lieut. W. W. Starr, Jr., S. O. | 17 | 16 | 33 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | m | m | |
| Chaplain R. G. S. McNielle.. | 17 | 19 | 36 | 18 | 17 | 35 | " | m '84 | m | m | | |
| Sergt.-Maj. G. E. Derrick..... | 20 | 21 | 41 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X s | |
| Com.-Sergt. J. A. Morris..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 13 | 20 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | m | .. | .. | |
| Hosp. Steward F. S. Stevens.. | 18 | 24 | 42 | 22 | 22 | 44 | V Sharps'r. | s '84 | s | s | s | |
| Drum-Maj. W. Flynn..... | 18 | 21 | 39 | 16 | 13 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Trump J. F. Horkheimer | 15 | 20 | 35 | 14 | 16 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY B.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-------|----|-----------|-----------|--|
| Captain G. W. Cornell..... | 20 | 17 | 37 | 21 | 20 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | X s | |
| 1st Lieut. C. H. Gibner..... | 16 | 21 | 37 | 22 | 23 | 45 | " | .. | .. | .. | X s | |
| Sergeant A. G. Kohmann..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 38 | V 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " M. F. White..... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 21 | 19 | 40 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| Corporal W. E. Glenn..... | 18 | 23 | 41 | 21 | 21 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| " G. W. Kerr..... | 19 | 21 | 40 | 22 | 22 | 44 | " | .. | s | s | s | |
| " I. B. Hoyt..... | 18 | 14 | 32 | 21 | 22 | 43 | " | m '84 | m | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| Musician S. H. Fairchild..... | 19 | 17 | 36 | 22 | 22 | 44 | " | s '81 | .. | s | s | |
| Private Almstead, W. A..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | s | |
| " Beard, E. L..... | 17 | 21 | 38 | 17 | 20 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Green, M. M..... | 14 | 21 | 35 | 17 | 19 | 36 | " | .. | .. | .. | s | |
| " Houlihan, W..... | 17 | 23 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " Halligan, J. J..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 21 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Lamb, G. W..... | 22 | 20 | 42 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Lathrop, C. S..... | 19 | 13 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " McFayden, D..... | 16 | 23 | 39 | 22 | 19 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| " Monahan, B..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 20 | 20 | 40 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Romaine, M. B..... | 13 | 19 | 37 | 19 | 21 | 43 | " | .. | m | m | s | |
| " Smith, G. W..... | 19 | 23 | 42 | 22 | 22 | 44 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Wheeler, J. J..... | 13 | 17 | 30 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY C.

| NAMES. | | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1870-84. | 1885. | 1886 | 1887. |
| Captain | W. F. Daniel..... | 21 | 23 | 44 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | s | |
| 1st Lieut. | W. B. Cochrane..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 18 | 36 | " | .. | m | m | s | |
| 1st Sergt. | C. E. Vail..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 17 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | m | m | m | |
| Sergeant | J. J. Daniel..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | E. S. Walsh..... | 21 | 13 | 34 | 17 | 19 | 36 | " | .. | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | A. G. Weed, Jr..... | 23 | 22 | 45 | 20 | 21 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Q.-M. Sgt. | W. J. Magill..... | 19 | 21 | 40 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | m | m | s | |
| Corporal | W. T. Brown..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 13 | 16 | 29 | " | .. | m | m | m | |
| " | A. Cramond..... | 22 | 21 | 43 | 22 | 20 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | s | m | s | |
| " | W. D. Daskam..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 19 | 15 | 34 | Marksman. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| " | M. R. Pitt..... | 23 | 17 | 40 | 18 | 21 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| Musician | J. S. St. John..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 17 | 16 | 33 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Private | Bennett, F. M..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 19 | 16 | 35 | " | .. | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | Baldwin, W. L..... | 16 | 20 | 36 | 17 | 20 | 37 | " | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s | |
| " | Daniel, W. M..... | 13 | 19 | 32 | 20 | 24 | 44 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | m | s | |
| " | Dewey, S. C..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | s | s | |
| " | Gillespie, E. F. W..... | 20 | 19 | 39 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | s | |
| " | Gaylor, L. B..... | 19 | 20 | 39 | 20 | 24 | 44 | " | .. | .. | s | s | |
| " | Harrison, C. C..... | 13 | 18 | 31 | 16 | 13 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | Hendrie, C. W..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | s | s | |
| " | Ingraham, C. L..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 18 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " | Johnston, J. C..... | 17 | 19 | 36 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " | Johnson, A. E..... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 18 | 23 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s | |
| " | Lawrence, G. C..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | Martin, W. H..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 17 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | Plympton, E. L..... | 19 | 17 | 36 | 13 | 14 | 27 | " | .. | m | 1st c. m. | m | |
| " | Pitt, A. S..... | 19 | 17 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " | Pratt, W. A..... | 18 | 18 | 36 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | s | |
| " | Raymond, J. H..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 15 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | Sarles, C. T..... | 21 | 22 | 43 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " | Snelling, H. G..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | Stockwell, H. C..... | 22 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 23 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s | |
| " | Wardwell, C. S..... | 14 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | s | |
| " | Wardwell, I. F..... | 23 | 19 | 42 | 19 | 24 | 43 | Sharps'r. | .. | m | s | s | |
| " | Waldron, F. A..... | 17 | 25 | 42 | 20 | 22 | 42 | " | .. | .. | .. | s | |
| " | Weed, E. S., Jr..... | 13 | 16 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " | Waterbury, R. L..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 17 | 13 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY D.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Captain R. Frost..... | 24 | 19 | 43 | 20 | 22 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | s |
| 2d Lieut. G. E. Simpson..... | 22 | 21 | 43 | 18 | 25 | 43 | " | .. | .. | s | s |
| Corporal J. H. Brown..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " G. S. Wood..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trumpet'r J. W. Gorham..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | .. | s | 1st c. m. |
| Private Fox, C. H..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 13 | 13 | 26 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " Hendricks, G. A..... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Jayne, W. W..... | 13 | 16 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | s |

COMPANY E.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designation. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Captain J. Sheridan..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | | |
| 1st Lieut. J. J. Glennon..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 15 | 19 | 34 | Marksman. | m '80 | m | 1st c. m. | | |
| 2d Lieut. J. O'Neil..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 29 | " | .. | 1st c. m. | | | |
| 1st Sergt. J. C. Ivers..... | 17 | 18 | 35 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | m '79 | s | m | | |
| Sergeant D. F. Poland..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 15 | 32 | " | .. | | | | |
| " E. J. Kimmerlen..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | m '79 | m | 1st c. m. | | |
| Corporal T. Maloney..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 17 | 13 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | | |
| " C. H. Suckley..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | | |
| " J. Richerd..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | Marksman. | .. | | | | |
| " J. J. McCue..... | 13 | 24 | 37 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | .. | | | | |
| Musician P. N. Moshier..... | 20 | 15 | 35 | 13 | 14 | 27 | " | .. | | | | |
| Private Baker, C..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 17 | 13 | 30 | " | .. | | | | |
| " Baker, G..... | 17 | 20 | 37 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M | .. | | | | |
| " Biebel, F., Jr..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 13 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | s | m | | |
| " Coates, J..... | 19 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | | | | |
| " Hungerford, G. M..... | 22 | 6 | 28 | 15 | 14 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | | | | |
| " Jordan, J. J..... | 22 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | m '84 | s | | | |
| " Keefe, C. F..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 15 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | | | | |
| " Pender, J..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 19 | 14 | 33 | " | .. | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | | |

COMPANY F.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|-----|------------|--|
| 1st Lieut. Henry Mathies..... | 23 | 20 | 43 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | V s | s | |
| 2d Lieut. W. M. Stevens..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | | |
| Sergeant W. B. Warner..... | 20 | 23 | 43 | 17 | 15 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | V 1st c.m. | |
| " E. G. Aiken..... | 21 | 20 | 41 | 15 | 16 | 31 | " | .. | m | s | s | |
| Musician J. A. Carrier..... | 16 | 22 | 38 | 13 | 18 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | s | |
| Private Gammons, G. F..... | 19 | 18 | 37 | 13 | 15 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Gray, E. L..... | 22 | 18 | 40 | 15 | 16 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Kilboy, J. M..... | 14 | 19 | 33 | 13 | 14 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Lent, J. K..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 14 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Radie, F. E..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 14 | 14 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |

COMPANY G.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Captain | F. R. Nash..... | 18 | 14 | 32 | 20 | 20 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | s |
| 1st Lieut. | G. L. Stevens..... | 16 | 21 | 37 | 18 | 21 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | s | s |
| 2d Lieut. | C. D. Ryder..... | 15 | 14 | 29 | 18 | 19 | 37 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| Sergeant | J. V. Scofield..... | 14 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | .. | m | |
| " | C. B. Staley..... | 13 | 12 | 25 | 17 | 13 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| Corporal | C. H. Gosha..... | 18 | 11 | 29 | 14 | 15 | 29 | " | .. | .. | s | s |
| " | E. N. Beach..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 19 | 21 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | s | s |
| " | D. J. Brew..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | s | |
| Musician | G. L. Smith..... | 17 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 17 | 36 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| Private | Dunham, A. T..... | 13 | 21 | 34 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | Hodge, G. E..... | 13 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | Keeler, G. F..... | 22 | 8 | 30 | 17 | 17 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " | May, J. P..... | 18 | 15 | 33 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " | May, T. F..... | 16 | 11 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | Moore, G. D..... | 18 | 8 | 26 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " | Mabie, S. H..... | 20 | 18 | 38 | 18 | 17 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | Miller, G. O..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | Northrop, E. H..... | 18 | 17 | 35 | 20 | 22 | 42 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s |
| " | Rider, D. F..... | 18 | 14 | 32 | 17 | 13 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| " | Riley, P. J..... | 21 | 15 | 36 | 18 | 13 | 31 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| " | Smalley L. E..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | s | 1st c. m. |
| " | Whitehead, W. A..... | 14 | 18 | 32 | 18 | 14 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | |
| " | Wiley, W. J..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 13 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY K.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-------------|----|-------------|-----------|--|
| Captain E. Morehouse..... | 20 | 19 | 39 | 19 | 18 | 37 | X 1st Cl. M. | V s '83s'84 | s | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| 1st Lieut. S. Judson, Jr..... | 19 | 15 | 34 | 18 | 14 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | V 1st c. m. | m | |
| 1st Sergt. W. B. Bristol..... | 20 | 15 | 35 | 17 | 15 | 32 | V Marks'n. | m '80 | s | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| Sergeant C. K. Stagg..... | 20 | 21 | 41 | 19 | 15 | 34 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | | |
| Corporal T. H. McQuillan..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 16 | 19 | 35 | " | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " C. J. Sniffen..... | 23 | 22 | 45 | 18 | 15 | 33 | " | .. | .. | m | m | |
| " W. F. Holmes..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 16 | 18 | 34 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " G. R. Fryer..... | 18 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 14 | 34 | V Marks'n. | m '84 | m | m | 1st c. m. | |
| " C. D. Tomlinson..... | 13 | 17 | 30 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Private Beardsley, R. C..... | 15 | 18 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | | |
| " McQuillan, J. R..... | 19 | 15 | 34 | 15 | 18 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | m | m | m | |

FOURTH MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---|--|
| 2d Lieut. E. F. Hall..... | 21 | 12 | 33 | 14 | 16 | 30 | Marksman. | V s '81 | s | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Sergeant E. Nothnagle..... | 24 | 22 | 46 | 21 | 20 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | s | s | | |
| " F. S. Edwards..... | 19 | 19 | 38 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Corporal C. F. Coester..... | 20 | 14 | 34 | 19 | 17 | 36 | " | .. | 1st c. m. | s | s | |
| " G. H. Botsford..... | 15 | 20 | 35 | 21 | 20 | 41 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. | s | |
| Private Hitchcock, A..... | 16 | 19 | 35 | 15 | 18 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | V s | s | | |
| " Paul, R..... | 14 | 16 | 30 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Washburn, E. T..... | 19 | 17 | 36 | 15 | 18 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m | |
| " Wright, G. W..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 17 | 15 | 32 | " | .. | .. | .. | m | |

FIFTH BATTALION.

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. 1888. | Previous Qualifications | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1873-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| Major F. M. Welch..... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | m '82 | m | .. | m |
| Captain C. S. Tatten, Adjt... | 14 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | m |
| 1st Lt. W. H. Donaldson, A. S. | 22 | 20 | 42 | 19 | 23 | 42 | V Sharps'r. | m '84 | s | s | 1st c. m. |

COMPANY A.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Captain D. S. Lathrop..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | 20 | 29 | 40 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | V s | s |
| 1st Lieut. D. Tilghman..... | 19 | 18 | 37 | 15 | 13 | 28 | Marksman. | .. | .. | m | 1st c. m. |
| Sergeant J. O. Jones..... | 19 | 22 | 41 | 19 | 21 | 40 | V Sharps'r. | s '81 s'82 | m | s | |
| Corporal P. T. Walker..... | 16 | 18 | 34 | 14 | 19 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " J. A. Roston. | 17 | 11 | 28 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | m | .. | |
| " A. E. Thomas..... | 22 | 13 | 35 | 17 | 18 | 35 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| Private Banta, P..... | 23 | 8 | 31 | 19 | 14 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Boone, F. A..... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Cannon, J. R..... | 15 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | m '82 | .. | m | m |
| " Day, J. W..... | 19 | 16 | 35 | 13 | 17 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " London, G. H..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 16 | 13 | 29 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Moore, J. C..... | 21 | 19 | 40 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 1st Cl. M. | s '82 | 1st c. m. | 1st c. m. | |
| " Weston, L..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 20 | 13 | 33 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Winn, J. M..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | |

COMPANY B.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|------------|----|---|-----------|
| 1st Lieut. L. E. Seymour. | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 14 | 31 | V Marks'n. | m '83 s'84 | .. | s | 1st c. m. |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|------------|----|---|-----------|

COMPANY C.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|---|
| Captain S. J. Benedict..... | 16 | 15 | 31 | 23 | 21 | 44 | Sharps'r. | .. | .. | .. | s |
| 1st Lieut. A. M. Porter..... | 17 | 14 | 31 | 16 | 15 | 31 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| Sergeant F. L. Whitford..... | 16 | 12 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 30 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " W. Sherman..... | 16 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | m |
| Musician J. Ransell..... | 13 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 30 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Corporal H. Ringgold..... | 14 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 29 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| " J. H. Gordon..... | 14 | 12 | 26 | 14 | 13 | 27 | " | .. | .. | .. | |
| Private Braxton, R..... | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Smith, W..... | 13 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 15 | 32 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | |
| " Williams, C. E. | 19 | 12 | 31 | 15 | 13 | 28 | " | .. | .. | .. | |

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, February 20, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since January 22, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Thomas F. Flanigan, Co. B, January 23, 1889.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Quish, Co. G, January 23, 1889.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Edward Finn, Co. I, February 8, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Patrick H. Smith, of Hartford, appointed Captain Co. B, with rank from January 31, 1889, *vice* Flanigan resigned.

Second Lieutenant John F. Lawler, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, with rank from January 31, 1889, *vice* Smith promoted.

First Sergeant Richard J. Kingsley, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, with rank from January 31, 1889, *vice* Lawler promoted.

Corporal Charles Cheney, of Manchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, with rank from February 1, 1889, *vice* Quish resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Benjamin E. Brown, of New Haven, appointed Captain Co. F, with rank from January 9, 1889, *vice* Arnold deceased.

Sergeant Oscar L. Bradley, of Meriden, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. I, with rank from January 17, 1889, *vice* Isbell discharged.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Sergeant Frederick L. Whitford, of Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, with rank from January 15, 1889, *vice* Porter discharged.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of January, 1889, based on the drill reports for the month :

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|--------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Feb. 4, 8.30 P.M. | 5 | 67 | 94.04 | A. | Feb. 4, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 68 | 99.22 |
| B. | Feb. 1, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 65 | 93.91 | B. | Feb. 4, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 95.53 |
| D. | Feb. 4, 8.00 P.M. | 4 | 64 | 91.27 | C. | Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 65 | 96.48 |
| E. | Feb. 2, 12.00 M. | 4 | 67 | 91.05 | D. | Feb. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 5 | 68 | 99.02 |
| F. | Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 96.57 | E. | Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 97.55 |
| G. | Feb. 2, 12.00 M. | 4 | 68 | 97.55 | F. | Feb. 4, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 48 | 83.95 |
| H. | Feb. 1, 12.00 M. | 4 | 68 | 94.12 | G. | Feb. 6, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 60 | 92.19 |
| K. | Feb. 4, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 92.96 | H. | Feb. 13, 7.00 P.M. | 4 | 63 | 88.03 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | | | | | I. | Feb. 2, 11.00 A.M. | 5 | 63 | 92.79 |
| Feb. 2, 8.30 P.M. | | 3 | 9 | 95.06 | K. | Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 60 | 94.97 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | Feb. 2, 10.00 A.M. | | 4 | 9 | 100.00 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.06 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.52 | | | | |

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Feb. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 59 | 91.07 | B. | Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 66 | 89.93 |
| B. | Feb. 1, 12.00 M. | 4 | 59 | 90.50 | C. | Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 65 | 93.40 |
| C. | Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 93.30 | D. | Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 91.18 |
| D. | Feb. 2, 4.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 89.93 | E. | Feb. 2, 3.00 P.M. | 4 | 60 | 87.19 |
| E. | Feb. 4, 7.00 A.M. | 5 | 59 | 86.55 | F. | Feb. 5, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 60 | 83.86 |
| F. | Feb. 4, 7.00 P.M. | 5 | 54 | 78.32 | G. | Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 89.71 |
| G. | Feb. 4, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 61 | 77.99 | I. | Feb. 4, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 59 | 92.20 |
| I. | Feb. 2, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 90.94 | K. | Feb. 1, 2.00 P.M. | 4 | 56 | 84.59 |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M. | | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M. | | 5 | 9 | 97.04 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 88.73 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 89.90 | | | | |

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Feb. 4, | 1.30 P. M. | 4 | 60 | 81.08 | 1st 2d | Feb. 4, | | 5 | 32 | 69.77 |
| B. | Feb. 5, | 1.30 P. M. | 5 | 59 | 85.42 | | Feb. 2, | | 5 | 40 | 86.69 |
| C. | Feb. 4, | 1.30 P. M. | 5 | 58 | 84.18 | | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, | | | | | 83.56 | Figure of merit of Battery, | | | | | 78.23 |

III. The following-named members of Co. E, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court Martial: Private Harry N. Curtis, Private Adolph Laubscher, Private Thomas May.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, March 15, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

I. Par. VI, G. O. No. 6, series of 1888, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

VI. Whenever an application for the use of an Armory for *any purpose whatever*, other than the regularly ordered drills, parades, inspections, and reviews of the Battalion or Companies, is received by the officer in charge, he shall at once report the same, with his recommendations, through

Regimental Headquarters to the Quartermaster-General for his approval, and any agreement made by the officer in charge must be made subject to such approval.

II. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since February 20, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Cornelius Elwood, Co. D, February 25, 1889.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Captain Lloyd G. Seymour, Co. B, February 25, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Alfred W Green of Hartford, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant, from January 10, 1889, *vice* Fenn, resigned.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of February, 1889, based on the drill reports for the month:

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Mar. 1, 8.30 P.M. | 3 | 67 | 94.84 | A. | Mar. 6, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 98.53 |
| B. | Mar. 1, 8.30 P.M. | 3 | 63 | 90.51 | B. | Mar. 5, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 95.03 |
| D. | Mar. 1, 12.00 M. | 4 | 67 | 94.53 | C. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 63 | 94.90 |
| E. | Mar. 2, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 93.97 | D. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.02 |
| F. | Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 3 | 68 | 95.59 | E. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 96.08 |
| G. | Mar. 2, 12.00 M. | 4 | 68 | 97.55 | F. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 50 | 83.84 |
| H. | Mar. 1, 9.30 P.M. | 3 | 68 | 92.65 | G. | Mar. 5, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 94.37 |
| K. | Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 3 | 66 | 90.94 | H. | Mar. 5, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 85.54 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | | | | | I. | Mar. 4, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 63 | 95.43 |
| | Mar. 6, 12.00 M. | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | K. | Mar. 1, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 59 | 94.46 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 98.15 |

Figure of merit of Regiment, **94.51**

Figure of merit of Regiment, **94.12**

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Membership. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Membership. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M. | 4 | 62 | 89.53 | B. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 90.94 |
| B. | Mar. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 5 | 59 | 91.07 | C. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 65 | 93.40 |
| C. | Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 63 | 94.38 | D. | Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 92.65 |
| D. | Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 92.16 | E. | Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 58 | 85.33 |
| E. | Mar. 1, 12.00 M. | 4 | 53 | 89.35 | F. | Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M. | 3 | 61 | 82.85 |
| F. | Mar. 2, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 59 | 80.33 | G. | Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 87.75 |
| G. | Mar. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 63 | 82.21 | I. | Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 59 | 93.33 |
| I. | Mar. 2, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 63 | 93.14 | K. | Mar. 2, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 58 | 84.75 |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | | Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M. | 4 | 9 | 99.07 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.24 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.01 | | | | |

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Mar. 4, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 65 | 81.61 | 1st | Mar. 7, | 4 | 31 | 64.50 |
| B. | Mar. 4, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 60 | 82.75 | 2d | Mar. 1, | 3 | 40 | 74.46 |
| C. | Mar. 4, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 59 | 80.33 | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, 81.56 | | | | | Figure of merit of Battery, 69.48 | | | | |

IV. In accordance with the provisions of "An Act concerning the Celebration of the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States," passed by the General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1889, and approved March 7th inst., the Fourth Regiment Connecticut National Guard and the First Company Governor's Foot Guard are hereby designated to participate in the said celebration, April 30, *prox.*, as the military representatives of the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, April 11, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 8. }

I. The companies of infantry, machine-gun platoons, and platoons of light artillery, National Guard, except as hereinafter provided, will each parade one day during the month of May, *proximo*, in their respective towns, under orders of the regimental, battalion, or battery commander. Companies of infantry and machine-gun platoons will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, under orders of the commandant and supervision of the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and skirmish drill, which will form a part of the day's duty.

Regimental Signal Officers, and the Signal Sergeant Fifth Battalion will attend the parades of those companies in their respective commands having signal details, for the purpose of instructing the men in that duty, if so ordered by regimental or battalion commandant.

II. Regimental, battalion, and battery commanders will attend the parades of companies and platoons in person, or be represented by a field officer, and will report in writing through Brigade headquarters in detail, *on or before June 1, proximo*, as to the condition and efficiency of each company, the rifle practice and drill and maneuvers performed, time occupied in rifle practice, time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization actually present and performing duty.

III. The Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby excused from the May parade. In accordance with the provisions of par. IV, G. O, No. 7, c. s. Colonel Thomas L. Watson, Commanding 4th Regiment, C. N. G., is directed to assemble the regiment at Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, April 29th, *instant*, at the hour he may designate, and thence proceed to New York, N. Y., to take part in the celebration of the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, April 30th. Pay and allowances for two days will be allowed each officer and man performing the whole tour of duty, upon Muster Pay-Roll, as provided.

Commanding officers will make and forward without delay, requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for transportation by rail and steamer from quarters of organization to New York and return, and for such camp and garrison equipage as may be required.

Colonel Watson will forward to this office through Brigade headquarters a "Consolidated Morning Report" for each day of parade.

IV. Captain Phineas H. Ingalls, Adjutant First Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby directed to report to the Commander-in-Chief for special duty to represent the State as an Aide on the Staff of Major-General J. M. Schofield, Chief Marshal of the Parade in New York, April 30th.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, April 18, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 9. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since March 15, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George Senk, Co. A, April 6, 1889.

Second Lieutenant Henry G. Upson, Co. E, March 23, 1889.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Patrick Fitzpatrick, Co. E, April 13, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Sergeant Benjamin A. Upson, of Berlin, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. E, with rank from April 1, 1889, *vice* Henry G. Upson, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George E. Simpson, of South Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Co. D, with rank from March 8, 1889, *vice* Elwood, resigned.

First Sergeant Charles H. Oakes, of South Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. D, with rank from March 8, 1889, *vice* Simpson, promoted.

First Lieutenant Austin K. Deming, of Winchester, appointed Captain Co. I, with rank from February 18, 1889, *vice* Finn, resigned.

FIFTH BATTALION.

First Lieutenant L. Eugene Seymour, of Hartford, appointed Captain Co. B, with rank from March 4, 1889, *vice* Lloyd G. Seymour, resigned.

First Sergeant Everett W. Freeman, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, with rank from March 4, 1889, *vice* Seymour, promoted.

II. The records of qualification for the State decoration in rifle practice, season of 1888, of the following described members of Co. G, 4th Regiment, C. N. G., as published in G. O. No. 5, c. s. are hereby corrected as follows:

| NAMES. | 2d Class. | | | 1st Class. | | | Designa- tion. | Previous Qualifications. | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 300 Yds. | 400 Yds. | Total. | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. | | 1888. | 1878-84. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private, Dunham, A. T..... | 13 | 21 | 34 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 1st Cl. M. | | | | | |
| “ Hodge, G. E..... | 13 | 13 | 26 | 18 | 16 | 34 | “ | | | | | |
| “ Keeler, G. F..... | 22 | 8 | 30 | 14 | 15 | 29 | Marksman. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1st c. m. |
| “ Moore, G. D..... | 18 | 8 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 1st Cl. M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | III. |
| “ Miller, G. O..... | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 33 | “ | | | | | |

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of March, 1889, based on the drill reports for the month:

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 93.14 | A. | Apr. 6, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.51 |
| B. | Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 93.87 | B. | Apr. 6, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 95.59 |
| D. | Apr. 1, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 98.04 | C. | Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 98.01 |
| E. | Apr. 1, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 95.59 | D. | Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.02 |
| F. | Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 95.34 | E. | Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 96.57 |
| G. | Apr. 1, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 96.03 | F. | Apr. 15, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 54 | 86.35 |
| H. | Apr. 1, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 95.99 | G. | Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 97.50 |
| K. | Apr. 2, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 63 | 91.73 | H. | Apr. 1, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 65 | 87.76 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | | | | | I. | Apr. 2, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 95.03 |
| Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M. | | 4 | 9 | 99.07 | K. | Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 60 | 94.97 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M. | | 4 | 9 | 99.07 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.42 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.40 | | | | |

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Apr. 1, 10.00 A.M. | 3 | 58 | 88.20 | B. | Apr. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 90.20 |
| B. | Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M. | 3 | 65 | 78.53 | C. | Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 65 | 90.81 |
| C. | Apr. 2, 12.00 M. | 4 | 65 | 94.94 | D. | Apr. 4, 1.00 P.M. | 5 | 68 | 93.14 |
| D. | Apr. 2, 12.00 M. | 3 | 64 | 85.02 | E. | Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 61 | 83.46 |
| E. | Apr. 3, 6.00 P.M. | 3 | 59 | 80.39 | F. | Apr. 1, 3.00 P.M. | 5 | 62 | 85.77 |
| F. | Apr. 2, 12.00 M. | 3 | 54 | 76.84 | G. | Apr. 1, 3.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 95.10 |
| G. | Apr. 1, 7.00 P.M. | 5 | 60 | 79.41 | I. | Apr. 2, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 62 | 87.17 |
| I. | Apr. 3, 7.00 A.M. | 3 | 67 | 85.58 | K. | Apr. 2, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 60 | 84.97 |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M. | | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | Apr. 3, 10.00 A.M. | | 4 | 9 | 97.22 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 85.43 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 89.76 | | | | |

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Apr. 2, 1.30 P.M. | 5 | 68 | 81.37 | 1st | Apr. 4, | 3 | 30 | 54.39 |
| B. | Apr. 3, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 88.46 | 2d | Apr. 3, | 4 | 40 | 81.69 |
| C. | Apr. 3, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 59 | 80.90 | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, 83.58 | | | | | Figure of merit of Battery, 68.04 | | | | |

IV. The figures of merit for month of February *ultimo* of Company B, First Regiment, and the First Regiment, C. N. G., as published in G. O., No. 7, c. s., are hereby corrected to 93.85, and **94.88** respectively.

V. The following named members of Company B, 4th Regiment C. N. G., have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentences of Field Officer's Court-Martial, viz.: Privates Harry C. Carr, Edward R. Christie, George Stilson, George W. Smith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hartford, May 8, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his hearty commendation of the promptness and military efficiency displayed by the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, as participants in the Parade in New York, N. Y., April 30, *ult.*, commemorative of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States.

The occasion was one to demand a creditable military representation from Connecticut, and the two commands participating performed the service with such promptness and precision as to win the special commendation of the Committee having the military parade in charge.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, May 20, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. II. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since April 18, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Edmund Keleher, Co. B, April 23, 1889.

FIFTH BATTALION.

First Lieutenant Frederick L. Whitford, Co. C, April 25, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Sergeant James C. Bailey, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. A, with rank from April 18, 1889, *vice* Senk, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant John H. Morrison, of Windham, appointed Captain Co. E, with rank from April 22, 1889, *vice* Fitzpatrick, resigned.

First Sergeant Martin Heffernan, of Windham, appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. E, with rank from April 22, 1889, *vice* Morrison, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Henry S. Terrell, of Winchester, appointed First Lieutenant, Co. I, with rank from April 8, 1889, *vice* Deming promoted.

Corporal Reuben H. Ferry, of Winchester, appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. I, with rank from April 8, 1889, *vice* Terrell, promoted.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Second Lieutenant William H. Latimer, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant, Co. C, with rank from May 2, 1889, *vice* Whitford, resigned.

First Sergeant Dabney Christian, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. C, with rank from May 2, 1889, *vice* Latimer, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of April, 1889, based on the drill reports for the month:

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men's ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men's ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | May 3, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 93.54 | A. | May 4, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 68 | 99.31 |
| B. | May 2, 9.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 93.97 | B. | May 6, 7.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 96.08 |
| D. | May 4, 12.00 M. | 4 | 68 | 98.04 | C. | May 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 96.49 |
| E. | May 2, 3.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 95.59 | D. | May 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.39 |
| F. | May 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 96.08 | E. | May 4, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 97.06 |
| G. | May 3, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 94.53 | F. | May 1, 9.00 P.M. | 5 | 54 | 82.03 |
| H. | May 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 96.03 | G. | May 6, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 65 | 95.97 |
| K. | May 6, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 63 | 91.73 | H. | May 11, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 89.56 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | | | | | I. | May 3, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 95.03 |
| | May 2, 9.00 P.M. | 4 | 9 | 99.07 | K. | May 2, 2.00 P.M. | 4 | 60 | 94.97 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | | May 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 96.30 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.40 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.74 | | | | |

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men's ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Men's ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | May 1, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 58 | 85.90 | B. | May 4, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 64 | 92.31 |
| B. | May 1, 10.00 A.M. | 5 | 65 | 91.86 | C. | May 4, 1.00 P.M. | 5 | 63 | 91.20 |
| C. | May 2, 7.00 A.M. | 5 | 66 | 93.97 | D. | May 4, 5.00 P.M. | 5 | 68 | 95.59 |
| D. | May 1, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 64 | 85.02 | E. | May 3, 1.00 P.M. | 5 | 61 | 90.56 |
| E. | May 14, 12.00 M. | 4 | 58 | 83.03 | F. | May 3, 1.00 P.M. | 5 | 65 | 92.89 |
| F. | May 3, 1.00 P.M. | 5 | 57 | 81.16 | G. | May 2, 2.00 P.M. | 5 | 68 | 94.12 |
| G. | May 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 60 | 76.64 | I. | May 3, 1.00 P.M. | 7 | 64 | 97.00 |
| I. | May 1, 2.00 P.M. | 5 | 66 | 88.92 | K. | May 2, 2.00 P.M. | 5 | 63 | 90.67 |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | May 2, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 100.00 | | May 3, 3.00 P.M. | 5 | 9 | 100.00 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.39 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.82 | | | | |

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | May 3, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 83.33 | 1st | May 4, | 4 | 31 | 62.62 |
| B. | May 3, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 64 | 89.71 | 2d | May 2, | 4 | 40 | 80.02 |
| C. | May 3, 1.30 P.M. | 4 | 61 | 85.09 | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, 86.04 | | | | | Figure of merit of Battery, 71.32 | | | | |

III. The figures of merit for month of March last of each Company A, Second Regiment, and the Second Regiment, C. N. G., as published in G. O., No. 9, c. s., are hereby corrected to 99.14, and **95.36** respectively.

IV. The following-named members of the National Guard have been discharged for the benefit of the service from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentences of Field Officers' Courts-Martial, viz. :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company A:—Private John F. Martin.

Company D:—Private George Jones, Jr., Private Louis W. Bevins.

Company H:—Private George P. Oldfield.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Company I:—Private Jared F. C. Cotton.

V. The following-named members of the National Guard have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentences of Field Officers' Courts-Martial, viz. :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company H:—Musician Adoniram F. Judson.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Company C:—Private Edward A. Rourke.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Company A:—Private John Poole.

Company D:—Private William H. Bliven, Private Carl B. Thompson.

Company I:—Musician Daniel R. Fisher, Trumpeter Edward Stoddard, Private Samuel J. Hyde.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company C:—Private William Hill.

Company G:—Private Edward S. Robinson.

VI. In making application for discharge, hereafter, commanding officers National Guard will state the last date on which the man reported for duty, and if application is made on the ground of non-residence will also state the present residence of the man and whether he has removed to remain permanently.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, June 14, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

I. Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, commanding, is hereby ordered to assemble such members of the BRIGADE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, as were enlisted on or before June 1st, inst., at the State camp-ground, Niantic, Monday, August 19th, next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for six days' camp duty. No organization or any members thereof will be allowed in camp prior to that date. All books of record will be subject to inspection as required. General Graham will forward to these headquarters in the field, daily during the encampment, a "Consolidated Daily Report" of the troops, and at the close of the encampment will forward to this office the Regimental, Battalion, and Battery "Consolidated Morning Reports" for each day. The encampment will be conducted according to the provisions of Article XI, Regulations C. N. G., 1884.

Men enlisted after June 1st, inst., who under the provisions of par. III, G. O. No. 23, series of 1887, are not to be borne for duty upon rolls at the encampment, will be accounted for on rolls, reports, and returns, as "absent with leave; recruit enlisted after June 1st."

II. Commanding officers will make requisition for transportation on or before July 10th, proximo. Transportation for horses for Field and Staff officers will be furnished only from the respective Regimental and Battalion headquarters. Each Company and Platoon will be allowed not to exceed one-half a baggage car, for the transportation of baggage.

General Graham is directed to make requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for necessary camp equipage and supplies; supplies for use of companies and platoons will be issued by the Quartermaster-General direct to the respective commanding officers thereof, in camp, upon their requisition.

Commanding officers of Companies, Platoons, and of the Battery will receipt to the Brigade Commander for the number of tents occupied by their respective commands, and will be held responsible for any damage done. The Quartermaster-General is directed to cause a special inspection to be made of the tents, on the last day of the encampment before they are struck.

III. The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp-ground and pitch the tents.

IV. The Commander-in-Chief desires to have the several organizations called upon, while in camp, for the practical demonstration of problems in grand guard, outpost, and picket duty, and the attention of commanding officers is called to the tactics relating thereto.

V. Muster pay-rolls for duty will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and the instructions contained therein, and must be *signed and completed on or before the last day of encampment*, and delivered at these Headquarters in the field by 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 24th; they must be complete in every respect. Enlistment papers of recruits not previously forwarded to this office will be forwarded on or before that date. The attention of all commanding officers is invited to par. VIII, G. O. No. 10, series of 1885, for special instructions regarding muster pay-rolls.

VI. Encampments of the National Guard are held by authority of law, and therefore commanding officers are directed to see that enlisted men, absent without leave or satisfactory excuse to them, are legally notified of fines incurred, and that the fines are collected. Excuses for imperative reasons only may be granted. The fine for absence from camp without leave or satisfactory excuse is five dollars for each day of absence (an absence from any one of the three daily roll-calls in camp is, by law, absence for the entire day), and for any unsoldierly conduct or disobedience to orders not more than ten dollars. The Brigadier-General will report to this office any commissioned officers absent, with all facts regarding the cause of absence. All passes from camp must be approved at Brigade headquarters.

VII. All officers of the National Guard, who are to be examined, are hereby notified that the Examining Board will be convened for their examination before the encampment. Such officers will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board, upon orders from this office, at any time after two weeks from the date of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, June 19, 1889.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

I. An Examining Board for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with law, will convene at this office on Tuesday, July 9th, *proximo*, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined and the result of such examination in detail.

The examination will be conducted in a thorough manner and strictly in accordance with Section 4, Article XXV, Regulations C. N. G., 1884; especial attention being given to guard duty, and skirmish drill.

II. The Board will consist of General Frederick E. Camp, of Middletown; Colonel William H. Tubbs, of New London; and Dr. William H. Stowe, of New Haven.

III. The following-named officers are hereby ordered to appear before said Board for examination: the officers of the First and Second Regiments on July 9th; other officers will hold themselves in readiness to attend the sessions of the Board as notified by this office.

Officers will report in fatigue uniform without side-arms.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Patrick H. Smith, First Lieutenant Alfred W. Green, Paymaster, First Lieutenant John F. Lawler, Second Lieutenant Richard J. Kingsley, Second Lieutenant Charles Cheney, Second Lieutenant Benjamin A. Upson, Second Lieutenant James C. Bailey.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Benjamin E. Brown, Second Lieutenant Oscar L. Bradley.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain John H. Morrison, Second Lieutenant Martin Heffernan, Second Lieutenant Walter Fitzgerald.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Austin K. Deming, First Lieutenant George E. Simpson, First Lieutenant Henry S. Terrell, Second Lieutenant Charles H. Oakes, Second Lieutenant Reuben H. Ferry.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Captain L. Eugene Seymour, First Lieutenant Everett W. Freeman, Second Lieutenant Dabney Christian.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, July 3, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since May 20, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Samuel O. Prentice, Co. K, June 17, 1889.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Walter J. Leavenworth, June 22, 1889.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Thomas Ashton, Co. E, June 1, 1889.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Chaplain Robert G. S. McNeille, June 25, 1889.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Fuller, Co. A, May 31, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergeant Walter Fitzgerald of Stonington appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, with rank from May 31, 1889, *vice* Keleher, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Martin Heffernan of Windham appointed First Lieutenant Co. E, with rank from June 11, 1889, *vice* Ashton, resigned.

Private James T. Lynch of Windham appointed Second Lieutenant Co. E, with rank from June 11, 1889, *vice* Heffernan, promoted.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Sergeant Lewis P. Wood of New Haven appointed Second Lieutenant Co. A, with rank from June 14, 1889, *vice* Fuller, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of May, 1889, based on the drill reports for the month:

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | June 1, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 66 | 92.96 | A. | June 4, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.51 |
| B. | June 4, 9.00 A.M. | 5 | 66 | 94.47 | B. | June 6, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 67 | 95.53 |
| D. | June 14, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 96.08 | C. | June 3, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 97.00 |
| E. | June 4, 11.00 A.M. | 5 | 64 | 94.92 | D. | June 4, 7.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 99.51 |
| F. | June 1, 7.00 A.M. | 5 | 68 | 97.35 | E. | June 1, 7.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 97.55 |
| G. | June 5, 3.00 P.M. | 5 | 68 | 97.45 | F. | June 3, 10.00 A.M. | 5 | 56 | 84.59 |
| H. | June 1, 12.00 M. | 5 | 68 | 96.57 | G. | June 8, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 95.44 |
| K. | June 4, 5.00 P.M. | 5 | 63 | 92.26 | H. | June 7, 7.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 91.18 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | | | | | I. | June 5, 11.00 A.M. | 5 | 65 | 94.94 |
| | June 8, 7.00 A.M. | 6 | 9 | 99.38 | K. | June 1, 8.00 A.M. | 5 | 63 | 95.96 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | | June 1, 10.00 A.M. | 6 | 9 | 99.38 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.72 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.51 | | | | |

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | June 1, 7.00 A.M. | 5 | 57 | 88.17 | B. | June 5, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 89.19 |
| B. | June 1, 7.00 A.M. | 5 | 66 | 89.42 | C. | June 1, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 91.27 |
| C. | June 5, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 96.49 | D. | June 5, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 94.53 |
| D. | June 1, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 90.75 | E. | June 3, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 61 | 88.37 |
| E. | June 3, 10.00 A.M. | 6 | 59 | 87.68 | F. | June 3, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 67 | 92.05 |
| F. | June 3, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 54 | 83.26 | G. | June 1, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 68 | 90.20 |
| G. | June 3, 5.00 P.M. | 6 | 60 | 82.75 | I. | June 5, 11.00 A.M. | 4 | 64 | 89.81 |
| I. | June 3, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 94.47 | K. | June 6, 1.00 P.M. | 4 | 66 | 90.94 |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | June 1, 7.00 A.M. | 5 | 9 | 100.00 | | June 3, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 9 | 99.07 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.33 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 91.71 | | | | |

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | June 10, 1.30 P.M. | 5 | 68 | 88.24 | 1st | June 6, | 6 | 33 | 78.66 |
| B. | June 6, 11.00 A.M. | 6 | 65 | 91.35 | 2d | June 8, | 6 | 37 | 85.44 |
| C. | June 18, 3.00 P.M. | 5 | 66 | 87.91 | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, 89.17 | | | | | Figure of merit of Battery, 82.05 | | | | |

III. The figures of merit of organizations of the C. N. G., for the drill season, November 1, 1888, to May 31, 1889, are as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Brigade, | 87.46 |
| First Regiment, | 94.74 |
| Second Regiment, | 94.53 |
| Fourth Regiment, | 90.25 |
| Third Regiment, | 87.85 |
| Fifth Battalion, | 83.42 |
| Battery A, | 73.98 |

COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. Co. D, 2d Regiment, | 99.00 | 20. Co. C, 4th Regiment, | 91.58 |
| 2. " A, 2d " | 98.69 | 21. " G, 4th " | 90.80 |
| 3. " C, 2d " | 96.62 | 22. " B, 4th " | 89.53 |
| 4. " E, 2d " | 96.43 | 23. " I, 3d " | 89.32 |
| 5. " G, 1st " | 96.39 | 24. " H, 2d " | 88.51 |
| 6. " F, 1st " | 95.76 | 25. " D, 3d " | 88.38 |
| 7. " B, 2d " | 95.32 | 26. " B, 3d " | 88.16 |
| 8. " G, 2d " | 94.65 | 27. " A, 3d " | 87.77 |
| 9. " H, 1st " | 94.64 | 28. " F, 4th " | 86.48 |
| 10. " I, 2d " | 94.35 | 29. " B, 5th Battalion, | 86.21 |
| 11. " K, 2d " | 94.34 | 30. " K, 4th Regiment, | 85.70 |
| 12. " B, 1st " | 94.07 | 31. " E, 4th " | 85.66 |
| 13. " E, 1st " | 93.77 | 32. " E, 3d " | 85.13 |
| 14. " A, 1st " | 93.53 | 33. " F, 2d " | 84.08 |
| 15. " D, 1st " | 93.25 | 34. " C, 5th Battalion, | 82.47 |
| 16. " C, 3d " | 92.66 | 35. " A, 5th " | 81.57 |
| 17. " D, 4th " | 92.41 | 36. " G, 3d Regiment, | 79.75 |
| 18. " K, 1st " | 92.29 | 37. " F, 3d " | 79.61 |
| 19. " I, 4th " | 91.83 | | |

PLATOONS OF ARTILLERY.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Second Platoon, Battery A (Branford), | 80.36 |
| First Platoon, Battery A (Guilford), | 67.60 |

MACHINE-GUN PLATOONS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Third Machine-Gun Platoon, Third Regiment, | 99.87 |
| First Machine-Gun Platoon, First Regiment, | 98.94 |
| Fourth Machine-Gun Platoon, Fourth Regiment, | 98.25 |
| Second Machine-Gun Platoon, Second Regiment, | 97.87 |

IV. Private Frank C. Haven, Company H, First Regiment C. N. G., has been discharged for the benefit of the service from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court-Martial.

V. The following-named members of the National Guard have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentences of Field Officers' Courts-Martial, viz.:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company G:—Privates, Thomas M. Foley, Thomas Griffin, Cornelius Murphy, Alfred Marlor, William P. Neville, Michael O'Connor.

Company H:—Musician Lewis W. Richards; Privates, Elmer P. Bennett, Fred. H. Butts, John Brabazon, William J. Collins, Edward C. Deming, Charles W. Dougherty, Henry L. Holcomb, Thomas J. Linnihan, Archibald J. Roulstone, Homer D. Sanford.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Company I:—Private John E. Borst.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Band:—Musicians, Benjamin W. Burgess, Thomas P. Geer, Henry C. Miner.

Company E:—Privates, Patrick J. English, Orlanda G. Strongman.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company C:—Private William Prendergast.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Company B:—Musician William H. Layton, Privates, Arthur T. Allen, William T. Grice, William W. Jackson, Charles T. Peters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, July 16, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

I. The following-named officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, being reported by the Examining Board convened by G. O. No. 13, C. S., as having passed a satisfactory examination in military tactics and duties, will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith:

FIRST REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Captain | Patrick H. Smith, Co. B, | Hartford, | Jan. 31, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | Alfred W. Green, Paymaster, | Hartford, | Jan. 10, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | John F. Lawler, Co. B, | Hartford, | Jan. 31, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Charles Cheney, Co. G, | Manchester, | Feb. 1, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Benjamin A. Upson, Co. E, | Berlin, | April 1, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | James C. Bailey, Co. A, | Hartford, | April 18, 1889. |

SECOND REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Captain | Benjamin E. Brown, Co. F, | New Haven, | Jan. 9, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Oscar L. Bradley, Co. I, | Meriden, | Jan. 17, 1889. |

THIRD REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Captain | John H. Morrison, Co. E, | Windham, | Apr. 22, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | Martin Heffernan, Co. E, | Windham, | June 11, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Martin Heffernan, Co. E, | Windham, | Apr. 22, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Walter Fitzgerald, Co. B, | Stonington, | May 31, 1889. |

FOURTH REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| First Lieutenant | George E. Simpson, Co. D, | So. Norwalk, | Mar. 8, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Charles H. Oakes, Co. D, | So. Norwalk, | Mar. 8, 1889. |

FIFTH BATTALION.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Captain | L. Eugene Seymour, Co. B, | Hartford, | Mar. 4, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | Everett W. Freeman, Co. B, | Hartford, | Mar. 4, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Dabney Christian, Co. C, | Bridgeport, | May 2, 1889. |

II. The following-named officer of the National Guard having previously been commissioned in a higher grade, and not being required to be re-examined, will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith:

FIFTH BATTALION.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| First Lieutenant | William H. Latimer, Co. C, | Bridgeport, | May 2, 1889. |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|

III. The following-named officers of the National Guard, who failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, will be re-examined at the next session of the Board, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Board that they be allowed another examination :

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Richard J. Kingsley.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Austin K. Deming, First Lieutenant Henry S. Terrill, Second Lieutenant Reuben H. Ferry.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hartford, August 2, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

I. The following Acts of the General Assembly, passed January session, A. D. 1889, are published for the information of all concerned. The Public Acts take effect August 1, 1889, and the Special Acts from date of approval.

PUBLIC ACTS.

CHAPTER LVI.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE ANNUAL MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION I. Section 3140 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows :

The names of all male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the town on the first day of October, subsequent to the last previous enrollment, shall annually, at some time between the first day of October and the first day of December following, be enrolled alphabetically, by or under the supervision of the selectmen of the town in which they reside. On such enrollment lists and opposite the name of every person exempt from military duty, or a minor, or in the active militia, the selectmen shall write "exempt" and the reason of such exemption, or "minor" or "active militia" as the case may be, and shall sign said lists and file them in the office of the town clerk of such town ; and annually, on or before the fifteenth day of December, make report to the adjutant-general,

of the total number enrolled on their respective town lists, the number marked exempt by reason of disability, the number exempt by reason of other causes, the number of minors, the number of active militia, the number liable to military duty, and the number liable to pay a commutation tax as hereinafter provided, and shall certify that they believe said lists to be correct. The adjutant-general shall forward the return of the number liable to pay a commutation tax to the state treasurer.

SEC. 2. Section 3141 of the general statutes is hereby amended by erasing in line six the word "June," and inserting in place thereof the word "October."

Approved, March 29, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXXXIX.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE MILITIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Chapter one hundred and ninety of the general statutes is hereby amended in section 3148, by adding after the word "platoons," in the third line thereof, the words "five signal corps, five hospital corps"; by striking out the word "and" in the fourth line thereof, and by adding after the word "platoons" in the same line, the words "signal corps and hospital corps"; by striking out, from the thirteenth line thereof, the words "company, section, or band," and inserting in their place the word "organization." Said chapter is further amended, in section 3150, by adding in the second line thereof, after the word "platoon," the words "a signal corps, a hospital corps"; by striking out after the word "captain," in the eighth line thereof, the words "a signal officer with the rank of first lieutenant"; by adding after the word "companies," in the fifteenth line thereof, the words "a signal corps, and a hospital corps"; by striking out after the word "quarter-master-sergeant," in the twentieth line thereof, the words "a signal sergeant." Said chapter is further amended, in section 3151, by adding in the eighteenth line thereof after the word "therefor" the words "each signal corps shall consist of one first lieutenant, mounted, and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates, as the commander-in-chief may from time to time prescribe. The commanding officer of each signal corps shall be nominated by the members of the corps, as provided in section 3153. Each hospital corps shall consist of such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the commander-in-chief may from time to time prescribe. The signal corps and hospital corps, attached to each of the four regiments, shall be located, respectively, in the cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Bridgeport, and the corps attached to the battalion-at-large, at the headquarters of the command, and members may be transferred from any company of the regiment to which said corps may be attached, preference being given to those already serving in that capacity. Each corps shall bear the same numerical designation as the regiment or battalion to which it is attached. The uniform and equipment of officers and men shall be as prescribed by the commander-in-chief." Said chapter is further amended by inserting after the word "company," in the first lines of sections 3156 and 3161, the words "machine-gun platoon, signal corps"; and by inserting after the word "companies," in the second line of section 3162; and also after the same word in the third line thereof, the words, "machine-gun platoons, signal corps, hospital corps."

SEC. 2. Chapter one hundred and ninety-one of the general statutes is hereby amended, in section 3163, by adding thereto the words "No breech-loading arms shall be issued or loaned to any organization other than the companies of the National Guard or the Governor's Guard." Said chapter is further amended in section 3166, by adding, after the word "company" in

the first line thereof, the words "machine-gun platoon, signal corps"; by striking out in the fourth line thereof, after the word "his" the words "company or platoon," and inserting in their place the word "command"; by inserting in the sixth line thereof, after the word "company," the word "corps"; by striking out after the word "than" in the tenth line thereof the words "company or platoon," and inserting in their place the word "military." Said chapter is further amended by striking out from the twelfth line of section 3172 the words "and life"; and is further amended in section 3173, by striking out from the second line thereof, the words "company or platoon," and inserting after the word "armory" in the same line, the words "of the organization"; by inserting after the word "company," in the fourth line thereof, the word "corps"; by striking out the word "or" in the seventh line thereof, and inserting in its place the word "corps," and by inserting the word "corps" after the word "company" in the ninth line thereof.

SEC. 3. Chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the general statutes is hereby amended, in section 3182, by inserting in the first line thereof after the word "company," the words "machine-gun platoon, signal corps"; and by inserting after the word "officers," in the fifth line thereof, the words "hospital corps."

SEC. 4. Chapter one hundred and ninety-three of the general statutes is hereby amended, in section 3184, by inserting after the word "instruction," in the fourth line thereof, the words "not less than"; and by inserting after the word "days," in the same line, the words "nor more than eight days." Said chapter is further amended in section 3186 by striking out from the first line thereof the word "company" and inserting in its place the word "organization"; by inserting after the word "the," in the sixth line thereof, the word "said"; and by striking out after the words "roll calls," in the same line, the words "of the companies"; and by striking out after the word "absentees," in the seventh line thereof, the words "of such companies."

SEC. 5. Chapter one hundred and ninety-four of the general statutes is hereby amended, in section 3193, by striking out from the fourth line thereof the words "and life." Said chapter is further amended by inserting after the word "companies" in the fourth line, of section 3194, the words "machine-gun platoons, signal corps," and by inserting after the word "officers" in the sixth line thereof the words "hospital corps." Said chapter is further amended by inserting after the word "company" in the first line of section 3196 the words "machine-gun platoon, signal corps," and by inserting after the word "year" in the fourth line of section 3198 the words "and the commandant of each signal corps ten dollars a year."

SEC. 6. The commander-in-chief may, at his discretion, transfer any present existing signal officer attached to either regiment of the National Guard to the command of the signal corps in the same organization to be organized under the provisions of this act, and re-commission him as such. He may also appoint, upon application and recommendation of the battalion commander, the present existing signal sergeant of the battalion-at-large to the command of the signal corps attached to that organization, but thereafter when any vacancy in the commanding officers of the signal corps shall occur, it shall be filled as provided in section 3151 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

Approved, June 21, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXLIII.

AN ACT RELATING TO MILITIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3147 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "lieutenant-colonel" in the twelfth line thereof, and substituting

in their place the word "colonel" so that the last sentence of said section shall read as follows: The quartermaster-general, with the consent of the commander-in-chief, may appoint an assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, for whose conduct he shall be responsible; who may, under his direction, take charge of the property in his department, and perform such other duties therein as he may direct.

Approved, June 22, 1889.

SPECIAL ACTS No. 479.

AN ACT RELATING TO TAKING OF LAND BY THE STATE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES AT NIANTIC.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. There shall be a commission consisting of the quartermaster-general, the brigadier-general commanding the Connecticut National Guards, and three persons appointed by the governor, whose duty it shall be to locate and secure to the state the title to and possession of such lands as they may decide to be sufficient and adapted to the use designated, to be used as a military road connecting the property belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and Pennsylvania avenue, in the village of Niantic.

SEC. 2. The state of Connecticut is hereby authorized to take any land which the commissioners aforesaid deem necessary for such military road and approaches thereto.

SEC. 3. If the said commissioners cannot agree with any owner or owners upon the amount to be paid for land thus taken, they may prefer their petition in the name of the state of Connecticut to the superior court held in the county where the land so taken lies, or if said court is not in session, to either judge thereof, praying that such compensation may be determined, which shall be accompanied by a summons served on such owners as other civil process before said court, and upon said petition said court or judge shall appoint a committee of three disinterested men, who, after being sworn and giving reasonable notice to the parties interested, shall view such land, ascertain its value, assess just damages to the owner or owners thereof, and report their doings to said court or judge, and such report may be accepted by said court or judge, or may be rejected by said court or judge for any irregular or improper conduct on the part of said committee in the performance of their said duties; if the report be rejected the said court or judge shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first were required to proceed.

SEC. 4. The acceptance of the report of such committee shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owner of the land against the state of Connecticut for the amount of the assessment made by said committee, and said court or judge may make any order necessary for the protection of the rights of all persons interested in the land so taken. But said land shall not be enclosed or used by the state until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to whom it is due, or deposited for his use with the treasurer of the county in which said land lies, and upon such payment or deposit said land shall become the property of the state of Connecticut.

SEC. 5. The expenses and cost of said hearing before the court or judge aforesaid together with the actual expenses of said commission and a reasonable compensation for their services, shall be audited and allowed by the comptroller and paid by the treasurer.

SEC. 6. The sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 22, 1889.

II. In accordance with the Militia Law as amended by Chapter CCXXXIX, Public Acts, General Assembly, 1889, as published herein, changes in the organization of the National Guard are hereby announced as follows:

The following-named staff officers and non-commissioned staff officer being rendered supernumerary, are hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the State, to date August 1, 1889:

First Lieutenant MORRIS PENROSE, Signal Officer, First Regiment.
 First Lieutenant THOMAS F. MCKIERNAN, Signal Officer, Second Regiment.
 First Lieutenant HIRAM W. HUBBARD, Signal Officer, Third Regiment.
 First Lieutenant WILLIAM W. STARR, JR., Signal Officer, Fourth Regiment.
 Signal Sergeant GEORGE SAULSBURY, Fifth Battalion.

The following-named persons are hereby appointed to the command of the Signal Corps in the respective organizations, and will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith:

FIRST REGIMENT.

1st SIGNAL CORPS.

MORRIS PENROSE, of Hartford, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 1, 1889.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

4th SIGNAL CORPS.

WILLIAM W. STARR, JR., of Bridgeport, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 1, 1889.

Upon the application and recommendation of battalion commander, GEORGE SAULSBURY, of New Haven, is hereby appointed to the command of the 5th Signal Corps, Fifth Battalion, with rank of First Lieutenant from August 1, 1889.

The Signal Corps and Hospital Corps will be organized after August 31, and prior to October 15, 1889, as follows: The officers appointed herein to command Signal Corps, in the First and Fourth regiments will enlist nine men, and in the Fifth Battalion five men for their respective corps; in the Second and Third Regiments by petition of nine men to the Commander-in-Chief.

Each Signal Corps will consist of one first lieutenant (who will parade mounted), one sergeant, two corporals, and six privates, except in the Fifth Battalion in which the enlisted men will be one sergeant, one corporal, three privates. The non-commissioned officers thereof will be nominated by the commanding officer of corps, and will be warranted by regimental commandant. The Signal Corps will drill weekly during the drill season

and will make and forward rolls, reports, and returns as prescribed for companies of infantry.

The Quartermaster-General will allow and pay as compensation for the care of State property ten dollars per year to each Signal Corps commandant, dating from the date of his appointment, and will require such bonds for State property issued to the corps as he may direct.

The commandants of each regiment and the Fifth Battalion will enlist five men as a Hospital Corps, one of whom shall be warranted Acting Hospital Steward. The Corps will be under the special instruction of the medical officers of the organization, assisted by the Hospital Steward; will hold such drills as the regimental commandant may direct, and will be carried and accounted for on rolls, reports, and returns with the Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, and Band.

The men enlisted for Signal and Hospital Corps must be *bona fide* residents of towns as follows: First Regiment, Hartford; Second Regiment, New Haven; Third Regiment, New London; Fourth Regiment, Bridgeport; Fifth Battalion, New Haven, except that the members of 5th Hospital Corps Fifth Battalion, shall be residents of Bridgeport.

Transfers to either organization of members of companies of infantry residing in same town may be made upon application in regular form as provided.

The uniform and equipment of officers and men will be as prescribed in orders to be issued.

On parade, the commandant of Signal Corps will ride with the staff, and the corps will march on the right of battalion in the immediate rear of band or field music, and the Hospital Corps on the extreme left, under the command of the Hospital Steward.

III. Until August 31, 1889, the non-commissioned officers and men C. N. G. detailed for duty and instruction as signal-men in each First, Fourth Regiments, Fifth Battalion, will report to the commanding officer of Signal Corps in the organization; in the Second and Third Regiments they will report to the senior non-commissioned officer of the detail, or some officer designated by regimental commandant. After that date all signal details will be relieved and returned to duty with their respective companies.

IV. In accordance with section 3147, general statutes, as amended by Chapter CCXLIII, Public Acts, 1889, as published herein, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Morgan, of Colchester, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will be re-commissioned with rank of Colonel from August 1, 1889.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, August 7, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 17. }

I. Paragraphs Nos. 209, 676, 702, 830, 839, 841, 848, 849, 850, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, Regulations Connecticut National Guard, 1884, are hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor :

676. The officer of the day will inspect the guard and sentinels during the day and night, at such times as he may deem necessary. He will visit them at night at least once after 12 o'clock.

702. The commander of the guard will inspect his guard at reveille and retreat. He will see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels at the proper time before twilight, or at the hour designated by the commanding officer. The countersign will not be given to the sentinel at the guard house or guard tents.

830. In case of disorder, a sentinel will cry, "The guard." If a fire takes place, he will cry, "Fire," adding in either case the number of his post. If the danger be great, he will discharge his piece before calling. When a fire breaks out, or an alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards will be formed under arms.

839. Between reveille and retreat, sentinels will salute all officers by presenting arms.

841. A sentinel in a sentry-box, upon the approach of an officer, will stand at a carry, and, if armed with the rifle or carbine, will present arms as the officer passes.

848. The sentinel at the guard house or guard tents will challenge all persons who approach the post of the guard at night. After challenging and receiving a reply, he will command, "Halt," and will call, "Corporal of the guard," repeating the reply of the person challenged. The corporal of the guard will then order the person to advance, receiving the countersign if he has it. If the person challenged be an officer entitled to inspect the guard, the corporal, after receiving the countersign, will say, "The countersign is right," and call, "Turn out the guard," announcing the title of the officer challenged. The guard being paraded, the officer of the guard will say, "Advance, officer of the day," adding, "with the parole," if he deem it necessary.

II. Article XII, Regulations C. N. G., 1884, is hereby amended by erasing on p. 127 the sub-title "VIII. Grand Rounds," and the index to book is amended by erasing on p. 458 the words and numerals, "Grand

rounds, 852-858." The words "or grand rounds" are hereby erased from the ninth line, par. 679, the words "or *Grand Rounds*" from the seventh line of par. 846, and the word "rounds" from the second line, par. 866. The word "or" is hereby inserted at end of sixth line, par. 846.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, August 16, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since July 3, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Otis, Assistant Surgeon, July 23, 1889.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Evelyn L. Bissell, Surgeon, July 23, 1889.

Captain Andrew Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, July 23, 1889.

First Lieutenant Francis J. Duffy, Quartermaster, July 26, 1889.

Second Lieutenant John T. Gill, Co. F, July 10, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Samuel B. Childs of East Hartford appointed Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant from July 23, 1889, *vice* Otis, resigned.

First Lieutenant DeWitt P. Preston of Hartford appointed Captain, Co. K, with rank from June 24, 1889, *vice* Prentice, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Slocum of Windsor appointed First Lieutenant, Co. K, with rank from June 24, 1889, *vice* Preston, promoted.

Sergeant Henry H. Saunders of Hartford appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. K, with rank from June 24, 1889, *vice* Slocum, promoted.

Morris Penrose of Hartford appointed First Lieutenant commanding First Signal Corps with rank from August 1, 1889:—original appointment.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Doherty of Waterbury appointed Colonel with rank from July 1, 1889, *vice* Leavenworth, resigned.

Major Frank T. Lee of New Haven appointed Lieutenant-Colonel with rank from July 1, 1889, *vice* Doherty, promoted.

Captain Thomas T. Welles, Adjutant, of New Haven appointed Major with rank from July 1, 1889, *vice* Lee, promoted.

Arthur M. Dickinson of Waterbury appointed Adjutant with rank of Captain from July 23, 1889, *vice* Welles, promoted.

George G. Blakeslee of Waterbury appointed Quartermaster with rank of First Lieutenant from July 26, 1889, *vice* Duffy, resigned.

First Lieutenant John M. Benedict, Assistant Surgeon, of Waterbury appointed Surgeon with rank of Major from July 23, 1889, *vice* Bissell, resigned.

William G. Daggett of New Haven appointed Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant from July 23, 1889, *vice* Benedict, promoted.

Charles C. Ford of New Haven appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Captain from July 23, 1889, *vice* Allen, resigned.

First Sergeant Theodore H. Macdonald of New Haven appointed Second Lieutenant Co. F, with rank from July 24, 1889, *vice* Gill, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Beverly E. Warner of Bridgeport appointed Chaplain to date from July 3, 1889, *vice* McNeille, resigned.

William W. Starr, Jr., of Bridgeport appointed First Lieutenant commanding Fourth Signal Corps with rank from August 1, 1889:—original appointment.

FIFTH BATTALION.

George Saulsbury of New Haven appointed First Lieutenant commanding Fifth Signal Corps with rank from August 1, 1889:—original appointment.

II. The following-named members of the National Guard have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentences of Field Officers' Courts-Martial, viz.:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company H:—Privates, Charles H. Dingwell, Alonzo F. Evens, Edmund Girard, Michael J. Harper, Jr., George F. Hopkins, George R. Laylor, Fredrick J. Lennox, Vincent Marsh, Frank F. Noell.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Company I:—Private Charles W. Rudd.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Company C:—Privates, Nelson Felmetta, Wilbur H. Hubbard.

III. Commandants of Regiments, C. N. G., will direct all medical officers and hospital stewards who have been appointed or enlisted since September 1, 1888, to report to the Surgeon-General at his quarters, on the State Camp-ground, Wednesday, August 21, inst., at 7.30 o'clock P. M., for special examination under the provisions of Sec. 3177, General Statutes (p. 16, Militia Law). The Surgeon-General will make report of the examinations to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, September 16, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19. }

I. The State Rifle Match for Regimental Teams of the National Guard will take place at the Second Regiment Rifle Range, New Haven, Wednesday, October 23, proximo.

In addition to the trophies offered by the State for annual competition, and now held respectively by the First and Second Regiments, C. N. G., an additional prize for the team making the third highest aggregate score is hereby authorized under the same conditions.

II. The conditions of the match are as follows: Entrance free. Teams of twelve with three reserves, each man to be a member of the National Guard, enlisted or appointed prior to August 1, 1889. All members to appear in fatigue uniform, without side arms. Rifle, any issued by the State; trigger pull to be not less than six pounds, and to be tested as each man leaves the firing point. Ammunition, any. Distances, each two hundred and five hundred yards. Position, standing at two hundred yards, prone at five hundred yards. Rounds, seven at each distance; two sighting shots at five hundred yards. Rules of the National Rifle Association to govern.

III. Entries for the match must be made in writing to this office on or before October 1, and to the commanding officer of each organization entering a team, will be issued, upon requisition on the Quartermaster-General, 1,500 rounds ball cartridge, cal. .45, 70-500.

IV. Major James H. Jarman, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, C. N. G., is hereby appointed Executive and Range Officer, with authority to designate such assistants as he may select, and make detailed arrangements

for the match; and will make requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for such targets and patches as he may require, and for pay of necessary official scorers and markers, and forward same to this office. He will make report to this office in detail of the match.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, September 25, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20. }

I. In accordance with the provisions of Section 3145 (Chapter CLXXXIX, Title LVI), of the General Statutes, the following persons are hereby appointed Post-Surgeons, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability prescribed by the Surgeon-General:

Hartford County—William W. Knight, Hartford; George Clary, New Britain; Edward F. Parsons, Enfield; I. P. Fiske, Southington; Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury; George F. Lewis, Canton; Chas. M. Wooster, Tariffville; Noah W. Holcomb, Simsbury; Hervey E. Way, Bristol; Charles Carrington, Farmington; S. R. Burnap, Windsor Locks; Julian N. Parker, Manchester; Edward G. Fox, Wethersfield; E. J. McKnight, East Hartford.

New Haven County—C. Purdy Lindsley, New Haven; Alfred North, Waterbury; N. Nickerson, Meriden, George L. Beardsley, Derby; William H. Andrews, Milford; G. P. Reynolds, Guilford; J. D. McGaughey, Wallingford; Walter H. Zink, Branford; W. C. Williams, Cheshire; Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck.

Middlesex County—Francis B. Edgerton, Middletown; John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook; Miner C. Hazen, Haddam; Edward H. Bidwell, East Haddam; Charles H. Hubbard, Essex; Edwin Bidwell, Deep River; Herbert S. Reynolds, Clinton.

New London County—Francis N. Braman, New London; Leonard B. Almy, Norwich; Frank A. Coates, Stonington; Seth L. Chase, Colchester; George W. Harris, Old Lyme; William Soule, Griswold; Edwin H. Knowles, North Stonington.

Windham County—William A. Lewis, Plainfield; John B. Kent, Putnam; Theodore R. Parker, Windham; Rienzi Robinson, Killingly; Lowell Holbrook, Thompson; Henry L. Hammond, Dayville.

Tolland County—S. G. Risley, Vernon; C. B. Newton, Stafford; Henry S. Dean, Coventry; Frederick E. Johnson, Mansfield.

Fairfield County—Charles C. Godfrey, Bridgeport; Wm. C. Burke, Jr., Norwalk; Abraham T. Clason, Danbury; Charles R. Hart, Bethel; Charles E. Rowell, Stamford; Edwards M. Smith, Newtown; William L. Griswold, Greenwich; William S. Todd, Ridgefield; William G. Brownson, New Canaan; Loren T. Day, Westport; William H. Donaldson, Fairfield; Moses H. Wakeman, Redding; Andrew B. Gorman, Wilton; William F. French, Darien.

Litchfield County—C. O. Belden, Litchfield; William Bissell, Salisbury; James Hine, New Milford; Edward H. Welch, Winchester; Leander Y. Ketcham, Woodbury; Edward Sanford, Cornwall; William Woodruff, Thomaston; William L. Platt, Torrington; Eugene C. French, Watertown; Orlando Brown, Washington.

II. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring exemption from military duty and commutation tax, by reason of mental or physical disability, must report to one of the Post-Surgeons for examination, and if found exempt will be furnished with a Certificate of Exemption, to be filed by them with the Selectmen of the Town in which they are liable to enrollment. Those who were exempted by Post-Surgeon in any year since 1878, and the disability classed as *permanent*, and who are now living in the same town, will not be required to be examined again, unless by order of the Surgeon-General. Persons who neglect to file their Certificate of Exemption with the Selectmen *before the first day of December next* will be debarred from exemption for the year.

III. Post-Surgeons will make exemptions strictly in accordance with the orders of the Surgeon-General, and on the *1st of December next* will report to him, on blank form as provided, the names of all exempted by them, giving town and disability, and the names of all examined and not exempted. The fee for examination will be paid on approval of this office upon the report made to the Surgeon-General.

Blanks for Certificates of Exemption and Reports to Surgeon-General will be supplied to Post-Surgeons from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, September 26, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 21. }

I. The Quartermaster-General will call in immediately from commanding officers National Guard all of the following described State property heretofore issued for use of Signal officers and details, viz. :

Signal Service devices, Signal Kits, Hunters' Hatchets, Signal Flags, Colt's Revolvers, Holsters, Field Glasses, Gun Slings.

II. Article XXX, Regulations Connecticut National Guard, 1884 (G. O. No. 18, 1886, and blue covered pamphlet "Uniform of the Connecticut National Guard, 1886," as amended G. O. No. 7, 1887), is amended as follows :—

a. By inserting therein in regular order the following paragraphs :

2052 a. *Helmets for commanding officers of Signal Corps.*—Same as for mounted officers of infantry, except that eagle will bear shield and signal device of white metal with number of regiment in gilt metal on center of shield ; color of plume, orange.

2124 a.—*For enlisted men of Signal Corps.* Same as for infantry, except that the facings and pipings shall be orange.

2124 b. *For Hospital Stewards, and for enlisted men of Hospital Corps.*—Same as for infantry, except that facings shall be of emerald green piped with white ; acting hospital stewards to have a red cross on each side of the collar, in front.

2133 a. *For an acting Hospital Steward.*—The same as for a hospital steward, omitting the arc.

2148 a. *Helmets for Signal Corps and Hospital Corps.*—Same as for infantry, except that gilt eagle and side buttons will bear device of the respective corps. In Signal Corps, number of regiment in gilt metal on center of shield. In Hospital Corps, number of regiment in white metal below shield.

b. By revoking paragraphs Nos. **2133** and **2133 b**, and substituting therefor the following :

2133. *For a Hospital Steward.*—Three bars and an arc of one bar of emerald green cloth, inclosing a red cross.

2133 b. *For Privates of Hospital Corps.*—A brassard of white cloth, 16 inches by 3 inches, on which is a red cross, 2 inches by 2 inches, to be worn on the cuff of the left arm.

c. By amending paragraphs Nos. **2122, 2128, 2141, 2146,** as follows :

2122. Add at end of paragraph the words "Signal Corps, orange."

2128. Eleventh line, after word "Artillery," insert the words "orange on overcoats of Signal Corps, and emerald green on overcoats of Hospital Steward and Acting Hospital Steward."

2141. Erase in first line the words "*For enlisted men detailed for Signal duty,*" and insert in place thereof the words "*For enlisted men of Signal Corps.*"

2146. Add at end of paragraph the words "stripes of Hospital Stewards and enlisted men of Hospital Corps to be piped with white."

2150. Add at end of paragraph the words "Caps for Signal Corps and Hospital Corps to bear in front over visor the device of the corps ; Signal Corps, embroidered ; Hospital Corps, white metal. Number of regiment in gilt metal upon top of cap."

III. The uniform of First Lieutenants Commanding Signal Corps will be same as prescribed for *Regimental Signal Officers*.

IV. The armament of Signal Corps will be that of infantry. Hospital Corps will parade without arms.

V. Paragraph 486, Regulations Connecticut National Guard, 1884, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Republic" in third line the words, "the Sons of Veterans, U. S."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, October 12, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

I. The Examining Board for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with law, appointed by G. O. No. 13, c. s., will re-convene at this office on Tuesday, October 29th, *inst.*, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will make return of the name and rank of each officer examined and the result of such examination in detail.

The examination will be conducted in a thorough manner and strictly in accordance with Section 4, Article XXV, Regulations C. N. G., 1884; especial attention being given to guard duty and skirmish drill.

II. The following-named officers are hereby ordered to appear before said Board for examination: the officers of the First, Third and Fourth Regiments on October 29th; the officers of Second Regiment and Fifth Battalion on Wednesday, October 30th.

Officers will report in fatigue uniform without side-arms.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain DeWitt P. Preston, First Lieutenant Charles H. Slocum, Second Lieutenant Richard J. Kingsley, Second Lieutenant Henry H. Saunders, First Lieutenant Samuel B. Childs, Assistant Surgeon.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel John B. Doherty, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank T. Lee, Major Thomas T. Welles, Major John M. Benedict, Surgeon; Captain Arthur M. Dickinson, Adjutant; Captain Charles C. Ford, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieutenant George G. Blakeslee, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant William G. Daggett, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieutenant Theodore H. Macdonald.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant James T. Lynch.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Austin K. Deming, First Lieutenant Henry S. Terrell, Second Lieutenant Reuben H. Ferry.

FIFTH BATTALION.

First Lieutenant George Saulsbury, Second Lieutenant Lewis P. Wood.

III. Upon recommendation of the Surgeon-General, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1427, Regulations C. N. G., 1884, the following instructions to establish the standard of physical condition required of recruits for enlistment into the National Guard are hereby published:

Medical officers, C. N. G., and post-surgeons in examining a recruit shall ascertain that he is free from disease of the lungs and heart; that his eyesight and hearing are good; that his hands and feet are perfect; and that he is free from hernia. Surgeons shall reject any recruit who in their judgment is mentally or physically unable to perform military duty.

The examining surgeon will describe on the enlistment paper the specific existing disability causing the rejection of any recruit, and the paper will be forwarded by him, through regimental, battalion, or battery headquarters to this office.

IV. Commanding officers will not hereafter present recruits for medical examination, until the enlistment is complete in all other respects. Medical examination of men re-enlisting within three months from date of discharge, is not required.

V. In accordance with the request of the Commanding Officer, Third Regiment, C. N. G., permission is hereby granted for the organization of the Hospital Corps of that regiment, in the city of Norwich, to be composed of residents of that town.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, October 22, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23.

I. The respective commanding officers of each Regiment and the Battalion, of Infantry, National Guard, will immediately order weekly evening drills of each organization in their command to be resumed and continued November 1, *proximo*, until May 31, 1890. During the season at least one drill of each company of infantry each month will be devoted to instruction in guard duty by posting and relieving sentinels and imparting information regarding the general duties of sentinels on post; skirmish drill will be taught at one drill each month.

II. The commanding officer of Battery A, C. N. G., will at once order evening drills of the platoons of his command to be held in the second and fourth weeks of each month from Nov., 1889, to May, 1890, inclusive: Each platoon will be required to drill at least three hours each month and the time rating in "figure of merit" will be computed upon that basis.

III. Commanding officers of companies and platoons are urgently recommended to establish recitations for their officers and non-commissioned officers in guard duty, and will pay especial attention to saluting; it is also advised that schools for officers be established by regimental commanders, to be held monthly or oftener.

IV. Drill reports (in *triplicate*) will be forwarded on the first day of the month succeeding that for which report is made, or not later than the third day thereof, and one copy of Report of Gain and Loss (form No. 41) will accompany the same. The reports will be made from the First Sergeant's roll-book, and all commanding officers will carefully verify reports, satisfying themselves fully of the correctness thereof before signing and forwarding the same. First Sergeants and non-commissioned officers acting as such will mark on roll-book as *present* (P) at any roll-call *only those who answer to their names in person, in uniform, in the ranks*; all others

will be marked *absent* (A). Officers or men not present must not be accounted for as "excused," "detailed," or in any other way than "A" (*absent*).

V. The particular attention of all officers, National Guard, is called to par. IV, G. O. No. 25, Oct. 25, 1888, containing extracts from General Orders regarding weekly drills, with the provisions of which they will familiarize themselves. It is of the utmost importance that drills be held as required and reported strictly in accordance with existing regulations.

VI. Hereafter orders discharging men from the military service of the State will be issued on the fifteenth and last days of every month; such orders will include all men for whose discharge application has been made for reasons satisfactory to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, October 31, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

I. The following code for signaling and telegraphing, known as the "United States Signal and Telegraph Code," having been adopted for the Army of the United States, is hereby adopted for the National Guard. The use of the code known as the "English Morse Code," as prescribed by paragraph IV, G. O., No. 7, series of 1886, heretofore used, will be discontinued from date hereof, and is hereby forbidden.

Commanding Officers of Signal Corps, National Guard, are hereby charged with the instruction, in the new code, of the members of their respective commands.

ALPHABET.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| A - - | F - - - | K - - - | P - - - - | U - - - |
| B - - - - | G - - - - | L - - - | Q - - - - | V - - - - |
| C - - - | H - - - - | M - - - | R - - - | W - - - - |
| D - - - | I - - - | N - - - | S - - - | X - - - - |
| E - - - | J - - - - | O - - - | T - - - | Y - - - - |
| | Z - - - - | | & - - - - | |

NUMERALS.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 — — — — | 3 — — — — | 5 — — — — | 7 — — — — | 9 — — — — |
| 2 — — — — | 4 — — — — | 6 — — — — | 8 — — — — | 0 — — — — |

PUNCTUATION MARKS.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Comma — — — — | Interrogation — — — — | Parenthesis Pn |
| Semicolon Si | Quotation Qn | Brackets Br |
| Colon Ko | Paragraph — — — — | Dollar mark Sx |
| Period — — — — | Exclamation — — — — | Dash Dx |

Hyphen Hx Underline Ux.

NOTE.—A fraction is made by inserting a dot between the numerator and denominator—Example, $\frac{7}{8}$, — — — — —

SIGNALS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Wait a moment. | Ahr. Another. |
| 4. Start me. | Ans. Answer. |
| 5. Have you anything for me? | Ck. Check. |
| 7. Are you ready? | Col. Collect. |
| 8. Busy on other wires (or stations). | D. H. Dead head. |
| | G. A. Go ahead. |
| 9. Train order (or important military message)—give way. | G. E. Good evening. |
| | G. M. Good Morning. |
| 13. Do you understand? | G. N. Good night. |
| 18. What is the matter? | G. R. Government rate. |
| 27. Adjust your magnet (or flash). | N. M. No more. |
| 30. Circuit closed (or close station). | O. B. Official business. |
| | O. K. All right. |
| 44. Answer quick. | Opr. Operator. |
| 73. Accept compliments. | Pd. Paid. |
| 92. Deliver (ed). | Qk. Quick. |
| 134. Who is at the key (flag, or torch)? | Sig. Signature. |

TC SIGNAL WITH FLAG OR TORCH.

The flagman faces exactly toward the communicating station; staff is vertical in front of center of body, but at height of waist. The *dot* (·) is represented by a motion to the right, and the *dash* (—) by a motion to the left of the sender. The *space*, whether separating elements of *spaced characters* (C, O, R, Y, Z, and “&”), or separating words, will be represented by a “front” motion.

Thus the motions:

Right, right, front, right, represent C.

Right, front, right, represent O.

Right, front, right, right, represent R.

Right, right, front, right, right, represent Y.

Right, right, right, front, right, represent Z.

Right, front, right, right, right, represent &.

Each motion will embrace an arc of 90° , starting from and returning to the vertical.

The *long dash* (letter "L" and numeral "naught") is distinguished from the "T" dash by a slight pause at the lowest point of dip, and with this exception there will be no pause whatever between the motions required for any single letter.

A slight pause will be made between letters.

At the end of each word, abbreviation, or conventional signal the space signal, or "front" motion, is made, *preceded and followed by a pause* equivalent to that made between letters.

II. Cards containing this code, and instructions will be issued to each Signal Corps, C. N. G.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, November 1, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

The Commander-in-Chief directs that paragraph VI, G. O., No. 6, A.-G. O., 1888, be revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

VI. Whenever an application for the use of an Armory for *any purpose whatever* is received by the officer in charge, he shall at once report the same, with his recommendations, through Regimental Headquarters, to the Quartermaster-General for his approval, and any agreement made by the officer in charge must be made subject to such approval. Whenever the Quartermaster-General shall approve or disapprove any application for the rental or use of Armories for other than military purposes, he shall at once communicate such decision to the officer in charge of such Armory, whose duty it shall be, in case of approval, to so arrange for its occupancy for drill or other military uses as to conform to the decision of the Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, November 8, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 26. }

I. The following-named officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, being reported by the Examining Board convened by G. O. No. 22, c. s., as having passed a satisfactory examination in military tactics and duties, will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith :

FIRST REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Captain | DeWitt P. Preston, | Co. K, Hartford, | June 24, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | Samuel B. Childs, | Assistant Surgeon, | |
| | | East Hartford, | July 23, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | Charles H. Slocum, | Co. K, Windsor, | June 24, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Richard J. Kingsley, | Co. B, Hartford, | Jan. 31, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Henry H. Saunders, | Co. K, Hartford, | June 24, 1889. |

SECOND REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Colonel | John B. Doherty, | Waterbury, | July 1, 1889. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | Frank T. Lee, | New Haven, | July 1, 1889. |
| Major | Thomas T. Welles, | New Haven, | July 1, 1889. |
| Major | John M. Benedict, | Surgeon, Waterbury, | July 23, 1889. |
| Captain | Charles C. Ford, | Inspector of Rifle Practice, | |
| | | New Haven, | July 23, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | George G. Blakeslee, | Quartermaster, | |
| | | Waterbury, | July 26, 1889. |
| First Lieutenant | William G. Daggett, | Assistant Surgeon, | |
| | | New Haven, | July 23, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Theodore H. Macdonald, | Co. F, | |
| | | New Haven, | July 24, 1889. |

THIRD REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Second Lieutenant | James T. Lynch, | Co. E, Windham, | June 11, 1889. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|

FOURTH REGIMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| First Lieutenant | Henry S. Terrell, | Co. I, Winchester, | April 8, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Henry S. Terrell, | Co. I, Winchester, | Dec. 31, 1888. |
| Second Lieutenant | Reuben H. Ferry, | Co. I, Winchester, | April 8, 1889. |

FIFTH BATTALION.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| First Lieutenant | George Saulsbury, | 5th Signal Corps, | |
| | | New Haven, | Aug. 1, 1889. |
| Second Lieutenant | Lewis P. Wood, | Co. A, New Haven, | June 14, 1889. |

II. The following-named officer of the National Guard, not being required to pass an examination in military tactics and duties, will be commissioned with date as given herewith :

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Beverly E. Warner, Chaplain, Bridgeport, July 3, 1889.

III. Captain Austin K. Deming, Co. I, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., being reported by the Examining Board as having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, his appointment is revoked and he is hereby discharged from the military service of the State.

IV. First Lieutenant Henry S. Terrell, commanding Co. I, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby ordered to warn the members of said Company to appear at their Armory to nominate by ballot a Captain, and in like manner make nominations for any vacancies in the Commissioned Offices of said Company, occurring by reason of the nomination above ordered, and make return of the nominations so made to this office without delay, transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, November 9, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 27. }

I. In accordance with the report of the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, of the State Rifle Match for Regimental Teams of the National Guard, held at New Haven, Wednesday, October 23, *ultimo*, in pursuance of G. O., No. 19, c. s., the trophies are hereby awarded as follows :

1st prize, Silver Cup. Second Regiment ; Score 200 yds. 298, 500 yds. 313; Total 611; p. c. 72.74.

2d prize, Bronze Medallion Bust of General U. S. Grant. First Regiment; Score 200 yds. 304, 500 yds. 307; Total 611; p. c. 72.74.

3d prize, Bronze Statuette of a Roman Soldier. Third Regiment; Score 200 yds. 300, 500 yds. 295; Total 595; p. c. 70.83.

The tie between the First and Second Regiments is decided in favor of the Second Regiment, in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association of America, under which, in case of a tie, the team making the best score at the longest distance is declared the winner.

II. The commanding officers of each First and Second Regiments will return to the Quartermaster-General the state trophies awarded to their organizations by G. O., No. 28, 1888, and the Quartermaster-General will deliver the trophies awarded as above to the commanding officers of the regiments winning the same, who will each receive and receipt therefor and will remain the custodian thereof until further orders from this office, subject to the conditions prescribed in G. O., No. 21, 1888.

III. The members of the Second Regiment Team, to each of whom the Quartermaster-General will deliver through the regimental commandant, the State Medal awarded to members of the winning team are : —

Captain George G. La Barnes, Co. K ; First Lieutenant Robert M. Walker, Co. E ; First Lieutenant Michael Creed, Co. C ; Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., Co. K ; Sergeant Zerah P. Beach, Co. K ; Corporal William A. Goldsmith, Co. A ; Corporal Albert F. Laudensack, Co. B ; Corporal Louis D. Kappeler, Co. D ; Corporal Thomas J. Bolger, Co. I ; Private Maurice O'Connor, Co. C ; Private James W. Landon, Co. E ; Private James Cumming, Co. I.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, December 5, 1889.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

The death of General Stephen R. Smith, which occurred at his home in New Haven, on the morning of Wednesday, the 4th *instant*, while causing universal regret throughout the state, will bring peculiar sadness to the Connecticut National Guard.

During twenty-six years, since 1858, General Smith had been actively identified with the military service of this State, serving in nearly every grade from the ranks to the highest command. During five years he commanded the Second Regiment, bringing it to such a state of efficiency as to make for it a national reputation; and for the seven years succeeding he gave the same untiring ability and devotion to the command of the Brigade. This long and faithful service was fittingly supplemented by two years incumbency of the office of Adjutant-General, under the administration of Governor Henry B. Harrison, bringing his military service down to January, 1887, when he retired with the respect and esteem of all who have at heart the welfare of the Connecticut National Guard.

The commissioned officers of the National Guard are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, New Haven, on Saturday, 7th *instant*, at 2 P. M., in uniform.

The Second Regiment having volunteered as escort, the Quartermaster-General will furnish transportation to and from New Haven to Companies A, G, H, I, and K.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, December 20, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

I. The National Guard will be mustered and inspected as separate organizations during the present drill season by Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector, C. N. G., who is hereby assigned to duty as Mustering and Inspecting Officer.

Major Allen will make report to this office as soon as practicable in detail as to the standing and condition of the various organizations, showing the number present and absent at muster, the discipline, instruction, military appearance, care and condition of arms, equipments, and uniforms, condition of quarters, knowledge of duties, neatness and accuracy of books and papers, and such other information as may be useful to the Commander-in-Chief.

Only those will be mustered as present who are in uniform and in the ranks. The same fine for non-attendance will be imposed as for absence from any legally warned parade. The muster will be conducted according to Art. XXIII, Regulations C. N. G., 1884, and will be preceded by a thorough inspection, as prescribed in Art. XVII, Regulations C. N. G., 1884.

II. Duplicate muster-rolls will be properly made out by commanding officers prior to date of muster, on the blank forms as provided by this office. All recruits will be examined by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon (or Post Surgeon in towns where a medical officer, C. N. G., is not readily accessible), and their enlistment papers forwarded through next immediate Headquarters to this office at or before muster. The rolls must account for every commissioned officer and enlisted man whose name appeared on the last muster-roll of the command as a member thereof, and all those who have since joined the organization, and will contain *all the information* provided for by the muster-roll blanks. Officers will pay particular attention to the Notes on back of muster-rolls. In preparing and filling out the rolls a strict conformance with the instructions will be observed, and Commanding Officers will carefully fill out the recapitulation and memoranda.

With the rolls at muster will be handed the mustering officer a list of absentees on blank form No. 28, as provided. All absentees will be accounted for, in column of remarks on rolls, as "absent without leave"; if any known reason for absence exists, such as "physical disability" or being "out of state," that fact may be stated in addition. Absentees from any duty prescribed in orders from this office must uniformly be accounted for as "absent without leave."

III. Assignments for Muster and Inspection are hereby made as follows: Dates for other organizations will be assigned in special orders to be issued, giving about two weeks' notice to commands. As nearly as possible the date will be the regular drill night of command.

Company E, First Regiment, Monday, January 6, 1890, 8 o'clock P. M.

Company C, Second Regiment, Tuesday, January 7, 8 o'clock P. M.

Company E, Third Regiment, Thursday, January 9, 8 o'clock P. M.

Company H, First Regiment, Friday, January 10, 8 o'clock P. M.

IV. The Quartermaster-General in arranging rentals of State Armories is hereby directed to furnish to commissioned officers free access at all times to their quarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, December 24, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since August 16, 1889:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Augustus N. Bennett, Co. D, November 30, 1889.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Timothy F. Callahan, Co. C, October 14, 1889.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Irving E. Hill, Co. C, November 1, 1889.

First Lieutenant Fred. A. Fox, Co. C, November 30, 1889.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Eugene Morehouse, Co. K, December 12, 1889.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Gibner, Co. B, November 30, 1889.

Second Lieutenant Harry N. Covell, Co. C, September 14, 1889.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Captain Samuel J. Benedict, Co. C, October 5, 1889.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

Captain Austin K. Deming, Co. I, 4th Regiment, November 8, 1889.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Michael Creed of New Haven, appointed Captain Co. C, with rank from October 22, 1889, *vice* Callahan, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James J. Kennedy of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, with rank from October 22, 1889, *vice* Creed, promoted.

First Sergeant Michael J. Coffey of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, with rank from October 22, 1889, *vice* Kennedy, promoted.

Private Francis J. Duffy of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Commanding Second Signal Corps, with rank from November 4, 1889 : — original appointment.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Sergeant George L. Griswold of Norwich, appointed Captain Co. C, with rank from November 12, 1889, *vice* Hill, resigned.

Corporal Arthur S. Howard of Norwich, appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, with rank from December 10, 1889, *vice* Fox, resigned.

Private Albert C. Ghyser, Co. I, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Commanding Third Signal Corps, with rank from October 15, 1889 : — original appointment.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Terrill of Winchester, appointed Captain Co. I, with rank from November 18, 1889, *vice* Deming, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Reuben H. Ferry of Winchester, appointed First Lieutenant Co. I, with rank from November 18, 1889, *vice* Terrill, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Cevallus C. Walker of Winchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. I, with rank from November 18, 1889, *vice* Ferry, promoted.

Corporal Alexander Cramond of Stamford, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, with rank from October 4, 1889, *vice* Covell, resigned.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of November, 1889, based on the drill reports for the month:

| FIRST REGIMENT. | | | | | SECOND REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Dec. 2, 8 00 P.M. | 3 | 63 | 80.83 | A. | Dec. 4, | 4 | 68 | 99.02 |
| B. | Dec. 3, 10.00 A.M. | 4 | 65 | 88.27 | B. | Dec. 5, | 4 | 66 | 93.97 |
| D. | Dec. 13, | 4 | 60 | 86.64 | C. | Dec. 2, | 4 | 60 | 90.52 |
| E. | Dec. 4, 12.00 M. | 4 | 59 | 87.11 | D. | Dec. 4, | 4 | 68 | 99.51 |
| F. | Dec. 2, 7.00 A.M. | 4 | 67 | 95.03 | E. | Dec. 5, | 4 | 68 | 95.10 |
| G. | Dec. 15, | 4 | 63 | 91.73 | F. | Dec. 10, | 4 | 59 | 88.81 |
| H. | Dec. 3, 11.00 A.M. | 5 | 65 | 87.25 | G. | Dec. 2, | 4 | 59 | 93.33 |
| K. | Dec. 17, | 3 | 61 | 82.83 | H. | Dec. 9, | 4 | 62 | 82.01 |
| 1st Signal Corps. | | | | | I. | Dec. 5, | 4 | 64 | 92.83 |
| Dec. 5, | | 4 | 10 | 99.17 | K. | Dec. 19, | 4 | 62 | 94.91 |
| 1st M.-G. Plat. | | | | | 2d Signal Corps. | | | | |
| Dec. 7, 9.00 A.M. | | 3 | 9 | 80.49 | Dec. 9, | | 4 | 10 | 93.95 |
| | | | | | 2d M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| | | | | | Dec. 5. | | 5 | 9 | 100.00 |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.94 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.66 | | | | |

| THIRD REGIMENT. | | | | | FOURTH REGIMENT. | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. | Companies. | Received at Regimental Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Av. Mem'ship. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Dec. 3, 3.00 P.M. | 4 | 55 | 85.14 | B. | Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 59 | 84.29 |
| B. | Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 92.16 | C. | Dec. 18, | 4 | 65 | 91.35 |
| C. | Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 66 | 91.44 | D. | Dec. 13, | 5 | 66 | 90.43 |
| D. | Dec. 14, | 4 | 61 | 85.64 | E. | Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 84.16 |
| E. | Dec. 2, 6.00 P.M. | 4 | 57 | 82.91 | F. | Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 61 | 85.64 |
| F. | Dec. 4, 5.00 P.M. | 4 | 63 | 83.26 | G. | Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 68 | 89.71 |
| G. | Dec. 16, | 5 | 54 | 76.47 | I. | Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 57 | 83.50 |
| I. | Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M. | 4 | 63 | 89.08 | K. | Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M. | 4 | 62 | 87.91 |
| 3d Signal Corps. | | | | | 4th Signal Corps.* | | | | |
| Dec. 3, 7.00 A.M. | | 5 | 10 | 100.00 | 4th M.-G. Plat. | | | | |
| 3d M.-G. Plat. | | | | | Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M. | | 4 | 8 | 88.59 |
| Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M. | | 4 | 8 | 92.13 | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.82 | | | | | Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.29 | | | | |

* No drill reported ; incomplete organization.

| FIFTH BATTALION. | | | | | BATTERY A. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Companies. | Received at Battalion Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. | Platoons. | Received at Battery Headquarters. | No. of Drills. | Average Membership. | Figure of Merit. |
| A. | Dec. 6, | 5 | 63 | 73.21 | 1st | Dec. 10, | 2 | 32 | 78.10 |
| B. | Dec. 4, | 4 | 58 | 79.58 | 2d | Dec. 2, | 2 | 32 | 81.22 |
| C. | Dec. | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Signal Corps. | Dec. 10, | 4 | 5 | 82.78 | | | | | |
| Figure of merit of Battalion, | | | | | Figure of merit of Battery, 79.66 | | | | |

III. The following-named members of Co. F, Third Regiment, C. N. G., have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officer's Court-Martial, viz.:

Private Fred. E. Bitgood, Private James Gorman, Private Earl C. Simmons.

IV. The publication of this order has been delayed by reason of the large number of incorrect drill reports received, and principally through the neglect of First Lieutenant William H. Latimer, commanding Co. C, Fifth Battalion, C. N. G., to correct and re-forward drill report as directed. The respective figures of merit of that company and the battalion will be published in future orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Hartford, December 31, 1889.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 31.

I. Upon application of Major Alexander Allen, Brigade Inspector, Connecticut National Guard, for an assistant in the Muster and Inspection of the National Guard, as ordered in G. O. No. 29, c. s., First Lieutenant Alfred W. Green, Paymaster First Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Mustering and Inspecting Officer, and will be recognized accordingly.

II. The figures of merit for month of November of Co. C, Fifth Battalion, C. N. G., and the Battalion, as referred to in par. IV, G. O. No. 30, c. s., are 57.26 and **73.21** respectively.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

Important Special Orders.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 3, 1889.

I. The Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to cause a Governor's salute to be fired during the Inaugural Parade on Thursday, January 10, 1889.

II. The Quartermaster-General will relieve Captain Timothy F. Callahan, commanding Company C, Second Regiment, C. N. G., from further responsibility for the following-described State property, destroyed by fire (cause unknown) at Camp Terry, Niantic, August 22, 1888, viz.: One (1) improved common tent, three (3) mattresses, one (1) uniform dress coat.

The Quartermaster-General will account for said property as dropped under the provisions of this order.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

FREDERICK E. CAMP,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 21, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of First Lieutenant Wallace T. Fenn, Paymaster First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State, to date January 10, 1889, to accept an appointment on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, February 8, 1889.

Permission is hereby granted the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, under arms, uniformed and equipped, to leave the State and be absent therefrom

March 2d to 7th proximo, for the purpose of participating in the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President, at Washington, D. C., March 4th.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, February 18, 1889.

I. The commanding officer First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to assemble the Field, Staff, Non-Commissioned Staff, and Companies A, B, F, H, and K of his command, for such special service as may be required — not to exceed two days — to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace and keeping order, at the scene of the ruins of the Park Central Hotel at Hartford.

II. A Consolidated Morning Report for each day of duty will be forwarded through Brigade Headquarters to this office, and muster pay-rolls by each organization for the duty performed, will be forwarded direct.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, May 7, 1889.

I. The commanding officer of each Company of Governor's Guards is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade in the month of May, on such date as he may determine, forwarding to this office a copy of the Company order designating the date of parade, as soon as issued.

II. Triplicate muster pay-rolls for duty, duly signed by each member performing duty and sworn to by the commanding officer, will be required; one copy will be retained by the commanding officer and two copies will be forwarded to this office within ten days from the date of parade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 38. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, May 29, 1889.

I. The Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby excused from May parade by company as required by Par. I, G. O. No. 8, C. S.

II. Upon his application, and in accordance with Chapter 51, Special Acts General Assembly, current session, the commanding officer Second Regiment, C. N. G., is hereby ordered to assemble the regiment at New Haven, between June 1st and 15th *proximo*, for one day's parade, in accordance with law.

Muster pay-rolls for the day's duty will be forwarded by commanding officers to this office direct, and the regimental commandant will forward a Consolidated Morning Report to this office through Brigade Headquarters.

III. Permission is hereby accorded the Second Regiment, C. N. G., to leave the State and be absent therefrom June 13-15 *proximo*, on a visit to the State of Rhode Island.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 43. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, June 12, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. The First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Major John C. Kinney commanding, will assemble for one day's parade, on the 26th instant, in attendance upon the celebration of the unveiling of the statue to Major John Mason, at Mystic, Conn.

The regular per diem pay will be allowed for one day's duty, and transportation and rations will be provided by the committee having charge of arrangements.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 46. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, June 18, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. Under the provisions of Section 1453, Article XIX, Regulations, C. N. G., Brig. General Charles P. Graham, commanding Brigade, C. N. G., is hereby directed to detail Major Charles L. Burdett, Brigade Engineer and Signal Officer, with instructions to investigate and report to this Department upon the tactical position of the State of Connecticut, the present means of defense or attack, and to call attention in his report to any plans looking to the protection of the State, particularly with reference to the coast line.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 47. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 21, 1889.

The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report for one day's duty at Mystic, Conn., on Wednesday, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., in attendance upon the dedication of the monument to Major John Mason.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. M. WHITE,
Assist. Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 48. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 22, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of Colonel Walter J. Leavenworth, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

In accepting this resignation the Commander in Chief acknowledges, in behalf of the State, the valuable services Colonel Leavenworth has rendered as a successful commanding officer.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 53. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 2, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. The Quartermaster General is hereby directed to fire a President's salute on the arrival of President Harrison in this city, at 12 M. Wednesday, July 3d instant.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 55. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 10, 1889.

Each commanding officer of organization, Connecticut National Guard, armed with the Peabody rifle, will immediately make careful inspection of the rifles in his possession, and forward to the Quartermaster-General direct, a list of parts thereof required to place the same in serviceable condition.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 56. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 10, 1889.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

IV. By reason of not having been provided with range facilities, the time for classification of members of Companies A and G, Second Regiment, C. N. G., in each 4th and 3d classes rifle practice, under the provisions of Par. 1896, Regulations, C. N. G., is hereby extended to September 15, 1889.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 58. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 16, 1889.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

II. The resignation of Major John A. Tibbits, Judge Advocate, Third Regimental District, is hereby accepted.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 60. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 25, 1889.

I. The Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to cause an inspection to be made at once of all medical supplies on hand, and report to this office the result of such inspection, with a list of articles in serviceable condition.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Purdy Lindsley, Medical Director C. N. G., is hereby directed to make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for medical stores required for Brigade hospital at the coming encampment.

IV. An allowance not to exceed \$5.00 to each regiment and battalion, for medical supplies for hospital knapsack, and emergency purposes, will be approved on requisition of the commanding officer upon the Quartermaster-General.

All other medical supplies required in camp will be furnished from the Brigade hospital.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 65. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 10, 1889.

I. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief is hereby ordered to report at the State Camp Ground, Niantic, Tuesday, August 20, 1889, fully uniformed, equipped, and mounted, for five days' duty in attendance upon the Commander-in-Chief.

II. The Quartermaster-General will provide quarters for the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 66. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 10, 1889.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

II. Upon arrival in camp, August 19th instant, each commanding officer, Second Regiment, C. N. G., will turn in to the Quartermaster General at the storehouse, the scarlet blankets charged to his account, and will receive in exchange therefor the same number of the new gray blankets.

By order of the Commander in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 77. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 HARTFORD, September 17, 1889.

The time for qualification in the third and fourth classes rifle practice, of all members of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, who have not this year qualified in those classes, under the provisions of Par. 1896, Regulations C. N. G., 1884, is hereby extended to September 30th, instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. M. WHITE,
Assist. Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 80. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 HARTFORD, October 1, 1889.

Permission is hereby granted the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel William E. Cone commanding, under arms, uniformed and equipped, to leave the State and be absent therefrom October 2d-5th, instant, on a visit to the city of Montreal, P. Q.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 83. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 HARTFORD, October 7, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. The petition of Stephen M. Crocker and seven others, of New London, to be organized into a Signal Corps to be attached to the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is granted by the Commander-in-Chief, and the petitioners are hereby organized and designated as Third Signal Corps, Third Regiment, C. N. G.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 87. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, October 22, 1889.

[Extract.]

I. The petition of Adelbert S. Dewey and six others, of New Haven, to be organized into a Signal Corps, to be attached to the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby granted by the Commander-in-Chief, and the petitioners are hereby organized and designated as Second Signal Corps, Second Regiment, C. N. G.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 92. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, November 2, 1889.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

II. The Quartermaster-General will relieve Captain George B. Newton, Company F, First Regiment, C. N. G., from further responsibility for the following-described public property issued to him, and will account for the same as expended in the service, viz.:

One (1) Springfield B. L. R. Musket, cal. 45. One (1) Springfield B. L. R. Musket Bayonet.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 93. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, November 11, 1889.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

II. Commanding officers of companies Governor's Guards will hereafter address and forward to the Adjutant-General, all communications intended for the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster-General,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1890.

State of Connecticut.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To his Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor:

This certifies that we, the Auditors of Public Accounts, have examined the accounts of General Charles Olmstead, Quartermaster-General, from July 1, 1888, to January 10, 1889, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct. That we have also examined the special account with reference to the special appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), made by the last General Assembly for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the State of Ohio, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct; that of said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) there was an unexpended balance of six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fourteen cents (\$635.14), which has been returned to the Treasurer of the State, as appears by his receipt therefor on file in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and we are of the opinion that the duties of said department have been faithfully and efficiently performed.

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
JOHN E. SCANLAN, } *Public Accounts.*

HARTFORD, March 22, 1889.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 10, 1889.

*To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief:*

I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the transactions of the Quartermaster-General's department from July 1, 1888, to January 10, 1889, both dates inclusive, together with an inventory of the movable property transferred to my successor, also an account of the receipts and disbursements during said period.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

At the general inspection in October, 1888, the uniforms of the entire Connecticut National Guard were in excellent condition. A small percentage of the muskets were unserviceable in consequence of being unable to replace certain broken small parts, the patterns of which had been destroyed by the late manufacturers thereof.

The time is not far distant when the best interest of the military force of the State will be served, by displacing the present arms for those of more modern make.

All minor articles of equipment for the Infantry arm of the service were in good condition. The harness used by Battery "A" Light Artillery was badly worn and needed replacing; in other respects, its equipments were in good order.

ARMORIES.

All armories owned by the State were in excellent condition, with the exception of the one in New Haven, which needed a new floor.

GATLING GUNS.

These guns have undergone certain changes which, with repairs made thereon, insures efficiency.

STATE CAMP GROUND AND BUILDINGS.

The additional mess-house heretofore reported as being under contract, has been completed, and as designed, was occupied at the Encampment of the Connecticut National Guard in 1888, by Battery "A" and the Fifth Battalion, thus placing the entire force for the first time in its history on an equal footing as to comfort. The other mess-houses are greatly in need of floors. The fine dust which constantly rises from the crumbling cement, originally laid for floors, mingles with the food served to the troops, making a nuisance which should be promptly suppressed, and I respectfully recommend that an appropriation for this object be obtained with as little delay as is possible. All the buildings and fences are in good condition. Six hundred improved common tents were drawn from the General Government, and twenty-two hundred and fifty mattresses were purchased, also two large tents for Brigade Hospital purposes.

THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF 1888.

The entire National Guard of the State was encamped at the State Camp Grounds from Aug. 20th to the 25th, both days inclusive. Transportation for the same was arranged for by this department, and so careful and efficient was the railroad management therefor, that the service each way was performed with expedition and without accident. So prompt were the movements of the several detachments, that schedule time was observed in all cases. A night storm of great violence from both wind and rain visited the camp;

fortunately for the comfort and safety of the men, the canvas was new and successfully resisted the fury of the elements. The force always held in readiness by this department for such emergencies, by their unceasing efforts contributed to this result.

A Brigade Hospital was established which received but a small number of patients, owing to the excellent sanitary regulations of the camp.

The comfort and health of the men was greatly enhanced by the roomy, well ventilated tents which displaced the old "A", and new fresh mattresses.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. OLMSTEAD,

Late Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 10, 1889.

Brigadier-General WILLIAM B. RUDD, Quartermaster-General of Connecticut:

GENERAL,—I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement of the account of this office with the State of Connecticut from the commencement of the fiscal year July 1, 1888, to the period when my official transactions closed, January 10, 1889.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. OLMSTEAD,

Late Quartermaster-General.

DR. STATE OF CONNECTICUT, IN ACCOUNT WITH

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1889. | | | |
| January 10. | To amount expended | Care Public Property, | \$3,027.26 |
| " | " | Office Expenses, | 192.34 |
| " | " | Contingent, | 14.55 |
| " | " | Arsenal Repairs, | 78.07 |
| " | " | Freight and Express, | 286.01 |

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | To amount expended | Military Stores and En- | |
| | campment, | | 11,169.68 |
| | To amount expended | Transportation, | 4,914.07 |
| " | " | Uniforms, | 2,063.35 |
| " | " | Uniform Repairs, | 184.73 |
| " | " | Officers' Compensation, | 2,313.08 |
| " | " | Uniform Compensation, | 1,760.00 |
| " | " | Care of Arms, | 953.22 |
| " | " | Rifle Ranges, | 1,852.99 |
| " | " | Targets, | 5.79 |
| " | " | Armory Rents, | 3,430.11 |
| " | " | New Haven Armory, | 1,098.26 |
| " | " | New London Armory, | 578.36 |
| " | " | Waterbury Armory, | 697.16 |
| " | " | Bridgeport Armory, | 731.63 |
| " | " | Norwalk Armory, | 707.53 |
| " | " | New Britain Armory, | 656.37 |
| " | " | Hartford Armory, | 1,393.25 |
| " | " | Ammunition, | 857.36 |

NIANTIC CAMP GROUND.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| To amount expended, | \$2,749.42 |
| | <u>\$41,714.59</u> |

DR. STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

| | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|-------------------|
| 1888. | | | |
| | | SPECIAL ACCOUNT. | |
| Oct. 30. | To Amount Expended, | | \$1,864.86 |
| Nov. 12. | To Cash Balance, paid Treasurer of Connecticut, | | 635.14 |
| | | | <u>\$2,500.00</u> |

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Cr.

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1888. | | |
| July 1. | By cash, Balance, | \$726.31 |
| 1889. | | |
| January 10. | By cash, Orders of Comptroller, | 40,589.02 |
| | “ Sales, | 399.26 |

\$41,714.59

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Cr.

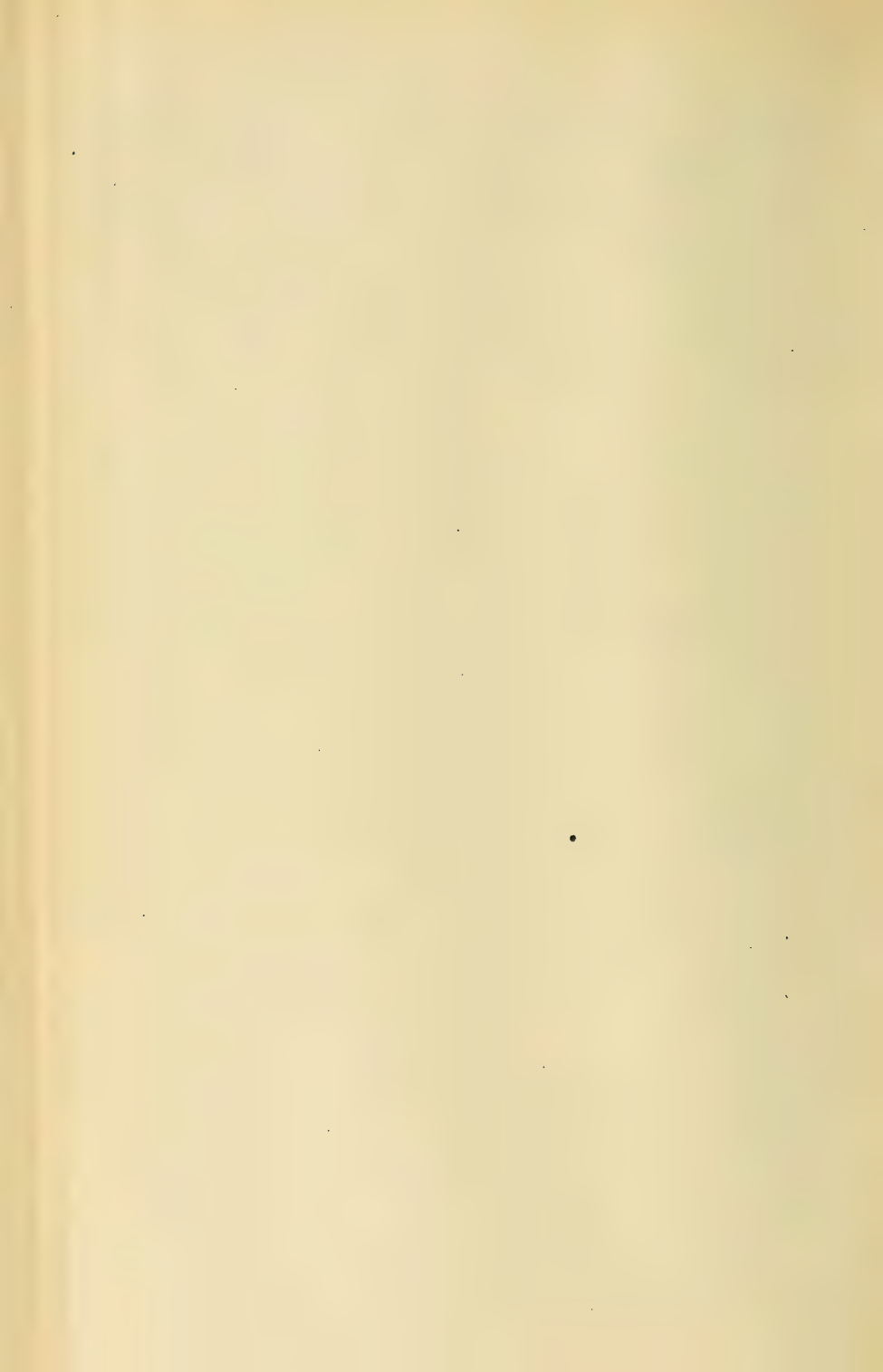
| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1888. | | |
| | OHIO CENTENIAL. | |
| Aug. 27. | By cash, Order of Comptroller, | \$2,500.00 |
| | | |
| | | \$2,500.00 |

PROPERTY RETURN.

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS B. CLOTHING.

| JULY 1, 1888, TO JANUARY 10, 1889. | | Overcoats, U. S. Reg. Coats, Infantry, C. N. G. Trousers, Infantry, C. N. G. Blouses, Infantry, C. N. G. Fatigue Caps, Infantry, C. N. G. Helmets, Infantry, C. N. G. Helmets, Artillery, C. N. G. Plumes, Artillery. Chevrons, Corporal, sets. Chevrons, Sergeant, sets. Hospital Steward Chevrons, set. Drum-Major Chevrons, sets. Chief Trumpeter Chevrons, sets. Signal Service Devices, sets. Trumpeter Devices, sets. Arm Brassards. Blankets, single. Blankets, double. Wool Blankets, old. Scarlet Blankets. Magenta Blankets. Blue Blankets. Blanket Cases. Overcoat Cases. Buttons, State, large. Buttons, State, small. Buttons, State, Officers', large. Buttons, State, Officers', small. Governor's Staff Coat Buttons. Governor's Staff Vest Buttons. Fatigue Caps, Old Pattern. Helmets, Old Pattern. Blouses, Old Pattern. Signal Sergt. Chevrons, set. Helmet Cords. Color Sergt. Chevrons, set. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| Remaining on hand July 1, 1888, | 15 | 24 | 23 | 45 | 89 | 81 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 58 | 1 | 236 | 342 | 471 | 369 | 402 | 98 | 55 | 9 | 278 | 612 | 381 | 609 | 146 | 127 | 9 | 8 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Received from Connecticut National Guard, | 11 | 42 | 58 | 26 | 15 | 38 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 8 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received from purchase, | 60 | 71 | 100 | | | 20 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Taken up, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 684 | | | | | | | | 471 | 609 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total to be accounted for, | 86 | 137 | 181 | 71 | 104 | 139 | 16 | 23 | 26 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 58 | 34 | 920 | 342 | 471 | 371 | 402 | 98 | 55 | 9 | 749 | 1221 | 381 | 609 | 146 | 127 | 9 | 8 | 96 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Issued to Connecticut National Guard, | 20 | 88 | 127 | 47 | 39 | 88 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 24 | | | | 17 | | | | | 414 | 462 | | | | | | | | 8 | | 8 |
| Sold, | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expended, | | | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 342 | 10 | 3 | 3 | | | 6 | 57 | 381 | 609 | 74 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Transferred to Brig.-Gen. William B. Rudd, Q.-M. General, Jan. 10, 1889, | 66 | 49 | 54 | 2 | 65 | 51 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 58 | 10 | 907 | | 461 | 351 | 399 | 98 | 55 | 9 | 329 | 654 | | | 72 | 125 | 9 | 8 | 88 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total issued, expended, dropped, sold, and transferred, | 86 | 137 | 181 | 71 | 104 | 139 | 16 | 23 | 26 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 58 | 34 | 920 | 342 | 471 | 371 | 402 | 98 | 55 | 9 | 749 | 1221 | 381 | 609 | 146 | 127 | 9 | 8 | 96 | 1 | 8 | 1 |



PROPERTY RETURN.

CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS C. QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

JULY 1, 1888, TO JANUARY 10, 1889.

| JULY 1, 1888, TO JANUARY 10, 1889. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Company Chests. Augers. Bit Stocks. Claw Chisels. Hammers. Crow Bars. Marking Pots. Stencil Plates, sets. Padlocks, Brass. Padlocks, Iron. Flags, Rebel, Trophies. Guidons, C. N. G. Markers, C. N. G. State Color. National Colors. Color Covers. Horse Equipments, sets, Governor and Staff. Signal Kits, Regimental. Signal Kits, Company. Hunter's Hatchets. Targets, No. 2. Targets, No. 3. Target Patches. Target Butt Plates, Iron. Target Houses, Wood, Portable. Hand Grenades. Sharpshooter's Badges, bronze. Sharpshooter's Badges, gilt. Sharpshooter's Bars, bronze. Sharpshooter's Bars, gilt. 1st Class Marksman's Badges, bronze. 1st Class Marksman's Badges, gilt. 1st Class Marksman's Bars, bronze. Marksman's Badges, bronze. Marksman's Badges, gilt. Marksman's Bars, bronze. Marksman's Bars, gilt. S. S. Badges, Old Style. S. S. Bars, Old Style. S. S. Badge Pins. Governor's Colors, Silk. Silver Cup, 1st Prize, State Rifle Match. Bronze Bust, "Gen. Grant," 2d Prize, State Rifle Match. Medals, Individual, State Rifle Match. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining on hand, July 1, 1888, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 39 | 20 | 199,100 | ... | ... | 23 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 28 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 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PROPERTY RETURN.
CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

[illegible]

PROPERTY RETURN.
CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Continued.

| JULY 1, 1888, TO JANUARY 10, 1889. | SMALL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|----|
| | RIFLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | SMOOTH-BORE. | | BAYONETS. | | | | | | REVOLVERS. | | SWORDS. | | | ACCOUTREMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peabody Breech-Loading Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | Springfield B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | Springfield B.-L. Rifles, cal. .45, new model. | Whitney Rifled Muskets, cal. .58. | Mississippi Rifled Musket. | Norfolk Rifled Musket. cal. .58. | Flint-Lock Rifled Musket. | Sharps' Rifle, 36-in. barrel. | Spencer's Rifle. | Colt's Revolving Rifle, cal. .56. | Sharps' Carbine. | Windsor Rifle. | Cadet Muskets. | Flint-Lock Muskets, trophies. | Flint-Lock Musket, Breech-loader. | For Peabody B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | For Cadet Muskets. | For Springfield B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | For Flint-Lock Muskets, trophies. | Sabre Bayonets. | For Springfield B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .58. | For Springfield B.-L. Rifles cal. .45, new model. | Colt's, cal. .45. | Cavalry. | Artillery Sabres. | N.-C. S. Staff. | N. C. Officers. | Cartridge Boxes. | Waist Belts. | Bayonet Scabbards. | Waist Belt Plates. | Cases, Equipment Packing. | Cases, Gun Packing. | Cases, Pistol Packing. | Artillery Sabre Belts. | Artillery Sabre Belt Plates. | Holsters. | Gun Slings. | N.-C. Staff Sword Belts. | N.-C. Staff Sword Belt Plates. | Cartridge Boxes, old pattern. | Throgs. | Bayonet Scabbards, old pattern. | |
| Remaining on hand, July 1, 1888, | 50 | 324 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 81 | 6 | 299 | 24 | 1 | 2 | | 66 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 173 | 107 | 172 | 190 | 37 | 53 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 20 | .. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | |
| Received from Connecticut National Guard, | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Received from purchase, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Taken up, | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total to be accounted for, | 55 | 329 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 82 | 6 | 302 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 66 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 173 | 107 | 172 | 194 | 82 | 53 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | | |
| Issued to Connecticut National Guard, | 2 | 3 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 17 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Expended, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | | |
| Transferred to Brig.-Gen. William B. Rudd, Q.-M. General, Jan. 10, 1889, | 53 | 326 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 82 | 6 | 302 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 58 | 1 | 42 | 4 | 2 | 156 | 87 | 154 | 137 | 80 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | .. | | |
| Total issued, expended, dropped, sold, and transferred, | 55 | 329 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 82 | 6 | 302 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 66 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 173 | 107 | 172 | 194 | 82 | 53 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | | |

PROPERTY RETURN.
CHARLES OLMSTEAD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Continued.

[illegible]

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor:

This certifies that we, the Auditors of Public Accounts, have examined the accounts of William B. Rudd, Quartermaster-General, from January 10, 1889, to June 30, 1889, inclusive, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct; that the State Camp Ground, the Arsenal buildings, military stores, and all other State property therein contained, appear to have been properly cared for, and we are of the opinion that the duties of the department have been faithfully and efficiently performed.

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
W. CECIL DURAND, } *Public Accounts.*

HARTFORD, Sept. 18, 1889.



REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 30, 1889.

To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

In compliance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department from January 10, 1889, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, both days inclusive. Also that of my predecessor, Brigadier-General Charles Olmsted, from July 1, 1888, to January 10, 1889.

ARMORIES.

The Legislature, at several sessions, appropriated the sum of \$300,000 for the construction and purchase of State Armories. Under these appropriations armories have been constructed in the cities of New Haven, New London, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Waterbury, and New Britain, and the armory in the city of Hartford purchased. All of these I found in a commendable condition, with the exception of that located in New Haven. I am informed by my predecessor that large amounts are annually expended upon the roof, and also upon the floor of the drill hall. At no distant day a new floor will have to be provided.

The custom of renting State Armories for various entertainments seems to meet the wants of the people in the cities and towns where they are located. While it is true that the armories were constructed for the use of the active militia, the people who have paid for their construction certainly

should have the right to occasionally occupy them if it can be done without detriment to the organizations quartered therein.

During the session of the Legislature of 1887 a bill was introduced to reorganize the National Guard. Among its provisions was one prohibiting the renting of State Armories. This bill, after an extended hearing before the Military Committee, was reported upon adversely.

If the rental of armories should be absolutely prohibited, the prohibition would apply not only to armories owned by the State, but to those leased. This would be a great hardship to the companies located in leased armories, as they rely upon the rentals to provide them with funds to properly light and heat them.

The State leases sixteen armories, for which it pays annually the sum of \$6,708.

STATE CAMP GROUND AND EQUIPAGE.

I have little to suggest concerning the State Camp Ground located at Niantic. I found early in the year that it was impossible to prevent parties crossing the parade ground and using the military road as a public highway. A gate was therefore caused to be erected at the entrance of the camp, thus preventing to a great extent the trespassing before alluded to.

The buildings upon the ground were found in good condition, as also was the camp equipage stored in them.

RIFLE RANGES.

The Rifle Ranges located for the convenience of the different commands of the National Guard are reported in good serviceable condition.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FUNERAL EXPENSES AND HEADSTONES.

During the last fiscal year this department has approved of 142 applications for funeral expenses, amounting to \$4,949.50, and has caused to be erected 130 headstones.

The burial law was amended by the Legislature of 1889, as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. Section 3766 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

When any person, who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the late civil war, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall die, being at the time of his death a legal resident of this state, or whose service during the war was credited to this state, and not having estate sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of his burial, the state shall pay the same. Such expenses shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five dollars in any case, and the burial shall be in some cemetery or plot in this state not used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead.

SEC. 2. Section 3767 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

The selectmen of the town in which such deceased shall have resided or died, or is buried, shall pay such burial expenses, and, upon satisfactory proof by the selectmen *made within six months* of the date of death to the quartermaster-general of the identity of the deceased, the time and place of his death and burial, and the insufficiency of his estate, and the approval thereof of the quartermaster-general, such expenses shall be paid to the selectmen by the comptroller.

SEC. 3. Section 3768 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

Upon proof furnished the quartermaster-general by said selectmen that the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the late civil war, and who has been buried in any town in this state, is unmarked by a suitable headstone, the quartermaster-general shall cause to be erected at such grave a headstone of material and design approved by the governor, marked with the name of the deceased, the date of death, and the organization to which he belonged. But this provision shall apply only to those soldiers, sailors, and marines who, at the time of decease, were legal residents, or whose services during the war was credited to this state. The expense of such headstone shall not exceed fifteen dollars, and shall be paid by the comptroller.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 9, 1889.

STATE ARSENAL.

The Arsenal buildings are in fair condition, considering their age. Repairs are constantly required upon them. The grounds are in excellent condition.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

By authority of your Excellency, the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., together with the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, were designated to represent the State at the Centennial Celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States in the city of New York on the 30th of April.

The Fourth Regiment, under command of Col. Thos. L. Watson, was concentrated at Bridgeport, where it embarked upon the steamer "Elm City," which was chartered by the department for transportation to New York. The First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, commanded by Maj. John C. Kinney, embarked upon steamer "City of Springfield" at Hartford.

These two organizations arrived at their destination and participated in the military review before the President of the United States.

The people of this State may well be proud of these organizations, as their appearance upon that day was certainly most creditable.

The troops returned to their homes without loss or accident.

This department furnished quarters in New York for the Connecticut delegation to the Centennial, as well as transportation, to the entire satisfaction of the delegation.

I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. RUDD,

Quartermaster-General.

STATEMENT
OF
NET EXPENDITURES

From Jan. 10, 1889, to June 30, 1889.

DR.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

| | |
|----------|---|
| 1889. | |
| June 30. | To amount expended care public property, . . . \$2,387.13 |
| | “ Office Expenses, 424.92 |
| | “ Contingent, 82.65 |
| | “ Arsenal Repairs, 702.45 |
| | “ Freight and Express, 197.89 |
| | “ Connecticut National Guard, 2,157.11 |
| | “ Transportation, 314.70 |
| | “ Uniforms, 987.60 |
| | “ Uniform Repairs, 75.58 |
| | “ Officers' Compensation, 108.38 |
| | “ Rifle Ranges, 723.15 |
| | “ Targets, 45.98 |
| | “ Armory Rents, 3,252.19 |
| | “ New Haven Armory, 69.37 |
| | “ Hartford Armory, 14.11 |
| | “ Bridgeport Armory, 514.89 |
| | “ New London Armory, 538.30 |
| | “ New Britain Armory, 574.12 |
| | “ Norwalk Armory, 279.25 |
| | “ Waterbury Armory, 664.83 |
| | “ Niantic Camp Ground, 523.12 |
| | <u>\$14,637.72</u> |

WILLIAM B. RUDD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Cr.

1889.

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| June 30. | By Cash Orders of Comptroller, | | \$14,569.59 |
| | “ Sales, | | 68.13 |

\$14,637.72

PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM B. RUDD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS B. CLOTHING.

JANUARY 10, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1889.

| JANUARY 10, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1889. | | Overcoats, U. S. Reg. Coats, Infantry, C. N. G. Trousers, Infantry, C. N. G. Blouses, Infantry, C. N. G. Fatigue Caps, Infantry, C. N. G. Helmets, Infantry, C. N. G. Plumes, Artillery. Chevrans, Corporal, sets. Chevrans, Sergeant, sets. Hospital Steward Chevrans, sets. Drum-Major Chevrans, sets. Chief Trumpeter Chevrans, sets. Signal Service Devices, sets. Trumpeter Devices, sets. Arm Brassards. Blankets, single. Wool Blankets, old. Scarlet Blankets. Magenta Blankets. Blue Blankets. Blanket Cases. Overcoat Cases. Buttons, State, large. Buttons, State, small. Governor's Staff Coat Buttons. Governor's Staff Vest Buttons. Helmet Cords. Color Sergt. Chevrans, set. Signal Sergt. Chevrans, set. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|--|
| Received from Gen. Charles Olmstead, Q.-M. General, Jan. 10, 1889, | 66 | 49 | 54 | 90 | 74 | 67 | 15 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 58 | 10 | 907 | 461 | 351 | 399 | 98 | 55 | 9 | 329 | 654 | 72 | 125 | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| Received from Connecticut National Guard, | 5 | 58 | 61 | 49 | 17 | 39 | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received from purchase, | | 44 | 81 | 56 | | 81 | 9 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | 288 | | | | 9 | | | |
| Received from Adjutant-General's Office, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transferred from Account Class D, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total to be accounted for, | 71 | 151 | 196 | 195 | 91 | 187 | 32 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 58 | 10 | 911 | 461 | 355 | 549 | 98 | 67 | 9 | 617 | 654 | 72 | 125 | 17 | 1 | |
| Issued to Connecticut National Guard, | 24 | 113 | 116 | 80 | 45 | 89 | 16 | 7 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 414 | | 6 | 150 | 8 | 11 | | 252 | 342 | | 16 | | | |
| Sold, | | 2 | 4 | 54 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 32 | | | | | | |
| Expended, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | |
| Returned to Manufacturer, | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Total issued, expended, dropped, and sold, | 24 | 115 | 120 | 134 | 46 | 93 | 16 | 8 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 414 | | 6 | 150 | 8 | 11 | | 314 | 384 | | 17 | | | |
| Remaining on hand June 30, 1889, | 47 | 36 | 76 | 61 | 45 | 94 | 16 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 57 | 10 | 497 | 461 | 349 | 399 | 90 | 56 | 9 | 303 | 270 | 72 | 125 | | 1 | |

PROPERTY RETURN.
WILLIAM B. RUDD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS C. QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

| JANUARY 10, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1889. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|--------|---------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|----|---|
| | Company Chests. Augers. Bit Stocks. Claw Chisels. Hammers. Crow Bars. Marking Pots. Stencil Plates, sets. Padlocks, Brass. Padlocks, Iron. Flags, Rebel, Trophies. Guidons, C. N. G. Markers, C. N. G. State Color. National Colors. Color Covers. Horse Equipments, sets, Governor and Staff. Signal Kits, Regimental. Targets, No. 2. Targets, No. 3. Target Patches. Target Houses, Wood, Portable. Hand Grenades. Sharpshooter's Badges, silver. Sharpshooter's Badges, bronze. Sharpshooter's Badges, gilt. Sharpshooter's Bars, silver. Sharpshooter's Bars, bronze. Sharpshooter's Bars, gilt. 1st Class Marksman's Badges, silver. 1st Class Marksman's Badges, bronze. 1st Class Marksman's Badges, gilt. 1st Class Marksman's Bars, silver. 1st Class Marksman's Bars, bronze. 1st Class Marksman's Bars, gilt. Marksman's Badges, bronze. Marksman's Badges, gilt. Marksman's Bars, bronze. Marksman's Bars, gilt. S. S. Badge Pins, gilt. Governor's Colors, Silk. Cord and Tassels for Colors, sets. Hunter's Hatchets. Naval Signal Flags, set of 25. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received from Gen. Charles Olmstead, Q.M.-General, January 10, 1889, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 168,550 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| Received from Connecticut National Guard, | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Received from purchase, | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 24 | 7 | 12 | 39 | 89 | 3 | 15 | 59 | 1 | 34 | 133 | 27 | 152 | 15 | 136 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | |
| Manufactured, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96 | 116 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taken up, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total to be accounted for, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 101 | 120 | 168,550 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 48 | 15 | 12 | 41 | 114 | 3 | 41 | 64 | 1 | 36 | 133 | 31 | 178 | 17 | 155 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| Issued to Connecticut National Guard, | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | 79 | 84 | 38,400 | | | 5 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 40 | 98 | 3 | 16 | 61 | 1 | 36 | 131 | 27 | 169 | 15 | 134 | | | 3 | | | |
| Sold, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expended, | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 22 | | | 1 | 15 | | 25 | 3 | | | 2 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 21 | 10 | | | | | |
| Total issued, expended, dropped, and sold, | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | 80 | 88 | 38,400 | | | 5 | 48 | 15 | 12 | 41 | 114 | 3 | 41 | 64 | 1 | 36 | 133 | 31 | 178 | 17 | 155 | 10 | | 3 | | | | |
| Remaining on hand, June 30, 1889, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 21 | 32 | 130,150 | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 12 | 1 |

Table 4.

PROPERTY RETURN.
WILLIAM B. RUDD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

JANUARY 10, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1889.

[illegible]

Table 5.

PROPERTY RETURN.
WILLIAM B. RUDD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Continued.

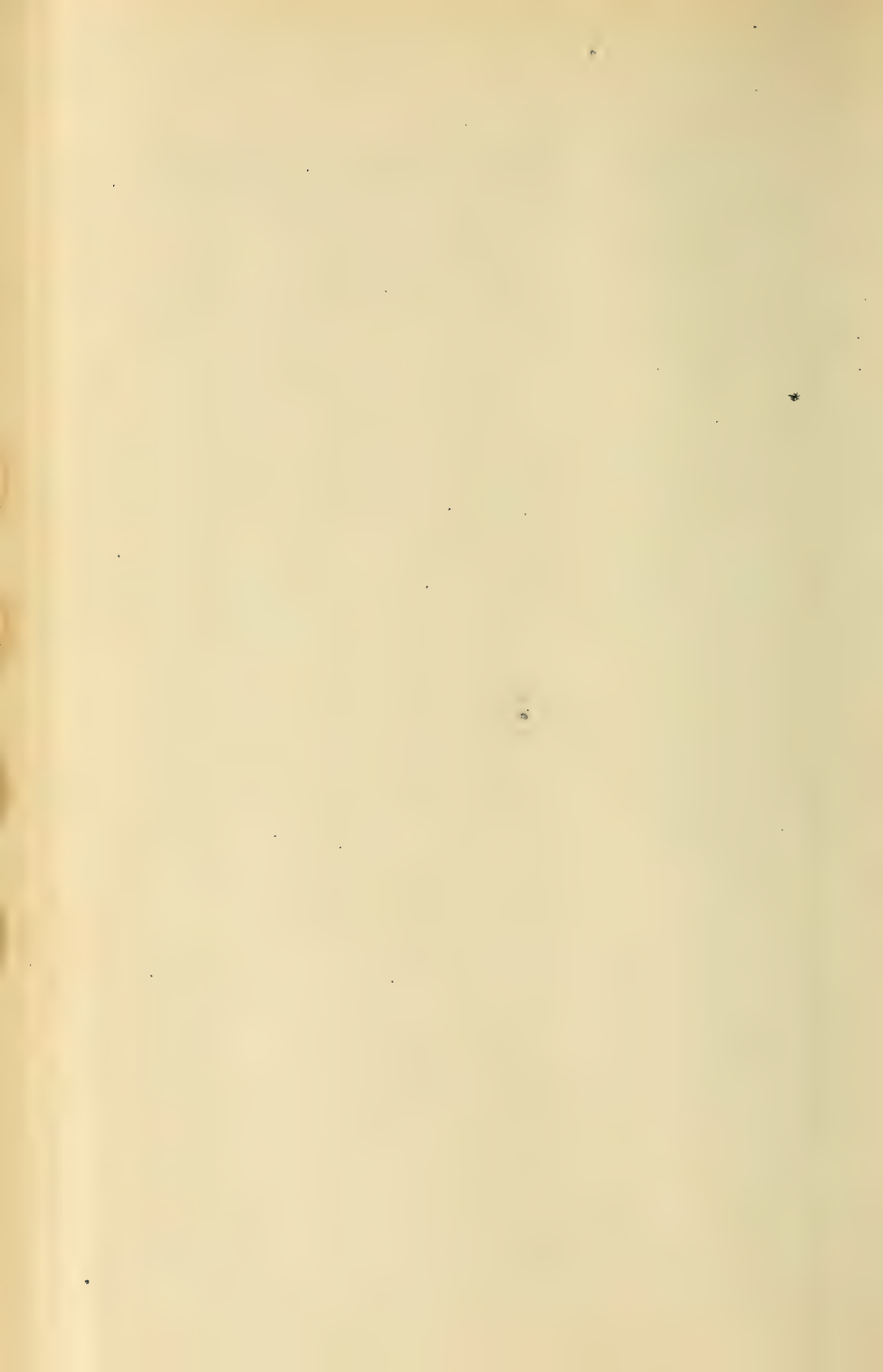
| JANUARY 10, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1889. | SMALL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---|
| | RIFLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | SMOOTH-BORE. | | BAYONETS. | | | | | | REVOLV-ERS. | | SWORDS. | | | ACCOUTREMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peabody Breech-Loading Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | Springfield B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | Springfield B.-L. Rifles, cal. .45, new model. | Whitney Rifled Muskets, cal. .58. | Mississippi Rifled Musket. | Norfolk Rifled Musket, cal. .58. | Flint-Lock Rifled Musket. | Sharps' Rifle, 36-in. barrel. | Spencer's Rifle. | Colt's Revolving Rifle, cal. .56. | Sharps' Carbine. | Windsor Rifle. | Cadet Muskets. | Flint-Lock Muskets, trophies. | Flint-Lock Musket, Breech-loader. | For Peabody B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45. | For Cadet Muskets. | For Springfield B.-L. Rifled Mus-kets, cal. .45. | For Flint-Lock Muskets, trophies. | Sabre Bayonets. | For Springfield B.-L. Rifled Mus-kets, cal. .58. | For Springfield B.-L. Rifles, cal. .45, new model. | Colt's, cal. .45. | Cavalry. | Artillery Sabres. | N.-C. Staff. | N.-C. Officers. | Cartridge Boxes. | Waist Belts. | Bayonet Scabbards. | Waist Belt Plates. | Cases, Equipment Packing. | Cases, Gun Packing. | Cases, Pistol Packing. | Artillery Sabre Belts. | Artillery Sabre Belt Plates. | Holsters. | Gun Slings. | N.-C. Staff Sword Belts. | N.-C. Staff Sword Belt Plates. | Cartridge Boxes, old pattern. | Throgs. | |
| Received from Gen. Charles Olmstead, Q.M.-General, January 10, 1889, | 53 | 326 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 82 | 6 | 302 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 58 | 1 | 42 | 4 | 2 | 156 | 87 | 154 | 137 | 80 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | |
| Received from Connecticut National Guard, | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Received from purchase, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| Taken up, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received from 1st Co. Governor's Horse Guard, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total to be accounted for, | 56 | 326 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 94 | 6 | 306 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 58 | 1 | 42 | 4 | 2 | 158 | 89 | 171 | 138 | 89 | 53 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | | |
| Issued to Connecticut National Guard, | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 12 | 23 | 29 | 22 | | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 6 | | 6 | | |
| Sold, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expended, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issued to G. A. R. Post No. 44, | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transferred to Account Class B, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total issued, expended, dropped, sold, and transferred, | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 12 | 23 | 29 | 36 | 89 | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 6 | | 6 | | |
| Remaining on hand, June 30, 1889, | 51 | 326 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 88 | | 306 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 57 | 1 | 42 | 4 | 2 | 146 | 66 | 142 | 102 | | 53 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | | |

Table 6.

PROPERTY RETURN.
WILLIAM B. RUDD, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Continued.

| JANUARY 10, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1889. | PARTS OF SMALL ARMS AND MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AMMUNITION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | FOR PEABODY AND SPRINGFIELD RIFLED MUSKETS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS PARTS AND IMPLEMENTS. | | | | | | | FOR ARTILLERY. | | | | | FOR SMALL ARMS. | | | | | | |
| | Front Sights. | Sights, Peabody Rifle, Wind Gauge. | Sights, Sp'gfield Rifle, Wind Gauge. | Rear Sight Slides. | Hammers. | Main Springs. | Sight Screws. | Bridles. | Bridle Screws. | Tumblers. | Tumbler Screws. | Sears. | Sear Screws. | Sear Springs. | Sear Spring Screws. | Band Springs. | Wipers, Bristle. | Tang Screws. | Side Screws. | Bayonet Clasps. | Spring Vises. | Cam Latches, complete. | Breech Blocks, complete. | Wire and Tumbler Punches. | Rammers for Rifled Muskets. | Screw Drivers. | Cap Pouches. | 12-pdr. Shell for Steel Gun. | 12-pdr. Conical Shot, cal. 4.58. | Absterdam Shells. | Case Shot, 3-inch Guns. | Friction Primers. | Powder, pounds. | Cannon Powder, pounds. | Cartridge Bags for 3-in. Guns. | 12-pdr. Cartridge Bags. | Shell Extractors. | Cartridges, Metallic Ball, cal. .45. | Cartridges, Metallic Blank, cal. .45. |
| Received from Gen. Charles Olmstead, Q.M.-General, January 10, 1889, | 750 | 7 | 47 | 194 | 174 | 435 | 873 | 92 | 173 | 114 | 417 | 55 | 82 | 241 | 50 | 459 | 1005 | 81 | 98 | 13 | 73 | 43 | 48 | 200 | 126 | 3057 | 76 | 24 | 100 | 170 | 50 | 451 | 468 | 250 | 478 | 505 | 19 | 41,660 | 68,000 |
| Received from purchase, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25,000 | |
| Total to be accounted for, | 750 | 7 | 47 | 194 | 174 | 435 | 873 | 92 | 173 | 114 | 417 | 55 | 82 | 241 | 50 | 459 | 1005 | 81 | 98 | 13 | 73 | 43 | 48 | 200 | 126 | 3057 | 76 | 24 | 100 | 170 | 50 | 451 | 468 | 250 | 478 | 505 | 19 | 66,660 | 68,000 |
| Issued to Connecticut National Guard, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 60 | | 100 | 60 | | 60 | | | | 31,160 | |
| Sold, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 42 | | | 17 | | 1,000 | |
| Expended, | 750 | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total issued, expended, dropped, and sold, | 750 | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 6 | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 76 | | 60 | | 121 | 102 | | 60 | 17 | | 32,160 | | |
| Remaining on hand, June 30, 1889, | | 7 | 46 | 194 | 174 | 435 | 869 | 92 | 173 | 114 | 417 | 49 | 82 | 241 | 50 | 459 | 999 | 81 | 98 | 13 | 73 | 43 | 48 | 200 | 123 | 3056 | | 24 | 100 | 110 | 50 | 330 | 366 | 250 | 418 | 488 | 19 | 34,500 | 68,000 |



ANNUAL REPORT

IN RELATION TO THE

Criminal Business of the Courts

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE

Year Ending July 1, 1889,

AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS OF THE STATE ATTORNEYS.

COMPILED BY THE COMPTROLLER.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF WILEY, WATERMAN & EATON, 354 AND 356 ASYLUM ST.

1889.

State of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, November 7, 1889.

To His Excellency the Governor:

Complying with the statute, I herewith submit the annual reports of the State Attorneys, concerning the criminal business of the courts for the year ending July 1, 1889.

The whole number of prosecutions for different crimes was nine hundred and one (901), a decrease of one hundred and ninety-one (191), as compared with the preceding year. Total number of cases disposed of, fourteen hundred and sixty-eight (1468), a decrease of two hundred and nineteen (219). Total number of convictions, ninety-three (93), a decrease of twenty-five (25).

The amount of forfeited bonds reported is nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$19,155). The amount for the preceding year was twenty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. WRIGHT,

Comptroller.

REPORTS OF THE STATE ATTORNEYS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR HARTFORD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

The business of this office during the year ending July 1st, 1889, has been as follows:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 176 |
| Of these cases 145 were in court for 1 term. | |
| 1 was in court for 15 terms. | |
| 1 was in court for 13 terms. | |
| 3 were in court for 7 terms. | |
| 2 were in court for 6 terms. | |
| 3 were in court for 5 terms. | |
| 1 was in court for 4 terms. | |
| 6 were in court for 3 terms. | |
| 13 were in court for 2 terms. | |
| 1 was in court for 23 terms. | |

| | |
|---|----|
| Total number of trials during the year, | 17 |
|---|----|

As to the persons tried, the results were as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of persons convicted, | 10 |
| Number of persons acquitted, (one on ground of insanity), | 5 |
| Number of persons as to whom the jury disagreed, | 2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total number of persons tried, | 17 |
| Total number of persons who pleaded guilty, | 114 |
| Total number of forfeited bonds, | 1 |
| Total amount of forfeited bonds, | \$500 |
| Total number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 53 |
| Total number of <i>nolles</i> on terms, | 17 |
| Number of original informations, | 83 |
| Number of appealed cases, | 65 |

The appealed cases were disposed of as follows:

| | |
|---|----|
| By verdict of jury, | 1 |
| By plea of guilty, | 35 |
| By <i>nolle</i> absolute, | 14 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 15 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, . . . | 176 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, . . . | 0 |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, . . . | 2 |

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,

State's Attorney for Hartford County.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, . . . | 117 |
| Number of terms they were in court: 5 for 12 terms; 1 for 6 terms; 3 for 5 terms; 1 for 7 terms; 2 for 4 terms; 5 for 3 terms; 16 for 2 terms; 84 for 1 term. | |

Total number of trials, and their results:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of convictions, | 7 |
| Number of acquittals, | 2 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, . . . | 2 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 53 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number, | 2 |
| Amount, | \$1,400.00 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 37 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 9 |
| Number of original informations, | 99 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number by verdict, | none. |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | none. |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | none. |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | none. |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, . . . | 106 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, . . . | none. |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, . . . | 1 |

T. E. DOOLITTLE,

State's Attorney for New Haven County.

To the Comptroller :

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year, 164
 Number of terms they were in court: 81 for 1 term; 24 for 2 terms; 22 for 3 terms; 7 for 4 terms; 9 for 5 terms; 6 for 6 terms; 5 for 7 terms; 1 for 8 terms; 2 for 9 terms; 1 for 10 terms; 1 for 11 terms; 2 for 12 terms; 2 for 14 terms; 1 for 15 terms.

Total number of trials and their results:

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of convictions, | 4 |
| Number of acquittals, (one on ground of insanity,) | 3 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 1 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 9 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number, | 37 |
| Amount, | \$350.00 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, (one by order of court), | 76 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 33 |
| Number of original informations, | 40 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number by verdict, | 3 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 1 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 54 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 39 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | not given. |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | " |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | " |

GEO. E. TERRY,

Assistant State's Attorney for New Haven County.

To the Comptroller :

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year, 244
 Number of terms they were in court: 150 for 1 term; 63 for 2 terms; 19 for 3 terms; 4 for 4 terms; 2 for 5 terms; 1 for 12 terms; 1 for 11 terms; 4 for 10 terms.

Total number of trials, and their results:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of convictions, | 21 |
| Number of acquittals, | 11 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 6 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 36 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number, | 42 |
| Amount, | \$5,650.00 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 58 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 75 |
| Number of original informations, | none. |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number by verdict, | 32 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 36 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 58 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 75 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | 261 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | not given. |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | " |

GEO. M. GUNN,

Pros. Atty. Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 111 |
| Number of terms they were in court: 78 for 1 term; 22 for 2 terms; 6 for 3 terms; 5 for 4 terms. | |

Total number of trials and their results:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of convictions, | 11 |
| Number of acquittals, | 5 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 0 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 24 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Number, | 7 |
| Amount, | \$1,650 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 46 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 18 |
| Number of original informations, | 30 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number by verdict, | 4 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 7 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 34 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 18 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | not given. |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | 1 |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | none. |

JOHN M. THAYER,

State's Attorney for New London County.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 289 |
| Number of terms they were in court: 210 for 1 term; 37 for 2 terms; 22 for 3 terms; 11 for 4 terms; 5 for 5 terms; 1 for 7 terms; 3 for 10 terms. | |

Total number of trials and their results:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of convictions, | 14 |
| Number of acquittals, | 10 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 1 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 77 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Number, | 47 |
| Amount, | \$7,680 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 72 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 68 |
| Number of original informations, | 7 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number by verdict, | 4 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 12 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 31 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 57 |
| Whole number or prosecutions for different crimes, | not given. |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | " |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | " |

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

State's Attorney for Fairfield County.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1st, 1889:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 99 |
| Number of terms they were in court:—from one to three. | |
| Total number of trials and their results: | |
| Number of convictions, | 8 |
| Number of acquittals, | 3 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 5 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 30 |
| Bonds forfeited: | |
| Number, | 7 |
| Amount, | \$575 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 25 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 21 |
| Number of original informations, | 25 |
| Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict: | |
| Number by verdict, | not given. |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 7 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 8 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 7 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | 99 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | none. |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | none. |

JOHN J. PENROSE,

State's Attorney for Windham County.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 160 |
| Number of terms they were in court: 1 for 10 terms; 1 for 6 terms; 10 for 3 terms; 33 for 2 terms; 115 for 1 term. | |
| Total number of trials and their results: | |
| Number of convictions, | 6 |
| Number of acquittals, (one on ground of insanity), | 2 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | none. |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 20 |
|----------------------------|----|

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Number, | 7 |
| Amount, | \$750 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 74 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 59 |
| Number of original informations, | 56 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number by verdict, | none. |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | none. |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 23 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 53 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | 156 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | 2 |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | not given. |
| Number sentenced to state prison, 24: for theft, 5; burglary, 6; horse stealing, 1; attempt to commit rape, 2; rape, 1; tramps, 9. | |

JAS. HUNTINGTON,

State's Attorney for Litchfield County.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1st, 1889:

| | |
|--|----|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 55 |
| Number of terms they were in court: 1 for 5 terms; 2 for 4 terms; 4 for 3 terms; 7 for 2 terms; 41 for 1 term. | |

Total number of trials and their results:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of convictions, | 7 |
| Number of acquittals, | 0 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 0 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 14 |
| Bonds forfeited: | |
| Number, | 0 |
| Amount, | 0 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 18 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 16 |
| Number of original informations, | 34 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|----|
| Number by verdict, | 0 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 4 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 13 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 17 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | 50 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | 0 |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | 0 |

WILLIAM T. ELMER,

State's Attorney for Middlesex County.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR:—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1889:

| | |
|---|----|
| Total number of cases disposed of during the year, | 53 |
| Number of terms they were in court: 50 for 1 term; 3 for 2 terms. | |

Total number of trials, and their results:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of convictions, | 5 |
| Number of acquittals, | none. |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | none. |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 18 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Number, | 4 |
| Amount, | \$600.00 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 16 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 10 |
| Number of original informations, | none. |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number by verdict, | none. |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 2 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 11 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 10 |

Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes:

- 1 cruelty to animals.
- 3 false-pretences.

- 3 theft.
- 5 burglary and theft.
- 3 damage to property.
- 22 violation of liquor laws.
- 1 breaking jail.
- 1 escape from jail.
- 1 resistance to officer.
- 1 murder.
- 1 barn-burning.
- 1 embezzlement.
- 2 breach of the peace.
- 1 false statement in hiring a horse.
- 4 tramping.
- 2 adulteration of molasses.
- 1 trespass on cultivated lands.

| | | |
|--|---|------------|
| Number of second convictions for the same crime. | . | not given. |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | . | not given. |

BENEZET H. BILL,
State's Attorney for Tolland County.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the statements of the attorneys for the several counties of the state, as shown by the foregoing returns:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year, 1,468
 Number of terms they were in court: 1,053 for 1 term; 218 for 2 terms;
 94 for 3 terms; 32 for 4 terms; 23 for 5 terms; 10 for 6 terms; 10
 for 7 terms; 1 for 8 terms; 2 for 9 terms; 9 for 10 terms; 2 for 11
 terms; 8 for 12 terms; 1 for 13 terms; 2 for 14 terms; 2 for 15
 terms; 1 for 23 terms.

Total number of trials and their results:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of convictions, | 93 |
| Number of acquittals, | 43 |
| Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury, | 17 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 395 |

Bonds forfeited:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Number, | 154 |
| Amount, | \$19,155 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 475 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms, | 326 |
| Number of original informations, | 374 |

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number by verdict, | 44 |
| Number of pleas of guilty, | 104 |
| Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute, | 246 |
| Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost, | 291 |
| Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, | 901 |
| Number of second convictions for the same crime, | 3 |
| Number of third convictions for the same crime, | 3 |

Thirty-Eighth Annual Report
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Connecticut State Reform School,
AT
MERIDEN,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY, MORGAN G. BULKELEY,
Governor of the State of Connecticut.



MERIDEN:
REPUBLICAN BOOK DEPARTMENT.
1889.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| HON. JOHN L. HOUSTON, | THOMPSONVILLE, | HARTFORD COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1893. |
| J. N. STATES, | NEW HAVEN, | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1892. |
| JOHN K. BUTLER, | DARIEN, | FAIRFIELD COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1893. |
| ALBERTUS S. BRUCE, | POMFRET, | WINDHAM COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1893. |
| THEODORE BIRD, | BETHLEHEM, | LITCHFIELD COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1891. |
| CHARLES FITZGERALD, | MIDDLETOWN, | MIDDLESEX COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1891. |
| CHARLES F. SUMNER, | BOLTON. | TOLLAND COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1891. |
| J. S. LATHROP, | NORWICH, | NEW LONDON COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1891. |

RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM, | MERIDEN, | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1891. |
| HON. ISAAC C. LEWIS, | MERIDEN, | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1893. |
| HON. OWEN B. ARNOLD, | MERIDEN, | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1891. |
| D. S. WILLIAMS, | MERIDEN, | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. |
| TERM EXPIRES, | | 1893. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN L. HOUSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES FITZGERALD, CHARLES F. SUMNER,
COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

J. S. LATHROP, HON. OWEN B. ARNOLD.

COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGES.

HON. ISAAC C. LEWIS, COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM,
HON. OWEN B. ARNOLD, GEORGE E. HOWE,
D. S. WILLIAMS.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

J. S. LATHROP, JAS. N. STATES.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

DR. C. F. SUMNER, A. S. BRUCE.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

CHARLES FITZGERALD, THEODORE BIRD.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

O. B. ARNOLD, JOHN K. BUTLER,
D. S. WILLIAMS.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE E. HOWE.

MATRON,
MRS. F. M. HOWE.

BOOK-KEEPER,
G. WORTH HOWE.

TEACHERS IN THE CONGREGATE DEPARTMENT,
MISS ELLA PURDY, MISS CARRIE BURDICK,
MRS. S. B. LOCKWOOD.

SUPERVISOR OF SOUTH DIVISION,
THOMAS McGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR OF NORTH DIVISION,
M. A. WARREN.

FARMER,
M. E. CHADWICK.

NIGHT WATCHMAN,
ISSACHER CURRIER.

COTTAGE A,
SUPERVISOR—JOHN GALLAGHER.
MATRON—MRS. JOHN GALLAGHER.
TEACHER—MRS. M. F. DAYTON.

COTTAGE B,
SUPERVISOR—J. A. SMITH.
MATRON—MRS. J. A. SMITH.
TEACHER—MISS C. G. HALL.

COTTAGE C,
SUPERVISOR—JOHN PARISH.
MATRON—MISS MARY I. RAND.
TEACHER—MRS. JOHN PARISH.

COTTAGE D,
SUPERVISOR—F. P. OWEN.
MATRON—MRS. F. P. OWEN.
TEACHER—MISS A. OWEN.

COTTAGE E,
SUPERVISOR—C. S. FOX.
MATRON—MISS C. GREEN.
TEACHER—MISS SUSIE COWDERY.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

*To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor of the
State of Connecticut:*

THE Trustees of the State Reform School present their Thirty-eighth Annual Report, being for the year ending June 30, 1889.

The Institution, under the judicious care of Mr. and Mrs. Howe, continues in a prosperous condition.

For information as to its financial condition, number of inmates and general statistics, we refer you to the tables appended, and the report of the Superintendent.

I. C. LEWIS,
CHARLES F. SUMNER,
A. S. BRUCE,
THEODORE BIRD,
C. FITZGERALD,
D. S. WILLIAMS,
JAMES N. STATES,
C. L. UPHAM,
O. B. ARNOLD,

Jan. 8, 1890,

Sworn to before me, O. B. ARNOLD, *Notary Public.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with law, I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1889.

From the fact that the General Assembly does not meet this year, and from the additional fact, that I have fully reported to you the condition of the School at your quarterly meetings, I deem it unnecessary at this time to present little else than the Statistics showing the financial condition of the School, and such other tables as usually accompany the Annual Report of the Institution.

I will briefly say, that substantial improvement has been made in the labor and educational departments of the School, and the moral standard was never higher. While every boy that leaves the School is not reformed, the great majority of them lead lives of respectability and usefulness.

At the time of our last Report, there were 427 boys in the School, and at this time there are 458, showing an increase of 31 boys over the previous year. There were 646 boys in the School during the year and of this number 188 were discharged.

The following tables will give items of interest in detail:

GEO. E. HOWE, *Supt.*

EXHIBIT No. 1.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

| <i>EXPENDITURES.</i> | | <i>RECEIPTS.</i> | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| For Farm, | \$ 867.48 | Balance on hand July | |
| Miscellaneous, | 446.75 | 1, 1888, . | \$ 7,642.33 |
| Chapel, | 104.00 | From Farm, . | 391.69 |
| Traveling, | 306.16 | State Treasurer, | 56,101.59 |
| Postage, | 76.65 | Miscellaneous, | 125.64 |
| Freight, | 389.04 | Boarders, . | 345.00 |
| Returning Escapes, | 80.00 | Freight, | 107.53 |
| Telephone and Tele- | | Telephone, . | .15 |
| graphing, . | 62.04 | Clothing, . | 1.00 |
| Hospital, . | 749.32 | Green House, . | 20.00 |
| Salaries, . | 19,139.34 | Chair Shop, . | 10,110.74 |
| Heating and Lights, | 5,624.10 | Provisions, . | .52 |
| Stable, . | 1,132.36 | Shoe Shop, . | 1.25 |
| Repairs, . | 6,970.77 | Deficit, . | 503.54 |
| House Furnishing, | 3,488.68 | | |
| Clothing, . | 5,331.32 | | \$75,350.98 |
| Shoe Shop, . | 1,543.13 | | |
| Returning Boys Home, | 5.45 | | |
| Library, . | 437.59 | | |
| Laundry, . | 334.78 | | |
| Stationery, . | 144.74 | | |
| Water Rent, | 825.29 | | |
| Building Account, | 8,900.00 | | |
| Chair Shop, | 164.32 | | |
| Provisions, . | 18,227.67 | | |
| | | | |
| | \$75,350.98 | | |

MERIDEN, CONN., Sept. 5, 1889.

This will certify that we have examined the accounts of George E. Howe, Esq., Superintendent of the State Reform School, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct, showing a balance of cash in the hands of the Superintendent, amounting to seventeen hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents (\$1,757.14), and a deficiency in the Treasurer's accounts amounting to two thousand, two hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$2,260.68), making a total deficiency in the accounts of said State Reform School of five hundred and three dollars and fifty-four cents (\$503.54).

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
W. CECIL DURAND, } *Public Accounts.*

EXHIBIT No. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN INMATES
OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN MARCH, 1854.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------|
| Whole number since opening, | . | . | 4582 |
| Number in School July 1, 1888, | . | . | 427 |
| From Hartford County, | . | . | 40 |
| New Haven County, | . | . | 60 |
| Fairfield “ | . | . | 30 |
| New London “ | . | . | 10 |
| Middlesex “ | . | . | 6 |
| Tolland “ | . | . | 3 |
| Windham “ | . | . | 7 |
| Litchfield “ | . | . | 5 |
| Boarders, | . | . | 4 |
| Number received on old Commitment, | . | . | 33 |
| Number returned themselves, | . | . | 21-219 |
| Total, | | | 646 |
| Discharged in various ways, | . | . | 188 |
| Number remaining in School July 1, 1889, | . | . | 458 |

EXHIBIT No. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

| AGE. | PAST YEAR. | PREVIOUSLY. | TOTAL. |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Six, | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Seven, | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| Eight, | 2 | 68 | 70 |
| Nine, | 3 | 151 | 154 |
| Ten, | 6 | 471 | 477 |
| Eleven, | 14 | 514 | 528 |
| Twelve, | 14 | 686 | 700 |
| Thirteen, | 26 | 690 | 716 |
| Fourteen, | 44 | 776 | 820 |
| Fifteen, | 27 | 783 | 810 |
| Sixteen, | 24 | 198 | 222 |
| Seventeen, | 4 | 23 | 27 |
| Eighteen, | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Nineteen, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Twenty, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total, | 165 | 4417 | 4582 |

EXHIBIT No. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

| | PAST YEAR. | PREVIOUSLY. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Theft, | 36 | 2033 | 2069 |
| Burglary, | 6 | 200 | 206 |
| Vagrancy, | 11 | 269 | 280 |
| Truancy, | 12 | 646 | 658 |
| Stubbornness, | 0 | 51 | 51 |
| Obtaining goods on false pretenses, | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| Arson, | 1 | 33 | 34 |
| Cruelty to Animals, | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Sabbath Breaking, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Malicious Mischief, | 2 | 54 | 56 |
| Assault, | 4 | 124 | 128 |
| Assault and Battery, | 0 | 53 | 53 |
| Breach of the Peace, | 0 | 52 | 52 |
| Horse Stealing, | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| Disorderly Conduct, | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| Robbery, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Trespass, | 1 | 16 | 17 |
| Manslaughter, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Forgers, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Driving Horses without permission, | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| Lascivious Carriage, | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Profane Cursing, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Getting on Cars, | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Abusive Language, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Common Drunkard, | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Misdemeanor, | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Fornication, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Breaking Windows, | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Attempt to Kill, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt to Commit Rape, | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Rape, | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Disobedience, | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| Placing Obstructions on Railroads, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Receiving Stolen Goods, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Intoxication, | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Incorrigibility, | 80 | 545 | 625 |
| Boarders, | 4 | 159 | 163 |
| Total, | 165 | 4417 | 4582 |

EXHIBIT No. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

| | PAST YEAR. | PREVIOUSLY. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Hartford Superior Court, | 1 | 38 | 39 |
| New Haven “ | 0 | 73 | 73 |
| Fairfield “ | 0 | 66 | 66 |
| Litchfield “ | 0 | 27 | 27 |
| Middlesex “ | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Tolland “ | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| New London “ | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| Windham “ | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| New Haven Common Pleas Court, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hartford Police Court, | 16 | 557 | 573 |
| New London “ | 1 | 83 | 84 |
| Norwich “ | 4 | 125 | 129 |
| Waterbury “ | 15 | 162 | 177 |
| New Britain “ | 7 | 139 | 146 |
| Bridgeport “ | 7 | 259 | 266 |
| Meriden “ | 5 | 164 | 169 |
| Stamford “ | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| New Haven “ | 32 | 727 | 759 |
| Norwalk “ | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Middletown “ | 1 | 35 | 36 |
| Danbury “ | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Derby “ | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Wallingford “ | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Stafford “ | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bethany Probate Court, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Justice Court Various Towns, | 57 | 1713 | 1770 |
| Boarders, | 4 | 159 | 163 |
| Total, | 165 | 4417 | 4582 |

EXHIBIT No. 6.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS WAYS BY WHICH THE BOYS HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

| | PAST YEAR. | PREVIOUSLY. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Placed with Farmers, | 15 | 463 | 478 |
| Placed at Various Trades, | 3 | 44 | 47 |
| Sentence Expired, | 0 | 941 | 941 |
| Returned to Parents and Friends, | 152 | 2461 | 2613 |

| | PAST YEAR. | PREVIOUSLY. | TOTAL. |
|--|------------|-------------|--------|
| Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sent to Hospital, | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Returned to Providence Reform School, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Discharged to go to Sea, | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Discharged to Enlist in the Army, | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| Discharged to Selectmen, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Discharged for Defective Mittimus, | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| Discharged by Order of Court, | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| Discharged by Legislature, | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Remanded to Alternate Sentence, | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| Released to be tried for Incendiarism, | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Escaped and not yet Returned, | 6 | 150 | 156 |
| Died, | 4 | 65 | 69 |
| Boarders Dismissed, | 3 | 152 | 155 |
| Released to be tried for Assault, | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Released to be tried for Burglary, | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Sent to Children's Home, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total, | 188 | 4397 | 4585 |

EXHIBIT No. 7.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Connecticut, | 130 |
| New York, | 7 |
| Massachusetts, | 4 |
| Rhode Island, | 2 |
| New Jersey, | 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | 1 |
| New Hampshire, | 1 |
| Delaware, | 1 |
| Ireland, | 5 |
| Germany, | 4 |
| Canada, | 1 |
| Italy, | 1 |
| England, | 3 |
| Unknown, | 4 |
| Total, | 165 |

EXHIBIT No. 8.

PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| American, | . | . | . | . | . | 58 |
| Irish, | . | . | . | . | . | 63 |
| German, | . | . | . | . | . | 14 |
| French, | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| English, | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Swede, | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Italian, | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| Colored, | . | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| Total, | . | . | . | . | . | <hr/> 165 |

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Reform School:

SIR :—The following tables show the amount of all farm products for the year ending June 30, 1889: also the amount of same on hand and the inventory of stock and tools on the farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. E. CHADWICK, *Farmer.*

FARM PRODUCE.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|----------|
| 40 Tons of English hay, | . | . | . | \$800 00 |
| 5 " Swamp hay, | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 10 " Corn fodder, | . | . | . | 80 00 |
| 6 " Oat fodder, | . | . | . | 60 00 |
| 900 Bushels of Potatoes, | . | . | . | 405 00 |
| 500 " Turnips, | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 190 " Beets, | . | . | . | 95 00 |
| 36 " Carrots, | . | . | . | 18 00 |
| 210 " Onions, | . | . | . | 157 50 |
| 8500 Dozen Sweet corn, | . | . | . | 850 00 |
| 59 Bushels of String beans, | . | . | . | 29 50 |
| 20 " Lima beans, | . | . | . | 15 00 |
| 146 " Peas, | . | . | . | 146 00 |
| 75 " Summer Squash, | . | . | . | 27 00 |
| 800 Lbs. of Hubbard Squash, | . | . | . | 16 00 |
| 110 Bushels of Cucumbers, | . | . | . | 55 00 |
| 6700 Cabbage, | . | . | . | 286 00 |
| 80 Bushels of Tomatoes, | . | . | . | 45 00 |
| 948 Head of Lettuce, | . | . | . | 9 48 |

| | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1677 | Quarts of Strawberries, | . | . | . | \$201 24 |
| 416 | " Blackberries, | . | . | . | 41 60 |
| 1574 | " Red Raspberries, | . | . | . | 157 40 |
| 712 | " Black Raspberries, | . | . | . | 71 20 |
| 3138 | " Currants, | . | . | . | 251 04 |
| 32060 | " Milk, | . | . | . | 2244 20 |
| 2290 | Lbs. of Beef, live weight, | . | . | . | 103 05 |
| 11 | Calves, | . | . | . | 11 00 |
| 4000 | Lbs. of Pork, | . | . | . | 320 00 |
| 200 | " Leaf lard, | . | . | . | 28 00 |
| 13 | Pigs, | . | . | . | 39 00 |
| Total, | | | | | <hr/> \$6818 21 |

INVENTORY OF FARM STOCK.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Pair of working oxen, | . | . | . | \$ 200 00 |
| 11 | Cows, | . | . | . | 660 00 |
| 2 | Calves, | . | . | . | 30 00 |
| 5 | Store Hogs, | . | . | . | 90 00 |
| 15 | Shoats, | . | . | . | 180 00 |
| 50 | Pigs, | . | . | . | 125 00 |
| 5 | Horses, | . | . | . | 1000 00 |
| Total, | | | | | <hr/> \$2285 00 |

INVENTORY OF FARM PRODUCTS ON HAND JUNE 30, 1889.

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|---|---|---|----------------|
| 2 | Tons of Hungarian hay, | . | . | . | \$ 30 00 |
| 2 | " Swamp hay, | . | . | . | 20 00 |
| 1 | " Rye straw, | . | . | . | 18 00 |
| 10 | " English hay, | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| Total, | | | | | <hr/> \$268 00 |

FARM TOOLS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Ox cart, | . | . | . | \$ 35 00 |
| 1 | Hay cart, | . | . | . | 20 00 |
| 1 | New Grant Deering mower, | . | . | . | 65 00 |
| 1 | Iron roller, | . | . | . | 20 00 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 3 | Wheelbarrows, | . | . | . | . | \$25 00 |
| 1 | Ox sled, | . | . | . | . | 12 00 |
| 1 | Horse sled, | . | . | . | . | 12 00 |
| 1 | Landside plow, | . | . | . | . | 13 00 |
| 1 | One-horse cultivator, | . | . | . | . | 6 00 |
| 1 | Two-horse cultivator, | . | . | . | . | 23 00 |
| 1 | Ox shovel, | . | . | . | . | 4 00 |
| 1 | Ox scraper, | . | . | . | . | 3 00 |
| 1 | Seed drill, | . | . | . | . | 4 00 |
| 10 | Hay rakes, | . | . | . | . | 2 50 |
| 8 | Hay forks, | . | . | . | . | 3 00 |
| 13 | Manure forks, | . | . | . | . | 6 00 |
| 5 | Shovels, | . | . | . | . | 3 00 |
| 2 | Spading forks, | . | . | . | . | 1 00 |
| 6 | Spading shovels, | . | . | . | . | 4 00 |
| 1 | Root cutter, | . | . | . | . | 10 00 |
| 1 | Horse rake, | . | . | . | . | 30 00 |
| 2 | Yokes, | . | . | . | . | 6 00 |
| 3 | Chains, | . | . | . | . | 3 00 |
| 1 | Wheel hoe, | . | . | . | . | 4 00 |
| 1 | Drill marker, | . | . | . | . | 5 00 |
| 1 | Potato digger, | . | . | . | . | 10 00 |
| 12 | Picks, | . | . | . | . | 12 00 |
| 5 | Hand lawn mowers, | . | . | . | . | 40 00 |
| 1 | Horse lawn mower, | . | . | . | . | 60 00 |
| 2 | Platform scales, | . | . | . | . | 20 00 |
| 4 | Axes, | . | . | . | . | 4 00 |
| 32 | Hoes, | . | . | . | . | 11 20 |
| 2 | Crowbars, | . | . | . | . | 3 00 |
| 13 | Baskets, | . | . | . | . | 4 20 |
| 1 | Set of dry measures, | . | . | . | . | 1 75 |
| 5 | Scythes and snathes, | . | . | . | . | 10 00 |
| 4 | Pails, | . | . | . | . | 1 00 |
| 1 | Stone boat, | . | . | . | . | 3 00 |
| 1 | Top buggy, | . | . | . | . | 225 00 |
| 1 | Phaeton, | . | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 1 | Three seated carryall, | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1 | Two seated carriage, | . | . | . | . | 175 00 |
| 1 | Express wagon, | . | . | . | . | 20 00 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 Express wagon, | . | . | . | \$ 85 00 |
| 1 Wheel Harrow, | . | . | . | 38 00 |
| 1 Heavy chair wagon, | . | . | . | 250 00 |
| 1 Lumber wagon, | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 1 Chair sleigh, | . | . | . | 30 00 |
| 1 Two seated sleigh, | . | . | . | 30 00 |
| 1 Business sleigh, | . | . | . | 12 00 |
| 1 Portland Cutter, | . | . | . | 15 00 |
| 3 Strings bells, | . | . | . | 6 00 |
| Robes, blankets, etc., | . | . | . | 40 00 |
| 4 Single harness, | . | . | . | 60 00 |
| 1 Set light harness, | . | . | . | 40 00 |
| 2 Set double harness, | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| Total, | . | . | . | <hr/> \$1875 65 |

SCHOOL REPORT.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of boys under instruction July 1, 1888, | 427 |
| Number received during the year, | 219 |
| <hr/> | |
| Whole number under instruction during the year, | 646 |
| Number discharged during the year, | 188 |
| Present number under instruction, | 458 |

The scholarship of the boys when received is shown by the following statements :

READING.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Who did not know the alphabet, | 16 |
| Who could read in first reader, | 87 |
| Who could read in second reader, | 110 |
| Who could read in third reader, | 123 |
| Who could read in fourth reader, | 122 |
| <hr/> | |
| | 458 |

WRITING.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Who could not write at all, | 35 |
| Who could write easy words, | 150 |
| Who could write letters to friends, | 273 |
| <hr/> | |
| | 458 |

ARITHMETIC.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Who knew nothing of arithmetic, | 93 |
| Who had studied mental arithmetic, | 146 |
| Who ciphered through simple rules, | 219 |
| <hr/> | |
| | 458 |

GEOGRAPHY.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Who had never studied geography, . . . | 153 |
| Who had studied geography, . . . | 305 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 458 |

The following statement shows the proficiency of the boys in the several branches taught in the school :

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Who read in fourth reader, . . . | 123 |
| Who read in third reader, . . . | 225 |
| Who read in second reader, . . . | 77 |
| Who read in first reader, . . . | 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 458 |

WRITING.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Who can write letters to friends, . . . | 383 |
| Who can write easy words, . . . | 60 |
| Who can print reading lessons, . . . | 15 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 458 |

ARITHMETIC.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Who have studied in denominate numbers, . . . | 61 |
| Who have studied common fractions, . . . | 108 |
| Who have studied in properties of numbers, . . . | 56 |
| Who have studied in simple rule, . . . | 130 |
| Who have studied in mental arithmetic, . . . | 103 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 458 |

GEOGRAPHY.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Who have studied Swinton's complete geography, . . . | 123 |
| Who have studied Swinton's elementary geography, . . . | 217 |
| Who do not study geography, . . . | 118 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 458 |

HISTORY.

| | |
|---|----|
| Who have studied United States History, . . . | 32 |
|---|----|

THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS.

The following description of the School and its methods, is copied mainly from our last Annual Report :

The Connecticut State Reform School for delinquent and wayward boys is beautifully located upon a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than half a mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and contains one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purposes it has already been largely appropriated. The balance of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near its center.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, a conservatory, a bake house, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, hennery, piggery, woodhouse, etc.

The main or central building fronts the East, is 300 feet long by 50 deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the West, is also a wing 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, which is three stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room, six store rooms, milk room, two large play rooms, two bath rooms and two rooms for storage of coal. The

kitchen is furnished with three large steam kettles for cooking purposes, the steam being supplied from the boilers at the boiler house. There is also a six-horse power vertical boiler in the kitchen, to be used in case of an accident to the other boilers, and on Sundays, when the large boilers are not in use.

The bakery and bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and are under the same supervision.

The laundry is supplied with three of the Nonpareil washing machines of the largest size, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample. There are also conveniences for making starch and for preparing soap for the machines by steam.

The engine room contains a boiler of 25-horse power, and an engine of 15-horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running 125 sewing machines.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all of the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures and paintings of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a plunge and shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all of the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs, and brushes, and pleasant conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, a private office for the Superintendent, one reception room, a library room, four large school rooms with a seating capacity for one hundred boys each, one recitation room, two large wardrobe rooms for boys' Sunday clothing, one officers' sitting room, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for 375 boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting room, bed chambers and closets for Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four

large shop rooms and two sleeping halls. The shop rooms are in the rear wing, and are used for the manufacture of shirts. One hundred and twenty-five sewing machines, run by steam, are used in these manufacturing rooms.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging 375 boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six night closets, conveniently located, and with hydrants, from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story, there is a large shop where one hundred boys labor at cane-seating chairs, and a band room.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground, containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out, and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building or Congregate Department of the School, number about 200.

Five cottages have recently been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms, and a fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry, and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, a hospital room, a teachers' room, a bath room, a room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping hall for thirty boys, a bath room, and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, are lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open or Family plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts, bars and high fences.

The chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity of five hundred boys. It contains a large platform, with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A grand piano stands upon the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is a solid structure of brick and stone work 35 by 57 feet, and is two stories high. The lower story is 18 feet high, and contains a room for three boilers of 60-horse power each, and a coal room that furnishes storage for 300 tons of coal. The boiler room contains a receiving tank, force pump and all apparatus necessary to supply all the buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well and in the most approved manner, and to drive the machinery in the laundry and in the manufacturing departments. The chimney stack is 80 feet high, and gives an excellent draught in all kinds of weather. The upper story of the building contains a shoe shop and living rooms for the engineer.

The farm buildings are commodious and afford storage room for all the carriages and smaller implements necessary for the farm and for the use of the Institution. The main barn is 83 feet in length by 42 feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor is used as a manure cellar, and for storing the winter supply

of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and two thousand bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains the stabling, running the entire length, arranged for the comfort and cleanliness of the stock, two rooms for such animals as need seclusion, a bedding room and bays for hay, which extends through the upper story to a height of twenty-five feet. The third story contains the driving floor, where the hay and other fodder, as well as the grain, are all drawn and stored, a feed room and rooms for the smaller farm tools. Above the floor is a large space for grain or hay. The building is capable of storing seventy tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Connected with this building by a carriage shed, is a horse barn, 30 feet in length by 24 feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed. There is also attached to the main barn a shed, 54 feet by 20 feet, which furnishes additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock are supplied, and for the more bulky farm implements. Another building near these, 32 feet by 20 feet, is used also for storing farm implements.

The piggyery stands about 500 feet from the main or school building, and consists of a brick front, 34 feet by 20 feet, in which the cooking for the swine is done, and also the slaughtering of the pork. Extending from this is a wooden building, 65 feet by 12 feet, where the swine are kept. This is divided by movable partitions into eight pens, or less, if desired, and is arranged with special reference to the comfort of the animals, and ease and convenience in their care.

The neat stock kept upon the farm include sixteen milch cows, two heifers, and one pair of working oxen. None of these are full blooded, but are, with a single exception, Jersey or Ayrshire grades, and were nearly all raised upon the farm. No animals of this class are kept after they become unprofitable, from old age, or failure of any kind, but are always converted into beef and sold. The service of five horses is required for freighting, driving and farm work. The swine kept are nearly all Berkshire grades, and vary in number from twenty to forty. Very little grain is fed to them, as the number kept depends upon the amount of feed supplied by the Institution.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is conducted by a three inch pipe to the buildings, and furnishes sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and piggery, and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets and all general purposes, the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the buildings, in case of fire. The Institution has three convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use ever occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

There are six shops in the Institution that give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop, where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, twenty boys are employed. About two hundred and twenty-five boys work at cane-seating chairs in two different shops. A shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of from thirty to forty boys; in the winter, a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. From eight to ten boys work at the green-house and on the lawns. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls, etc., all require classes from six to ten boys each.

FOOD.

The dietary of the Institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people, still the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour; the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, in which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or molasses, and, on Sunday, pies are given at dinner and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving

ing day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and, on all other holidays, the tables are spread with all the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The deprivation or a change of food is never allowed as a punishment. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth, and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives and forks, spoons and casters. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from all wool blue cloth, and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in Summer in lighter goods, according to the season.

RECREATION.

All holidays are devoted entirely to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are also given for play. On Saturday afternoon, when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds, in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball, or such games as may suit their tastes best. Many opportunities are given to attend appropriate amusements at the Opera House in the city, and frequent rehearsals, concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel. They attend the Agricultural Fairs given in the park near by, and always take part in the ceremonies on the day devoted to the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sabbath; Sabbath school in the morning and preaching in the afternoon.

The "International Lesson Leaves" are used in the Sunday school. These lessons, with the explanation, prayers, responsive exercises and music, make a very interesting and profitable service.

The ministers from the several churches of the city preach in their turn at the Sunday afternoon service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each Sabbath.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book kept for the purpose of every boy's conduct during that day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

All the boys attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The schools embrace ten grades or divisions, which give every boy the opportunity to attend a class exactly adapted to his scholarship, and as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy, with an average mind, can, while at school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about thirty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

SENTENCES.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the School during the minority by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards, without process by paying \$3 per week, quarterly and in advance for their board.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation, after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

All boys that go out on leave of absence are required to communicate with the Institution once in six months, and by failing to do so, they are at once looked after by the authorities of the School. A record is kept, as far as is possible, of every boy's conduct after he leaves the Institution.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution, whenever the interests of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSION, AND RETIREMENT OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FROM ITS
COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

| Date of Commission. | | Date of Retirement. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1851, | GIDEON WELLS, Hartford, | 1853 |
| 1851, | PHILEMAN HOADLEY, New Haven, | 1857 |
| 1851, | E. S. ABERNETHY, Bridgeport, | 1853 |
| 1851, | A. N. BALDWIN, West Milford, | 1855 |
| 1851, | PHILO M. JACKSON, Norwich, | declined |
| 1851, | ERASTUS LESTER, Plainfield, | 1854 |
| 1851, | HENRY D. SMITH, Middletown, | 1853 |
| 1851, | JOHN H. BROCKWAY, Ellington, | 1852 |
| 1853, | PHILIP RIPLEY, Hartford, died in office, | 1863 |
| 1853, | DAVID PATCHEN, Weston, | 1854 |
| 1853, | JOHN P. GULLIVER, Norwich, | 1854 |
| 1853, | JOHN S. YEOMANS, Columbia, | 1856 |
| 1853, | JAMES PHELPS, Essex, | 1855 |
| 1854, | FRED S. WILDMAN, Danbury, | 1858 |
| 1854, | MOSES PIERCE, Norwich, | 1856 |
| 1854, | JOHN GALLUP, (2d) Brooklyn, | 1858 |
| 1855, | SYLVESTER SPENCER, Litchfield, resigned, | 1858 |
| 1855, | ELIHU SPENCER, Middletown, | declined |
| 1856, | MOSES CULVER, Middletown, | 1858 |
| 1856, | THOMAS CLARK, Coventry, | 1860 |
| 1856, | W. P. BENJAMIN, New London, | 1876 |
| 1857, | W. S. CHARNLEY, New Haven, | declined |
| 1858, | E. W. HATCH, Meriden, resigned, | 1859 |
| 1858, | HORACE GAYLORD, Ashford, | 1862 |
| 1858, | DAVID P. NICHOLS, Danbury, | 1875 |
| 1858, | THOMAS A. MILLER, Torrington, | 1859 |

| Date of Commission. | | Date of Retirement. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1858, | BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, Middletown, | 1876 |
| 1859, | HIRAM FOSTER, Meriden, | 1873 |
| 1859, | DANIEL G. PLATT, Washington, died in office, | 1871 |
| 1859, | HENRY MCCRAY, Ellington, | 1876 |
| 1862, | ROSWELL BROWN, Hartford, died in office, | 1877 |
| 1862, | WILLIAM SWIFT, Windham, | 1866 |
| 1863, | HENRY B. HUBBARD, Middletown, | declined |
| 1866, | JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Brooklyn, | 1874 |
| 1871, | GEORGE LANGDON, Plymouth, | 1875 |
| 1873, | HIRAM A. YALE, Meriden, | 1877 |
| 1874, | S. B. COCKS, Huntington, | resigned, 1876 |
| 1874, | F. O. BENNETT, Willimantic, | retired, 1882 |
| 1875, | DELOS H. STEVENS, Barkhamstead, | retired, 1879 |
| 1875, | CHAS. FITZGERALD, Middletown, | still in office |
| 1875, | EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, Litchfield, | retired, 1876 |
| 1875, | GOODWIN COLLIER, Hartford, | retired, 1876 |
| 1875, | CHARLES L. ENGLISH, New Haven, | resigned |
| 1876, | JOHN M. BREWER, Norwich, died in office, | 1878 |
| 1876, | G. H. PRESTON, M. D., Tolland, “ “ | 1883 |
| 1877, | VINCENT COLYER, Darien, | retired, 1886 |
| 1877, | JOHN L. HOUSTON, Thompsonville, | still in office |
| 1878, | A. P. WILLOUGHBY, Norwich, | retired, 1879 |
| 1879, | CHARLES FABRIQUE, New Haven, died in office, | 1889 |
| 1879, | J. S. LATHROP, Norwich, | still in office |
| 1879, | THEODORE BIRD, Bethlehem, | “ “ |
| 1882, | ALBERTUS S. BRUCE, Pomfret, | “ “ |
| 1883, | CHARLES F. SUMNER, Bolton, | “ “ |
| 1886, | JOHN K. BUTLER, Darien, | “ “ |
| 1889, | JAMES N. STATES, New Haven, | “ “ |

RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-----|
| 1877, | ISAAC C. LEWIS, Meriden, | “ “ |
| 1877, | CHARLES L. UPHAM, “ | “ “ |
| 1877, | OWEN B. ARNOLD, “ | “ “ |
| 1887, | D. S. WILLIAMS, “ | “ “ |

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School:

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz :

The price of board, education, training, and clothing for said boy, shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[SIGNED.]

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

We take this method of informing you that your was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of the School. Any boy by uniform good conduct can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the School. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the School is not good, the time for his receiving his prohibitory discharge will be increased. For your further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison—but a School for detention and reform—where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools of the State. They are here provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath school, and one regular Chapel service, over which some minister of the Gospel from one of the city churches presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one hour of instruction each Sabbath from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys entrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in School for a sufficient

length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but, of course, these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys all alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge" before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would soon lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians, and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for, in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In case of the serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

AMENDMENTS TO LAW RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL, MERIDEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the Board of Trustees. And the Judges of the Criminal and Police Courts of the States, and Justices of the Peace shall have power to commit to the Reform School: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the State, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; second, any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parents or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

Sec. 2. That every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or

bound as an apprentice ; but no boy shall be retained after the Superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

Sec. 3. That whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the School as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees to give notice to the Criminal and Police Courts of the fact : whereupon no boys shall be sent to the School by said Courts, until notice shall be given them by the President of the Board that more can be received.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice or attempt to entice away from said School any boy legally committed to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said School, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees ; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or officer of the local police, or any officer or employee of said School, shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty to arrest any boy, when in his power to do so, who shall have escaped from said School, and return him thereto.

Sec. 5. That the Trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed as herein described during minority, at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity, as they may see fit ; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, or his parents or guardians, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn a trade or to other employment, as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit ; and the President of the Board shall, for such a purpose, have power to execute and deliver on behalf of the said Board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy ; and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indentures of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of the Reform School.

Sec. 6. In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the Trustees may, at their discretion, receive such boy into the Reform School, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indentures of such boy. And if, in the opinion of the Trustees, any boy apprenticed out by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the

person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the Trustees may, at their discretion, return such boy to the School.

Sec. 7. Whenever a boy is dismissed from the School to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indenture, as in the foregoing section,) he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the Board of Trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the School, when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said Board, the interests of the boy will be promoted by such return.

Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

An Act in Addition to an Act Entitled "An Act Concerning Education."

Resolved by this Assembly: That in the several Reform Schools in this State equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instructions to the inmates thereof; and that every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations such religious and moral instructions as said clergyman may desire, and the Trustees of said Institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said Institution, when and where such instruction may be given, and such instruction shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

Approved July 25, 1874.

BY-LAWS.

MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

Section 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the School in Meriden, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October in each year, and the July meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President of the Board, at the written request of two members, provided that ample notice and the object of such meetings shall be given.

Sec. 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time.

Sec. 4. The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually at the regular meeting held in July, by the election by ballot, of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee to consist of three members, and an Auditing Committee to consist of two members.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Board; but in his absence, the Board shall appoint a chairman, *pro tem*.

SECRETARY.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Board, in a book provided for that purpose, which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any member; to prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the Board; to take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Board or Executive Committee.

TREASURER.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the moneys of the Institution, and keep a true and just account of the same. He shall pay no bills except on an order drawn by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Executive Committee, and for the faithful performance of his duties, he shall give a satisfactory bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make, or order the Superintendent to make, all purchases for the School, to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditures for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall

be authorized except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the different departments of the School, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall, once in each month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to Superintendent or other officers, inspect the school buildings, and all the departments, rooms, and closets thereof; and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat; they shall inquire into the behavior of all officers and employees, and in a book kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every meeting. They shall also, at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the Superintendent, and if found correct, approve the same.

Sec. 9. There shall be as many meetings of the Executive Committee as the interests of the School require.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer thoroughly and minutely, up to the 30th day of June in each year, and report thereon to the Board at the next regular meeting.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 11. The following named officers of the School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required, viz: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, Book-keeper, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshops, and a Farmer.

Sec. 12. The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 13. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal and make a record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, as far as important for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Treasurer of the Institution the bill for weekly board of inmates, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee he

shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost for delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every part of the premises, and have a watchful care over the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He, or the Assistant Superintendent, shall examine all packages and letters, received for the boys, and shall examine their letters before being sent away.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health from want of sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet or cold, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each July meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 30th day of June; also a full schedule of all property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

The Superintendent shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional service morning and evening; have charge of the Sabbath school, and obtain such aid from the reverend clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his duties, and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in July, he shall make a report, stating all facts respecting the reformatory influence effectually made use of in this Institution.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 14. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of the Superintendent during his absence or inability.

THE MATRON.

Sec. 15. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in her departments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

TEACHERS.

Sec. 16. The teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission of the Superintendent.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus and fixtures provided for the same; and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

They shall assist in the Sabbath School, in the care of the boys on the Sabbath, in vocal music, and the principal teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

Sec. 17. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools used in their respective departments, and see that the same are carefully preserved and accounted for; shall see that all stock and material are worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done and of all articles made, and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleaning, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops.

They shall have charge of the boys during work hours in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight; see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place, and at such time, as may be ordered by the Superintendent. They shall also assist the teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

Sec. 18. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The watchman on duty shall, if required, perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, to prevent escapes, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

Sec. 19. The Farmer, under general or specific directions of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith, and shall use every means in his power to increase and preserve the products of the farm.

He shall take charge of, work with, and be responsible for such boys as the Superintendent may detail to be employed on the farm, and must patiently and perseveringly instruct them in the various kinds of farm work; require of them prompt obedience, and must, by example, together with constant and vigilant supervision, teach them to faithfully perform all duties required of them.

He shall see that all domestic animals are cared for in the best manner, well fed, properly cleaned and kindly treated.

He shall keep an accurate account of everything purchased for, the labor performed on, and the amount of each kind of produce raised on the farm.

He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith.

THE LIBRARY.

Sec. 20. A library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, shall be kept at the School for the use and improvement of inmates thereof.

The Superintendent, Librarian and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means to promote this depart-

ment of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees; at the quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

VISITORS.

Sec. 21. Visitors will always be welcome to visit the School between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., on week days, and on Sundays for the purpose of attending the religious exercises, but on that day they must leave immediately after the services are ended.

Parents will not be permitted to visit their children oftener than once a month, unless by special permission of the Superintendent; and any article designed for any inmate must pass through the hands of the officer in attendance.

Visitors passing through the house or shops, must not go among the boys or address any conversation to them, except by permission of the attending officer.

Any visitor who shall attempt to give any inmate tobacco or other articles secretly, shall be altogether excluded from the premises.

Visitors will not be permitted in or on the premises, except attended by an officer of the Institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 22. The distribution of time for each working day shall not be less than six hours for labor, four hours for school, and from four and one-half to five hours for devotional exercises, incidental duties and recreation.

The time of rising shall be half-past five o'clock, A. M., from the first day of March to the first day of November and at six o'clock during the other four months. The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock P. M.

All persons having requisite duties to perform, shall rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his or her duties without permission from the Superintendent or his Assistant, and persons getting such permission will be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Superintendent, to fulfill his or her duties during their absence.

It shall be incumbent on each officer to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed, and they shall promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with the boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the School.

Every boy shall at all times be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; any boy escaping by or through the neglect or carelessness of any officer, the whole or part of the expense incurred in his capture may be charged to such officer and deducted from his salary by order of the Trustees.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superinten-

dent; and no boy shall be kept or allowed to remain out of School without special permission from the Superintendent.

Any person having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mar or deface the buildings, fixtures or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises, and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents in any form.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a School for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* are expected to act agreeably to the *spirits* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, and hold themselves ready at all times for any emergency to aid in preserving order, preventing escapes, and maintaining the rules and discipline of the School, and by general and constant acts, accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline shall be that of the family, the school, the workshop and the farm, and not that of the prison. The inmates are to be watched over as pupils, and not guarded as prisoners or criminals; and there shall be no more restraint than shall be necessary to develop them good, and repress bad qualities. Self-instruction, self-desire to labor, and self-government shall be inculcated and encouraged as the best culture as well as the most effective discipline.

Punishment shall be imposed as a public judgment, in manner and form to be prescribed by the Superintendent, and never under the excitement of the moment. Its severity shall always be proportionate to the magnitude of the offense. It shall consist of deprivation of food or play, marks of disapprobation or demerit, solitary confinement, and the use of the rod, as resorted to in well-regulated families. Personal chastisement shall only be inflicted for some high misdemeanor or repeated offense, and only on the order of the Superintendent; and in case of severe punishment, only in his presence or that of his Assistant.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Amended July 14, 1886.

ABSTRACT
OF
Returns of County Commissioners

IN RELATION TO
JAILS, LICENSES, AND THE RECEIPTS AND
EXPENSES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES,

IN THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF WILEY, WATERMAN & EATON.
1890.

State of Connecticut,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
HARTFORD, January 2, 1890.

The following abstracts of the returns of county commissioners in relation to jails, licenses, and the receipts and expenses of the several counties in the State, for the year ending June 30, 1889, are published in compliance with section 331, of the General Statutes.

R. JAY WALSH,
Secretary.

Abstract of Returns Concerning Jails.

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of Hartford for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Certified by Thaddeus H. Spencer, E. G. Woodhouse and Silas M. Norton, County Commissioners.]

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|-------|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1888, | . | . | . | 168 | |
| Committed during the year, | . | . | . | 1,497 | 1,665 |
| Discharged during the year, | . | . | . | | 1,499 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|-----|--|
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | . | . | | 166 | |
|--|---|---|--|-----|--|

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------|
| White, | Males, 1,298 | Females, 152 | Total white, | 1,450 |
| Colored, | Males, 39 | Females, 8 | Total colored, | 47 |
| | 1,337 | 160 | | 1,497 |

AGE.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Over 21 years, | Males, 1,186 | Females, 149 | Total adults, | 1,335 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, 151 | Females, 11 | Total minors, | 162 |
| | 1,337 | 160 | | 1,497 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Natives of this state, | . | . | . | . | 533 |
| " other states, | . | . | . | . | 292 |
| " other countries, | . | . | . | . | 672 |
| " this state, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | 32 |
| " other states, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | 28 |
| " other countries, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | 170 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| " " moderate drinkers, | . | . | . | . | 1,370 |
| " " habitually intemperate, | . | . | . | . | 120 |
| " " married, | . | . | . | . | * |
| " " in prison before, | . | . | . | . | * |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| For Adultery, | 7 | For Evading R. R. fares, | 11 |
| Assault, | 120 | Exposure of person, | 5 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 6 | False pretense, | 7 |
| Attempt at rape, | 1 | Forgery, | 5 |
| Attempt to break jail, | 2 | Fornication, | 5 |
| Bastardy | 2 | Frequenting house of ill- | |
| Breach of the peace, | 132 | fame, | 11 |
| Burglary, | 32 | Horse stealing, | 4 |
| Civil process, | 12 | House breaking, | 1 |
| Common drunkards, | 28 | Injury to property, | 12 |
| Common prostitutes, | 4 | Keeping house of ill-fame, | 5 |
| Contempt of court, | 2 | Larceny, | 163 |
| Cruelty to animals, | 8 | Lewd conduct, | 2 |
| Defrauding, | 20 | Making or passing counter- | |
| Drunkenness, | 717 | feit money, | 1 |
| Embezzlement, | 13 | Malicious injury, | 10 |

*Not returned.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----------------------------------|
| For Manslaughter, | 2 | For Taking horse without leave, | 3 |
| Murder, | 2 | Tramps, | 5 |
| Neglect of family, | 15 | Trespass on R. R., | 14 |
| Obtaining goods on false pretense, | 7 | Vagrancy, | 57 |
| Resisting officer, | 10 | Violation of liquor laws, | 8 |
| Robbery, | 5 | All other offenses, | 12 |
| Setting fires, | 4 | Total, | 1,497 |
| Stealing from the person, | 10 | | |
| Average number in confinement during the year, | | | 194 ⁶⁸ ₁₁₇ |

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|-------|
| By writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , | 1 | Sent to court and not returned, | 110 |
| Bail or recognizance, | 16 | Sent to state reform school, | 1 |
| Payment of fine and costs, | 503 | Sent to state prison, | 28 |
| Expiation of sentence, | 816 | Executed, | 1 |
| State's attorney, | 2 | Died, | 1 |
| County commissioners, | 17 | By process not specified above, | 2 |
| Transferred to other jails for trial, | 1 | Total, | 1,499 |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June, 30, 1889.

[Certified by Hiram Jacobs, Albert B. Dunham and Cecil A. Burleigh, County Commissioners.]

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1888, | 220 | | |
| Committed during the year, | 2,807 | 3,027 | |
| Discharged during the year, | | 2,821 | |
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | | 206 | |

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| White, | Males, 2,338 | Females, 312 | Total white, 2,650 |
| Colored, | Males, 139 | Females, 18 | Total colored, 157 |
| | 2,477 | 330 | 2,807 |

AGE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Over 21 years, | Males, 1,914 | Females, 278 | Total adults, 2,192 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, 563 | Females, 52 | Total minors, 615 |
| | 2,477 | 330 | 2,807 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-------|
| Natives of this state, | | | 1,143 |
| " other states, | | | 581 |
| " other countries, | | | 1,083 |
| " this state, who cannot read or write, | | | 46 |
| " other states, who cannot read or write, | | | 32 |
| " other countries, who cannot read or write, | | | 247 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, | | | * |
| " " moderate drinkers, | | | * |
| " " habitually intemperate, | | | * |
| " " married, | | | 969 |
| " " in prison before, | | | 1,803 |

* No return.

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------------------------------------|
| For Adultery, | 2 | For Keeping house of ill-fame, | 3 |
| Assault, | 51 | Larceny, | 193 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 5 | Lewd conduct, | 61 |
| Attempt at rape, | 4 | Making or passing counterfeit money, | 1 |
| Bastardy, | 2 | Murder, | 2 |
| Bigamy, | 1 | Neglect of family, | 27 |
| Breach of the peace, | 383 | Obtaining goods on false pretense, | 1 |
| Burglary, | 51 | Rape, | 2 |
| Civil process, | 11 | Resisting officer, | 65 |
| Common drunkards, | 27 | Robbery, | 3 |
| Common prostitute, | 2 | Seduction, | 2 |
| Contempt of court, | 4 | Setting fires, | 1 |
| Cruelty to animals, | 14 | Stealing from the person, | 6 |
| Defrauding, | 17 | Taking horse without leave, | 7 |
| Drunkenness, | 1,566 | Tramps, | 18 |
| Embezzlement, | 10 | Trespassing on R. R. | 50 |
| Forgery, | 5 | Vagrancy, | 104 |
| Fornication, | 9 | Violation of liquor law, | 2 |
| Frequenting house of ill-fame, | 17 | All other offenses, | 55 |
| Horse stealing, | 4 | | |
| Illegal voting, | 1 | | |
| Injury to property | 18 | Total, | 2,807 |
| Average number in confinement during the year, | | | 238 ^{7.5} / ₁₀₀ |

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| By Writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , | 2 | Sent to state prison, | 37 |
| Bail or recognizance, | 68 | Sent to state reform school, | 2 |
| Payment of fine and costs, | 806 | Escaped and not retaken, | 1 |
| Expiration of sentence, | 1,542 | Process not specified above, | 5 |
| State's attorney, | 188 | Died, | 2 |
| County commissioners, | 66 | | |
| Sent to court and not returned, | 94 | Total, | 2,821 |
| Sent to insane asylum, | 8 | | |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Certified by A. Hurlbut, N. H. Ayer and W. H. Saxton, County Commissioners.]

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1889, | 74 | |
| Committed during the year, | 821 | 895 |
| Discharged during the year, | | 815 |
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | | 80 |

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| White, | Males, 756 | Females, 35 | Total white, 791 |
| Colored, | Males, 22 | Females, 8 | Total colored, 30 |
| | 778 | 43 | 821 |

AGE.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| Over 21 years, | Males, | 700 | Females, | 41 | Total adults, | 741 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, | 78 | Females, | 2 | Total minors, | 80 |
| | | <hr/> 778 | | <hr/> 43 | | <hr/> 821 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Natives of this state, | . | . | . | . | . | 307 |
| " other states, | . | . | . | . | . | 241 |
| " other countries, | . | . | . | . | . | 273 |
| " this state, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | . | 13 |
| " other states, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| " other countries, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, | . | . | . | . | . | |
| " " moderate drinkers, | . | . | . | . | . | 143 |
| " " habitually intemperate, | . | . | . | . | . | 205 |
| " " married, | . | . | . | . | . | 203 |
| " " in prison before, | . | . | . | . | . | 403 |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-------|
| For Assault, | 10 | For Larceny, | 44 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 10 | Lewd conduct, | 1 |
| Bastardy, | 1 | Malicious injury, | 2 |
| Breach of the peace, | 71 | Neglect of family, | 5 |
| Burglary, | 22 | Obtaining goods on false | |
| Civil process, | 5 | pretense, | 9 |
| Common drunkards, | 2 | Resisting officer, | 9 |
| Contempt of court, | 1 | Robbery, | 34 |
| Cruelty to animals, | 1 | Setting fires, | 1 |
| Defrauding, | 1 | Stealing from the person, | 3 |
| Drunkenness, | 471 | Taking horse without leave, | 2 |
| Embezzlement, | 3 | Tramps, | 4 |
| Forgery, | 1 | Trespassing on R. R., | 1 |
| Frequenting house of ill- | | Vagrancy, | 83 |
| fame, | 7 | Violation of liquor law, | 10 |
| House breaking, | 4 | | <hr/> |
| Injury to property, | 1 | Total, | 821 |
| Keeping house of ill-fame, | 2 | | |

Average number in confinement during the year, . . . 90 $\frac{9}{16}$

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-------|
| By Bail or recognizance, | 23 | Sent to court and not returned, | 33 |
| Payment of fine and costs, | 149 | Sent to state prison, | 13 |
| Expiration of sentence, | 540 | By process not specified above, | 7 |
| State's attorney, | 13 | Died, | 2 |
| County commissioners, | 16 | | <hr/> |
| Transferred to other jails for | | Total, | 815 |
| trial, | 19 | | |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Certified by John O. Page, George M. Olmstead and Joseph W. Johnson, County Commissioners.]

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1888, | 127 | |
| Committed during the year, | 1,746 | 1,873 |
| Discharged during the year, | | 1,727 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | 146 |
|--|-----|

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| White, | Males, 1,513 | Females, 161 | Total white, 1,674 |
| Colored, | Males, 59 | Females, 13 | Total colored, 72 |
| | 1,572 | 174 | 1,746 |

AGE.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Over 21 years, | Males, 1,481 | Females, 162 | Total adults, 1,643 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, 91 | Females, 12 | Total minors, 103 |
| | 1,572 | 174 | 1,746 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Natives of this state, | 527 |
| “ other states, | 426 |
| “ other countries, | 793 |
| “ this state, who cannot read or write, | 14 |
| “ other states, who cannot read or write, | 12 |
| “ other countries, who cannot read or write, | 135 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, | 67 |
| “ “ moderate drinkers, | 377 |
| “ “ habitually intemperate, | 1,312 |
| “ “ married, | 422 |
| “ “ in prison before, | 1,042 |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-------|
| For Adultery, | 3 | For Larceny, | 122 |
| Assault, | 151 | Lewd conduct, | 1 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 16 | Manslaughter, | 10 |
| Bastardy, | 1 | Murder, | 4 |
| Breach of the peace, | 238 | Neglect of family, | 15 |
| Burglary, | 51 | Rape, | 1 |
| Civil process, | 3 | Resisting officer, | 22 |
| Common drunkards, | 17 | Robbery, | 27 |
| Common prostitutes, | 37 | Seduction, | 2 |
| Contempt of court, | 2 | Setting fires, | 3 |
| Defrauding, | 11 | Stealing from the person, | 32 |
| Drunkenness, | 736 | Taking horse without leave, | 4 |
| Embezzlement, | 2 | Tramps, | 57 |
| Forgery, | 3 | Vagrancy, | 113 |
| Fornication, | 2 | Violation of liquor law, | 11 |
| Horse stealing, | 3 | All other offenses, | 22 |
| Injury to property, | 18 | | |
| Keeping house of ill-fame, | 6 | Total, | 1,746 |

Average number in confinement during the year, . . . 144 $\frac{7}{10}$

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| By Writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , | 1 | Sent to court and not returned, | 25 |
| Bail or recognizance, | 19 | Sent to state prison, | 59 |
| Payment of fine and costs, | 296 | Executed, | 1 |
| Expiration of sentence, | 1,164 | By process not specified above, | 32 |
| State's attorney, | 28 | | |
| County commissioners, | 74 | Total, | 1,724 |
| Transferred to other jails for trial, | 28 | | |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Certified by George Morse, A. A. Stanton and John Kelly, County Commissioners.]

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Number in jail, June 30 1888, | 13 | |
| Committed during the year, | 169 | 182 |
| Discharged during the year, | | 162 |
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | | 20 |

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|
| White, | Males, 160 | Females, 4 | Total white, | 164 |
| Colored, | Males, 4 | Females, 1 | Total colored, | 5 |
| | 164 | 5 | | 169 |

AGE.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----|
| Over 21 years, | Males, 143 | Females, 5 | Total adults, | 148 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, 21 | Females, 0 | Total minors, | 21 |
| | 164 | 5 | | 169 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----|
| Natives of this state, | | | | 38 |
| " other states, | | | | 48 |
| " other countries, | | | | 88 |
| " this state, who cannot read or write, | | | | 0 |
| " other states, who cannot read or write, | | | | 0 |
| " other countries, who cannot read or write, | | | | 8 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, | | | | 6 |
| " " moderate drinkers, | | | | 163 |
| " " habitually intemperate, | | | | |
| " " married, | | | | 59 |
| " " in prison before, | | | | 55 |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----|
| For Adultery, | 2 | For Civil process, | 1 |
| Assault, | 7 | Defrauding, | 3 |
| Attempt at rape, | 2 | Drunkenness, | 79 |
| Bastardy, | 1 | Horse stealing, | 2 |
| Breach of the peace, | 3 | House breaking, | 2 |
| Burglary, | 7 | Injury to property, | 1 |

| | | | |
|--|----|--|--------------------|
| For Larceny, | 22 | For Tramps, | 8 |
| Neglect of family, | 1 | Trespas'g on R. R. property, | 4 |
| Rape, | 2 | Vagrancy, | 10 |
| Resisting officer, | 1 | Violation of liquor law, | 6 |
| Stealing from the person, | 3 | | |
| Taking horse without leave, | 2 | Total, | 169 |
| Average number in confinement during the year, | | | 201 $\frac{9}{18}$ |

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|---|----|---|-----|
| By Bail or recognizance, | 4 | Sent to state prison, | 15 |
| Payment of fine and costs, | 40 | Escaped and not retaken, | 2 |
| Expiration of sentence, | 79 | By process not specified above, | 2 |
| State's attorney, | 6 | Died, | 1 |
| County commissioners, | 3 | | |
| Sent to court and not returned, | 10 | Total, | 162 |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Certified by Lyman Dunning and S. N. Pettibone, County Commissioners.]

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1888, | 32 | |
| Committed during the year, | 162 | 194 |
| Discharged during the year, | | 172 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | | 22 |

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| White, | Males, 138 | Females, 8 | Total white, 146 |
| Colored, | Males, 16 | Females, 0 | Total colored, 16 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 154 | 8 |
| | | | 162 |

AGE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Over 21 years, | Males, 148 | Females, 8 | Total adults, 156 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, 6 | Females, 0 | Total minors, 6 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 154 | 8 |
| | | | 162 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----|
| Natives of this state, | | | | 58 |
| " other states, | | | | 58 |
| " other countries, | | | | 46 |
| " this state, who cannot read or write, | | | | 15 |
| " other states, who cannot read or write, | | | | 10 |
| " other countries, who cannot read or write, | | | | 13 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, | | | | 9 |
| " " moderate drinkers, | | | | 116 |
| " " habitually intemperate, | | | | 37 |
| " " married, | | | | 45 |
| " " in prison before, | | | | 71 |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| For Adultery, | 2 | For Injury to property, | 1 |
| Assault, | 17 | Keeping house of ill-fame, | 1 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 1 | Larceny, | 15 |
| Attempt at rape, | 1 | Lewd conduct, | 1 |
| Breach of the peace, | 10 | Rape, | 4 |
| Burglary, | 7 | Stealing from the person, | 1 |
| Common drunkards, | 1 | Tramps, | 11 |
| Cruelty to animals, | 1 | Vagrancy, | 29 |
| Defrauding, | 4 | All other offenses, | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 53 | | |
| Frequenting house of ill-fame, | 1 | Total, | 162 |
| Average number in confinement during the year, | | | 33 $\frac{45}{100}$ |

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|---|-----|
| By Bail or recognizance, | 9 | Sent to court and not returned, | 1 |
| Payment of fine and costs, | 21 | Sent to state prison, | 23 |
| Expiration of sentence, | 94 | Escaped and not retaken, | 1 |
| State's attorney, | 12 | | |
| County commissioners, | 11 | Total, | 172 |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Certified by Charles L. Griswold, A. M. Wright and J. M. Hubbard, County Commissioners.]

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1888, | 22 | |
| Committed during the year, | 155 | 177 |
| Discharged during the year, | | 164 |
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | | 13 |

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| White, | Males, 143 | Females, 8 | Total white, 151 |
| Colored, | Males, 4 | Females, 0 | Total colored, 4 |
| | 147 | 8 | 155 |

AGE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Over 21 years, | Males, 137 | Females, 6 | Total adults, 143 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, 10 | Females, 2 | Total minors, 12 |
| | 147 | 8 | 155 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | |
|--|----|
| Natives of this state, | 80 |
| “ other states, | 18 |
| “ other countries, | 57 |
| “ this state, who cannot read or write, | 8 |
| “ other states, who cannot read or write, | 3 |
| “ other countries, who cannot read or write, | 17 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Who have been strictly temperate, | . | . | . | . | 9 |
| " " moderate drinkers, | . | . | . | . | 76 |
| " " habitually intemperate, | . | . | . | . | 70 |
| " " married, | . | . | . | . | 55 |
| " " in prison before, | . | . | . | . | 124 |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-----|
| For Assault, | 24 | For Keeping house of ill-fame, | 2 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 2 | Murder, | 4 |
| Attempt at rape, | 3 | Obtaining goods on false | |
| Bastardy, | 1 | pretense, | 1 |
| Breach of the peace, | 7 | Poisoning, | 1 |
| Burglary, | 3 | Vagrancy, | 4 |
| Common drunkards, | 3 | All other offenses, | 7 |
| Drunkenness, | 91 | | |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | Total, | 155 |
| Horse stealing, | 1 | | |

Average number in confinement during the year, . . . *

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| By Payment of fine and costs, | 19 | Sent to court and not returned, | 3 |
| Expiration of sentence, | 133 | Sent to state prison, | 8 |
| Transferred to other jails, | 1 | | |
| | | Total, | 164 |

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June, 30, 1889.

[Certified by M. P. J. Walker and J. A. Brown, County Commissioners.]

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----|
| Number in jail, June 30, 1888, | . | . | . | 10 |
| Committed during the year, | . | . | . | 79 |
| Discharged during the year, | . | . | . | 89 |
| | | | | 81 |
| Number remaining in jail, June 30, 1889, | . | . | . | 8 |

COLOR AND SEX.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----|----------|---|----------------|----|
| White, | Males, | 76 | Females, | 2 | Total white, | 78 |
| Colored, | Males, | 1 | Females, | 0 | Total colored, | 1 |
| | | 77 | | 2 | | 79 |

AGE.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----|----------|---|---------------|----|
| Over 21 years, | Males, | 71 | Females, | 2 | Total adults, | 76 |
| Under 21 years, | Males, | 6 | Females, | 0 | Total minors, | 3 |
| | | 77 | | 2 | | 79 |

NATIVITY, ETC.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Natives of this state, | . | . | . | . | . | * |
| " other states, | . | . | . | . | . | * |
| " other countries, | . | . | . | . | . | 38 |
| " this state, who cannot read or write, | . | . | . | . | . | * |

* Not returned.

| | |
|--|----|
| Natives of other states, who cannot read or write, . . . | * |
| “ other countries, who cannot read or write, . . . | 6 |
| Who have been strictly temperate, . . . | 2 |
| “ “ moderate drinkers, . . . | * |
| “ “ habitually intemperate, . . . | * |
| “ “ married, . . . | 51 |
| “ “ in prison before, . . . | 21 |

COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------------------------|----|
| For Assault, . . . | 2 | For Neglect of family, . . . | 1 |
| Assault with intent to kill, . . . | 1 | Resisting officer, . . . | 2 |
| Breach of the peace, . . . | 20 | Setting fire, . . . | 1 |
| Burglary, . . . | 4 | Stealing from the person, . . . | 4 |
| Common drunkards, . . . | 4 | Tramps, . . . | 8 |
| Defrauding, . . . | 1 | Trespass on R. R., . . . | 1 |
| Drunkenness, . . . | 21 | Violation of liquor law, . . . | 5 |
| Horse stealing, . . . | 1 | | — |
| Injury to property, . . . | 2 | Total, . . . | 79 |
| Larceny, . . . | 1 | | |
| Average number in confinement during the year, . . . | | | 19 |

DISCHARGED.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| By Payment of fine and costs, . . . | 12 | Sent to state prison, . . . | 5 |
| Expiration of sentence, . . . | 42 | Escaped and not retaken, . . . | 1 |
| State's attorney, . . . | 20 | | — |
| County commissioners, . . . | 1 | Total, . . . | 81 |

*Not returned.

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

| | | Hartford. | New Haven. | New London. | Fairfield. | Windham. | Litchfield. | Middlesex. | Tolland. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|--------|
| MALES. | White, | 1,298 | 2,338 | 756 | 1,513 | 160 | 138 | 143 | 76 | 6,422 |
| | Colored, | 39 | 139 | 22 | 59 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 284 |
| | Adults, | 1,186 | 1,914 | 700 | 1,481 | 143 | 148 | 137 | 71 | 5,780 |
| | Minors, | 151 | 563 | 78 | 91 | 21 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 926 |
| | Total Males, | 1,337 | 2,477 | 778 | 1,572 | 164 | 154 | 147 | 77 | 6,706 |
| FEMALES. | White, | 152 | 312 | 35 | 161 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 682 |
| | Colored, .. | 8 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| | Adults, | 149 | 278 | 41 | 162 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 651 |
| | Minors, | 11 | 52 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 79 |
| | Total Females, | 160 | 330 | 43 | 174 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 730 |
| Total, | | 1,497 | 2,807 | 821 | 1,746 | 169 | 162 | 155 | 79 | 7,436 |
| Natives of this state, | | 533 | 1,143 | 307 | 527 | 38 | 58 | 80 | † | |
| Natives of other states, ... | | 292 | 581 | 241 | 426 | 48 | 58 | 18 | † | |
| Natives of other countries, .. | | 672 | 1,083 | 273 | 793 | 83 | 46 | 57 | 38 | 3,045 |
| Total, | | 1,497 | 2,807 | 821 | 1,746 | 169 | 162 | 155 | 79 | 7,436 |
| Strictly temperate, | | 7 | * | * | 67 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 2 | |
| Moderate drinkers, | | 1,370 | * | 143 | 377 | 163 | 116 | 76 | * | |
| Habitually intemperate, ... | | 120 | * | 205 | 1,312 | | 37 | 70 | * | |

* Not returned.

† Error in return.

‡ Natives of other states and countries 41.

OFFENSES.

| FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED. | Hartford. | New Haven. | New London. | Fairfield. | Windham. | Litchfield. | Middlesex. | Tolland. | Total. |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|--------|
| Abortion, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adultery, | 7 | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 16 |
| Assault, | 120 | 51 | 10 | 151 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 2 | 332 |
| Assault with intent to kill, | 6 | 5 | 10 | 16 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 41 |
| Attempt at rape, | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 11 |
| Bastardy, | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 |
| Bigamy, | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Breach of the peace, | 132 | 333 | 71 | 238 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 864 |
| Burglary, | 32 | 51 | 22 | 51 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 177 |
| Civil process, | 12 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Common drunkard, | 28 | 27 | 2 | 17 | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 82 |
| Common prostitute, | 4 | 2 | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Contempt of court, | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Cruelty to animals, | 8 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 24 |
| Defrauding, | 20 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 57 |
| Drunkenness, | 717 | 1,566 | 471 | 736 | 79 | 53 | 91 | 21 | 3,734 |
| Embezzlement, | 13 | 10 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 29 |
| Forgery, | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Fornication, | 5 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Frequenting house of ill-fame, | 11 | 17 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 36 |
| Horse stealing, | 4 | 4 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| House breaking, | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Injury to property, | 12 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 53 |
| Insane, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Keeping house of ill-fame, | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 19 |
| Larceny, | 163 | 193 | 44 | 122 | 22 | 15 | .. | 1 | 560 |
| Lewd conduct, | 7 | 61 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 71 |
| Making or passing counterfeit money, | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Malicious injury, | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Murder, | 4 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 14 |
| Neglect of family, | 15 | 27 | 5 | 15 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 64 |
| Obtaining goods on false pretense, | 7 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 18 |
| Perjury, | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 9 |
| Rape, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Resisting officer, | 10 | 65 | 9 | 22 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 109 |
| Robbery, | 5 | 3 | 34 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 |
| Seduction, | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Setting fires, | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 |
| Stealing from the person, | 10 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 9 | 1 | .. | 4 | 59 |
| Taking horse without leave, | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Tramps, | 5 | 18 | 4 | 57 | 8 | 11 | .. | 8 | 111 |
| Trespass on R. R. property, | 14 | 50 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 70 |
| Vagrancy, | 57 | 104 | 83 | 113 | 10 | 29 | 4 | .. | 400 |
| Violation of liquor law, | 8 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 6 | .. | .. | 5 | 42 |
| All other offenses, | 25 | 56 | .. | 22 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 112 |
| Total, | 1,497 | 2,807 | 821 | 1,746 | 169 | 162 | 155 | 79 | 7,436 |

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties.

*Receipts of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30, 1889,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Received for board of prisoners : from the state, | \$22,025.54 |
| from the United States, | 22.72 |
| from City of Hartford, | 284.43 |
| on civil process, | 59.74 |
| from earnings of prisoners, | 1,700.00 |
| " sales at jails, | 304.00 |
| " sales, | 48.00 |
| " licenses, 5 per cent., | 5,206.67 |
| " license transferred, | 138.00 |
| " license forfeited bonds, | 600.00 |
| " license, other receipts, | 12.00 |
| " interest, | 451.60 |
| " towns, for county home, | 1,063.33 |
| " state, for county home, | 3,045.29 |
| " loan acct., county home, | 12,000.00 |
| Total, | \$46,961.52 |
| Received from key fees, by sheriff, | \$783.50 |

*Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30,
1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$8,378.14 |
| " clothing, | 274.66 |
| " bedding, | 498.56 |
| " fuel, | 1,618.68 |
| " lights, | 135.87 |
| " medicines, | 159.86 |
| " medical attendance, | 150.00 |
| " salary of jailer, | 1,000.00 |
| " salary of assistants, | 3,706.00 |
| " salary of chaplain, | 100.00 |
| " salary of county commissioners, | 3,264.10 |
| county treasurer, | 300.00 |
| county auditors, | 60.00 |
| expenses of county home, | 7,108.62 |
| for building and repairs of jails, | 998.77 |
| " furniture at jail, | 38.25 |
| " board of sick prisoners, | 32.46 |
| " interest on loan, | 1,514.90 |
| on county loan, | 4,000.00 |
| for advertising, | 58.00 |
| " water, | 294.37 |
| " telephone, | 42.30 |
| " county bar library, | 300.00 |
| " court house repairs, janitor, etc., | 1,925.41 |
| " license blanks, | 87.00 |
| " license expenses, miscellaneous, | 134.58 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid for license revocation expenses, | \$58.09 |
| “ purchase of county home, | 12,835.75 |
| “ incidentals, commissioners office, | 102.17 |
| Total, | \$49,176.54 |

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Accepted orders on treasury, bearing 4 per cent. interest, | \$46,000.00 |
|--|-------------|

*Receipts of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1889,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Received for board of prisoners: from the state, | \$29,922.74 |
| “ “ United States, | 243.36 |
| on civil process, | 37.55 |
| on appeal, | 6.75 |
| from earnings of prisoners, | 2,950.00 |
| “ sales at jail, | 485.52 |
| “ licenses, 5 per cent., | 11,468.25 |
| “ license transfers, | 257.00 |
| “ rent of law chambers, | 3,191.00 |
| Total, | \$48,562.17 |

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

| | |
|--|------------|
| From state, for board of prisoners, | \$4,247.18 |
| “ United States, for board of prisoners, | 29.12 |
| Total, | \$4,276.30 |

*Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30,
1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$14,034.65 |
| “ clothing, | 282.57 |
| “ bedding, | 432.49 |
| “ fuel, | 1,937.85 |
| “ lights, | 216.45 |
| “ medicines, | 489.98 |
| “ medical attendance, | 250.00 |
| “ salary of jailer, | 300.00 |
| “ salary of assistants, | 3,809.39 |
| “ salary of chaplain, | 125.00 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 3,840.24 |
| county treasurer, | 300.00 |
| county auditors, | 140.00 |
| for alteration of county home, | 603.27 |
| “ building and repairs of jails, | 4,585.43 |
| “ shoes, | 274.81 |
| “ transportation, | 44.30 |
| “ stationary and stamps, | 173.06 |
| “ water, | 463.92 |
| “ ice, | 183.33 |
| “ telephone, | 64.35 |
| “ janitor, court house, | 1,200.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paid for engineer, court house, | \$660.00 |
| “ coal and wood, | 297.27 |
| “ court house repairs, | 1,553.90 |
| “ court house incidental, | 225.57 |
| “ office incidentals, | 55.35 |
| “ court house furniture, | 169.19 |
| “ Law chamber repairs, | 223.49 |
| “ Insurance, | 216.00 |
| “ advertising, printing, etc., | 173.87 |
| “ gas, | 15.60 |
| “ electric time, | 24.27 |
| “ revocation costs, | 373.38 |
| “ court record, | 38.62 |
| “ water, | 94.48 |
| “ county appropriation, | 275.00 |
| Total, | \$38,147.08 |

Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1889, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Received for board of prisoners: from the state, | \$10,503.58 |
| “ “ United States, | 37.44 |
| from earnings of prisoners, | 1,262.56 |
| “ licenses, 5 per cent., | 1,953.60 |
| “ license transfers, | 10.00 |
| “ towns, for county home, | 452.56 |
| “ state, for county home, | 1,949.22 |
| “ private person, | 24.43 |
| “ court houses, | 9.18 |
| Total, | \$16,202.57 |

Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$3,313.12 |
| “ clothing, | 245.43 |
| “ bedding, | 123.46 |
| “ fuel, | 767.44 |
| “ lights, | 30.30 |
| “ medicines, | 237.28 |
| “ medical attendance, | 48.00 |
| “ salary of jailers, | 1,200.00 |
| “ salary of assistants, | 1,000.29 |
| “ salary of chaplain, | 25.00 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 1,482.44 |
| county treasurer, | 180.00 |
| county auditor, | 30.00 |
| for expenses of county home, | 2,814.22 |
| “ building and repairs of jails, | 981.21 |
| “ inspecting boilers, | 10.00 |
| “ barn expenses, | 550.68 |
| “ blacksmithing, | 15.63 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Paid for water, | \$81.50 |
| “ ice, | 51.38 |
| “ material for labor, | 150.82 |
| “ telephone, | 33.15 |
| “ court houses, | 1,331.91 |
| “ insurance, | 270.00 |
| “ law library, | 100.00 |
| “ license revocations, | 33.29 |
| “ printing and stationery, | 109.06 |
| “ attorney fees, | 25.00 |
| “ miscellaneous, | 320.98 |
| “ land purchased, | 76.00 |
| Total, | <u>\$15,637.59</u> |

*Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1889,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Received for board of prisoners : from the state, | \$16,542.92 |
| on civil process, | 11.25 |
| from earnings of prisoners, | 900.00 |
| “ key fees, | 891.00 |
| “ sales at court house, | 323.00 |
| “ licenses, 5 per cent., | 7,046.14 |
| “ licenses forfeited bonds, | 490.00 |
| “ county tax, | 10,112.97 |
| “ interest, | 38.59 |
| Total, | <u>\$36,355.87</u> |

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| From state, for board of prisoners, | \$2,578.77 |
| “ key fees, | 152.50 |
| “ labor of prisoners, | 75.00 |
| Total, | <u>\$2,806.27</u> |

*Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30,
1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

| | |
|--|------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$6,536.65 |
| “ clothing, | 960.24 |
| “ bedding, | 216.22 |
| “ fuel, | 1,363.78 |
| “ lights, | 340.99 |
| “ medicines, | 163.25 |
| “ medical attendance, | 162.00 |
| “ salary of jailers, | 2,399.88 |
| “ salary of assistants, | 1,164.13 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 2,790.04 |
| county treasurer, | 175.00 |
| county auditor, | 100.00 |
| expenses of county home school for four years, | 351.06 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Paid for building and repairs of jails, | \$442.80 |
| “ inspection of jails, | 397.44 |
| “ insurance, | 25.00 |
| “ water and ice, | 377.36 |
| “ horse feed, | 240.20 |
| “ key fees, | 891.00 |
| “ court expenses, | 3,532.95 |
| “ commissioners’ court expenses, | 366.62 |
| “ stationery, blanks and postage at jail, | 49.54 |
| “ stationery, blanks and postage at commissioners office, | 260.18 |
| “ collecting forfeited bonds, | 81.88 |
| “ law library, | 300.00 |
| “ legal advice, | 75.00 |
| “ building and repairs, court houses, | 1,809.59 |
| “ furniture, superior court, | 1,749.93 |
| “ interest, | 206.17 |
| “ contracts account legislative committee, | 22,249.49 |
| “ supplies at jail, | 482.29 |
| “ sundries, commissioners’ office, | 396.87 |
| “ miscellaneous, | 264.77 |
| Total, | \$50,922.32 |

*Receipts of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30, 1889,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Received for board of prisoners: from the state, | \$2,417.07 |
| from earnings of prisoners, | 1,659.49 |
| “ board of transient persons, | 42.25 |
| “ sales of produce at jails, | 392.55 |
| “ licenses, 5 per cent., | 277.90 |
| “ license transfers, | 6.00 |
| “ county tax, | 8,454.99 |
| “ towns, for county home, | 676.56 |
| “ state, for county home, | 1,185.92 |
| “ private board, at county home, | 7.00 |
| “ produce sold at county home, | 323.37 |
| “ rent, | 2.00 |
| “ loan, Brooklyn savings bank, | 8,000.00 |
| “ rent of land, | 74.00 |
| Total, | \$23,519.10 |

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| From state, for board of prisoners, | \$222.46 |
| “ towns, for support of children, | 169.72 |
| “ state, for support of children, | 272.00 |
| Total, | \$664.18 |

*Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30,
1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$1,418.24 |
| “ clothing, | 159.85 |
| Paid for bedding and furnishings, | \$65.95 |
| “ fuel, | 110.50 |
| “ lights, | 7.84 |
| “ medicines and medical attendance, | 28.82 |
| “ salary of jailer, | 800.00 |
| “ salary of assistants, | 300.00 |
| “ salary of chaplain, | 20.00 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 561.42 |
| county treasurer, | 40.00 |
| county auditors, | 10.00 |
| expenses of county home, | 2,545.33 |
| for building and repairs of jails, | 55.14 |
| “ escaped prisoners, | 23.00 |
| “ grain, | 91.82 |
| “ hardware, | 64.68 |
| “ blacksmithing, | 45.54 |
| “ house work, | 156.00 |
| “ out-door labor, | 35.12 |
| “ fertilizers, | 66.05 |
| “ live stock, | 150.00 |
| “ telephone, | 40.00 |
| “ rent of land, | 85.00 |
| “ prosecutions, | 35.03 |
| “ county home, school tax, | 189.65 |
| “ interest, | 745.10 |
| “ printing, | 46.00 |
| “ insurance, | 45.00 |
| “ record books, | 41.00 |
| “ rent, | 1.92 |
| “ rent of office, | 50.00 |
| “ repairs of court house, | .55 |
| “ miscellaneous, | 83.33 |
| “ outstanding orders, | 14,902.18 |
| Total, | \$23,020.06 |
| INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY. | |
| Outstanding orders, at 4 per cent., | \$1,500.00 |
| Outstanding orders, at 4½ per cent., | 8,000.00 |
| Total, | \$9,500.00 |

Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1889, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Received for board of prisoners : from the state, | \$4,103.42 |
| from earnings of prisoners, | 1,063.14 |
| “ sales at jail, | 42.84 |
| “ board of individuals, | 38.00 |
| “ licenses, 5 per cent., | 502.41 |
| “ towns, for county home, | 893.60 |
| “ state, for county home, | 763.28 |
| Total, | \$7,411.69 |

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| From state, for board of prisoners, | \$404.36 |
| “ labor of prisoners, | 903.91 |
| “ key fees, | 13.50 |
| Total, | \$1,321.77 |

Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$2,032.77 |
| “ clothing, | 162.10 |
| “ bedding, | 35.05 |
| “ fuel, | 378.38 |
| “ lights, | 20.79 |
| “ medicines, | 62.19 |
| “ medical attendance, | 27.00 |
| “ salary of jailer, | 540.00 |
| “ salary of assistants, | 304.50 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 584.20 |
| county auditors, | 12.06 |
| expenses of county home, | 2,841.21 |
| for building and repairs of jails, | 96.47 |
| “ supplies, | 645.71 |
| “ stationery, printing and advertising, | 105.45 |
| “ freights, | 13.12 |
| “ team work, | 239.25 |
| “ horse, | 175.00 |
| “ telephone, | 60.00 |
| “ escaped prisoners, | 12.89 |
| “ returning prisoner, | 1.60 |
| “ rents, court rooms, | 837.50 |
| “ orders, 1888, | 1,991.69 |
| Total, | \$11,178.93 |

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Due First National Bank of Litchfield at — per cent. interest, | \$3,542.57 |
| “ on unpaid orders, | 670.20 |
| Total, | \$4,212.77 |

Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30, 1889, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Received for board of prisoners: from the state, | \$2,636.09 |
| from sales at jail, | 7.55 |
| “ licenses, 5 per cent., | 814.42 |
| “ license transfers, | 6.00 |
| “ county tax, | 9,477.47 |
| “ towns, for county home, | 2,028.75 |
| “ state, for county home, | \$280.53 |
| “ individuals, | 258.85 |
| “ over payment refunded, | 24.55 |
| Total, | \$15,534.21 |

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| From state, for board of prisoners, | 366.45 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|

Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30, 1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$2,216.48 |
| “ clothing, | 222.52 |
| “ bedding, | 41.25 |
| “ fuel, | 400.76 |
| “ lights, water and soap, | 76.12 |
| “ medicines and medical attendance, | 60.93 |
| “ salary of jailers, | 1,123.12 |
| “ salary of assistants, | 292.40 |
| “ salary of chaplain, | 25.00 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 1,319.97 |
| county treasurer, | 50.00 |
| county auditors, | 40.00 |
| expenses of county home, | 4,557.71 |
| for building and repairs of jails, | 249.22 |
| “ printing, | 69.75 |
| “ farm expenses, | 484.90 |
| “ rent of office, | 590.90 |
| “ court house repairs, | 45.82 |
| “ transfer of prisoners, | 411.14 |
| “ freights and transportation, | 145.62 |
| “ household implements, | 82.73 |
| “ miscellaneous, | 154.19 |
| “ interest, | 185.00 |
| “ notes, | 1,000.00 |
| Total, | \$13,845.53 |

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Notes at 5 per cent. interest, | \$3,000.00 |
|--------------------------------|------------|

*Receipts of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending June 30, 1889,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Received for board of prisoners: from the state, | \$2,076.57 |
| from licenses, 5 per cent., | 353.65 |
| “ forfeited bonds, | 300.00 |
| “ county tax, | 5,884.61 |
| “ towns, for county home, | 509.47 |
| “ state, for county home, | 865.59 |
| “ sale of pork, | 42.42 |
| “ loans, | 1,850.00 |
| Total, | \$11,882.31 |

AMOUNT DUE TO COUNTY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| From state, for board of prisoners, | \$18.00 |
| Unpaid taxes, | 274.30 |
| For water rent, | 25.00 |
| Total, | \$317.30 |

*Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending June 30,
1889, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Paid for provisions, | \$2,076 57 |
| “ clothing, | 60.06 |
| “ bedding, | 19.02 |
| “ fuel, | 122.30 |
| “ medicines, | 5.20 |
| “ medical attendants, | 14.50 |
| “ salary of jailer, | 425.00 |
| “ salary of county commissioners, | 765.39 |
| county treasurer, | 50.00 |
| county auditors, | 35.00 |
| expenses of county home, | 1,634.27 |
| for repairs of jails, | 269.51 |
| “ repairs of county buildings, | 177.14 |
| “ repairs of temporary home, | 98.37 |
| “ repairs of court house, | 3.65 |
| supplies for jail, | 21.83 |
| “ stationery, | .99 |
| “ water rent, | 50.00 |
| “ insurance, | 120.00 |
| “ orders, | 2,525.00 |
| “ interest, | 109.83 |
| “ miscellaneous bills, | 80.76 |
| “ costs, license case, | 15.00 |
| Total, | \$8,679.39 |

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Orders at 5 per cent. interest, | \$600.00 |
| “ 6 per cent. interest, | 750.00 |
| Interest on orders, | 96.86 |
| Salary of jailer, | 24.56 * |
| Total, | \$1,471.42 |

REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889. IN RELATION TO LICENSES.

| TOWNS. | No. of Liquor Licenses. | | Amounts Received from Liquor Licenses. | | No. of Beer Licenses. | | Amounts Received from Beer Licenses. | | No. of Druggist's Licenses. | Amounts Received from Druggist's Licenses. | Total Number of Licenses. | Total Amount Received. | Amount Paid County Treasurer. | Amount Paid Treasurer of Town. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | | | | | | | |
| HARTFORD Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartford,..... | 4 | 207 | \$1,200.00 | \$59,850.00 | 2 | 8 | \$300.00 | \$938.00 | 27 | \$1,350.00 | 248 | \$63,638.00 | \$3,181.90 | \$60,337.35* | |
| Avon,..... | .. | 4 | .. | 400.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 400.00 | 20.00 | 380.00 | |
| Bristol,..... | .. | 13 | .. | 2,500.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 200.00 | 17 | 2,700.00 | 135.00 | 2,565.00 | |
| Burlington,..... | .. | 9 | .. | 851.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 851.00 | 42.55 | 808.45 | |
| Canton,..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 20.00 | 2 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 19.00 | |
| East Granby,..... | .. | 2 | .. | 200.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 200.00 | 10.00 | 190.00 | |
| East Hartford,..... | .. | 4 | .. | 800.00 | .. | 1 | .. | 34.00 | 2 | 100.00 | 7 | 934.00 | 46.70 | 887.30 | |
| East Windsor,..... | .. | 11 | .. | 2,001.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 2,001.00 | 100.05 | 1,900.95 | |
| Enfield,..... | .. | 21 | .. | 4,134.00 | .. | 1 | .. | 100.00 | 3 | 112.00 | 25 | 4,346.00 | 217.30 | 4,128.70 | |
| Farmington,..... | .. | 10 | .. | 1,834.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 22.00 | 12 | 1,856.00 | 92.80 | 1,763.20 | |
| Glastonbury,..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10.00 | 1 | 10.00 | .50 | 9.50 | |
| Granby,..... | .. | 1 | .. | 100.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 95.00 | |
| Manchester,..... | .. | 10 | .. | 1,952.00 | .. | 1 | .. | 34.00 | 8 | 400.00 | 19 | 2,386.00 | 119.30 | 2,266.70 | |
| New Britain,..... | .. | 78 | .. | 18,857.00 | .. | 11 | .. | 1,324.00 | 9 | 374.00 | 98 | 20,555.00 | 1,027.77 | 19,527.23 | |
| Plainville,..... | .. | 10 | .. | 1,000.00 | .. | 2 | .. | 80.00 | 2 | 100.00 | 14 | 1,180.00 | 59.00 | 1,121.00 | |
| Rocky Hill,..... | .. | 1 | .. | 100.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 95.00 | |
| Simsbury,..... | .. | 3 | .. | 300.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 300.00 | 15.00 | 285.00 | |
| Southington,..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 36.00 | 3 | 36.00 | 1.80 | 34.20 | |
| South Windsor, | .. | 1 | .. | 100.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 95.00 | |
| Suffield,..... | .. | 3 | .. | 475.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 475.00 | 23.75 | 451.25 | |
| Wethersfield,..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 75.00 | 2 | 100.00 | 4 | 175.00 | 8.75 | 166.25 | |
| Windsor,..... | .. | 6 | .. | 1,200.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 50.00 | 7 | 1,250.00 | 62.50 | 1,187.50 | |
| Windsor Locks, | .. | 5 | .. | 500.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 20.00 | 7 | 520.00 | 26.00 | 494.00 | |
| Total,..... | 4 | 399 | \$1,200.00 | \$97,154.00 | 2 | 26 | \$300.00 | \$2,585.00 | 68 | \$2,894.00 | 499 | \$104,133.00 | \$5,206.67 | \$98,807.58 | |

* Due Hartford, June 30th, 1889, \$113.75.

TOWNS.

| TOWNS. | Amounts Received from Liquor Licenses. | | No. of Licenses. | Amounts Received from Beer Licenses. | | Number of Druggist's Licenses. | Amounts Received from Druggist's Licenses. | Total Number of Licenses. | Total Amount Received. | Amount Paid County Treasurer. | Amount Paid Treasurer of Town. |
|--------------------|--|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Wholesale. | Retail. | | Wholesale. | Retail. | | | | | | |
| NEW HAVEN Co. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Haven,..... | 399 | \$112,800.00 | .. | 24 | \$3,295.00 | 45 | \$1,741.00 | 468 | \$117,836.00 | \$5,891.80 | \$111,944.20 |
| Ansonia,..... | 1 | 125.00 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 125.00 | 6.25 | 118.75 |
| Beacon Falls,..... | 3 | 300.00 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 300.00 | 15.00 | 285.00 |
| Branford,..... | 19 | 3,285.00 | .. | 1 | 100.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 22 | 3,445.00 | 172.25 | 3,272.75 |
| Cheshire,..... | 2 | 200.00 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 3 | 250.00 | 12.50 | 237.50 |
| Derby,..... | 88 | 21,395.00 | .. | 1 | 95.00 | 7 | 350.00 | 96 | 21,840.00 | 1,092.00 | 20,748.00 |
| East Haven,..... | 2 | 150.00 | .. | 3 | 121.00 | .. | .... | 5 | 271.00 | 13.55 | 257.45 |
| Guilford,..... | 2 | 200.00 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 10.00 | 3 | 210.00 | 10.50 | 199.50 |
| Hamden,..... | 7 | 1,270.00 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 8 | 1,320.00 | 66.00 | 1,254.00 |
| Meriden,..... | 104 | 25,510.00 | .. | 4 | 460.00 | 11 | 474.00 | 119 | 26,444.00 | 1,322.20 | 25,121.80 |
| Milford,..... | 7 | 1,400.00 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 8 | 1,450.00 | 72.50 | 1,377.50 |
| Naugatuck,..... | 30 | 5,955.00 | .. | 1 | 75.00 | 1 | 10.00 | 32 | 6,040.00 | 302.00 | 5,738.00 |
| Orange,..... | 19 | 2,250.00 | .. | 2 | 155.00 | 1 | 10.00 | 22 | 2,415.00 | 12,075.00 | 2,294.25 |
| Oxford,..... | 2 | 200.00 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 200.00 | 10.00 | 190.00 |
| Seymour,..... | 15 | 1,402.00 | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 100.00 | 17 | 1,502.00 | 75.10 | 1,426.90 |
| Wallingford,..... | 21 | 4,030.00 | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 100.00 | 23 | 4,130.00 | 206.50 | 3,923.50 |
| Waterbury,..... | 169 | 39,995.00 | .. | 10 | 930.00 | 14 | 662.00 | 193 | 41,587.00 | 2,079.35 | 39,507.65 |
| Total,..... | 890 | \$220,467.00 | .. | 46 | \$5,231.00 | 89 | \$3,667.00 | 1,025 | \$229,365.00 | \$11,468.25 | \$217,896.75 |
| NEW LONDON Co. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New London,..... | 2 | \$500.00 | .. | 3 | \$350.00 | 5 | \$136.00 | 72 | \$14,005.00 | \$700.25 | \$13,304.75 |
| Norwich,..... | 4 | 1,200.00 | 2 | 1 | \$300 | 9 | 450.00 | 109 | 22,582.00 | 1,129.10 | 21,452.90 |
| Colchester,..... | 12 | 1,200.00 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 13 | 1,250.00 | 62.50 | 1,187.50 |
| Franklin,..... | 2 | 200.00 | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 20.00 | 2 | 200.00 | 10.00 | 190.00 |
| Groton,..... | .. | .... | .. | .. | .... | 2 | 24.00 | 2 | 24.00 | 1.20 | 22.80 |
| Preston,..... | 2 | 200.00 | .. | 2 | 100.00 | .. | .... | 4 | 300.00 | 15.00 | 285.00 |
| Sprague,..... | 6 | 600.00 | .. | .. | .... | .. | .... | 6 | 600.00 | 30.00 | 570.00 |
| Stonington,..... | 1 | 75.00 | .. | .. | .... | 3 | 36.00 | 4 | 111.00 | 5.55 | 105.45 |
| Total,..... | 6178 | \$1,700.00 | 2 | 6 | \$300 | 20 | \$696.00 | 212 | \$39,072.00 | \$1,963.60 | \$37,118.40 |
| | | | | | | | | | Transfers,..... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | \$1,973.60 | | |

FAIRFIELD Co.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|------------|--------------|----|----|------------|----------|----|------------|-----|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Bridgeport,..... | 10 | 244 | \$2,745.00 | \$69,728.00 | 8 | 2 | \$1,083.50 | \$325.00 | 21 | \$974.00 | 285 | \$74,865.50 | .... | \$71,122.23 |
| Brookfield,..... | 3 | 3 | 300.00 | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | 500.00 | 3 | 300.00 | .... | 285.00 |
| Danbury,..... | 5 | 46 | 1,920.00 | 12,382.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 10 | 500.00 | 61 | 14,802.00 | .... | 14,061.90 |
| Darien,..... | 4 | 4 | .... | 350.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 4 | 350.00 | .... | 332.50 |
| Fairfield,..... | 5 | 5 | .... | 1,274.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 6 | 1,324.00 | .... | 1,257.80 |
| Greenwich,..... | 25 | 25 | .... | 6,971.00 | 1 | .. | 150.00 | .... | 2 | 100.00 | 28 | 7,221.00 | .... | 6,859.95 |
| Huntington,.... | 1 | 7 | 329.00 | 1,700.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 9 | 2,079.00 | .... | 1,975.05 |
| New Canaan,.... | 1 | 8 | .... | 2,350.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 12.00 | 1 | 12.00 | .... | 11.40 |
| Newtown,..... | 1 | 8 | 350.00 | 2,350.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 10 | 2,750.00 | .... | 2,612.50 |
| Norwalk,..... | 4 | 45 | 1,400.00 | 12,982.00 | 1 | 1 | 150.00 | 75.00 | 8 | 400.00 | 59 | 15,007.00 | .... | 14,256.65 |
| Stamford,..... | 6 | 51 | 1,766.00 | 14,714.00 | 2 | 3 | 286.50 | 167.00 | 9 | 412.00 | 71 | 17,345.50 | .... | 16,478.23 |
| Stratford,..... | 8 | 8 | .... | 2,077.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 9 | 2,127.00 | .... | 2,020.65 |
| Westport,..... | 9 | 9 | .... | 2,690.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 10 | 2,740.00 | .... | 2,603.00 |
| Total,..... | 27 | 455 | \$8,510.00 | \$127,518.00 | 12 | 6 | \$1,680.00 | \$567.00 | 56 | \$2,643.00 | 556 | \$140,923.00 | \$7,046.14 | \$133,876.86 |

LITCHFIELD Co.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|------|----------|----|----------|----|-------------|----------|------------|
| Litchfield,..... | 2 | 2 | .... | \$266.66 | .. | 3 | .... | \$250.00 | 3 | \$150.00 | 8 | \$666.66 | \$33.33 | \$633.33 |
| Barkhamsted,.... | 1 | 1 | .... | 100.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 95.00 |
| Canaan,..... | 3 | 3 | .... | 300.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 300.00 | 15.00 | 285.00 |
| Cornwall,..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 100.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 95.00 |
| Kent,..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 100.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 1 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 95.00 |
| New Hartford,.... | 4 | 4 | .... | 800.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 5 | 850.00 | 42.50 | 807.50 |
| New Milford,.... | 8 | 8 | .... | 1,600.00 | .. | 1 | .... | 100.00 | 2 | 100.00 | 11 | 1,800.00 | 90.00 | 1,710.00 |
| Norfolk,..... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 2.50 | 47.50 |
| North Canaan,.... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 1 | 12.00 | 1 | 12.00 | .60 | 11.40 |
| Plymouth,..... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2 | 24.00 | 2 | 24.00 | 1.20 | 22.80 |
| Salisbury,..... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2 | 24.00 | 2 | 24.00 | 1.20 | 22.80 |
| Sharon,..... | 3 | 3 | .... | 300.00 | .. | 1 | .... | 50.00 | 1 | 10.00 | 5 | 360.00 | 18.00 | 342.00 |
| Thomaston,..... | 11 | 11 | 2,200.00 | 2,200.00 | .. | 2 | .... | 200.00 | 3 | 110.00 | 16 | 2,510.00 | 125.50 | 2,384.50 |
| Torrington,..... | 9 | 9 | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 | .. | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 150.00 | 12 | 1,950.00 | 97.50 | 1,852.50 |
| Winchester,..... | 2 | 2 | 700.00 | 700.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 5 | 241.67 | 7 | 941.67 | 47.08 | 894.59 |
| Woodbury,..... | 2 | 2 | .... | 200.00 | .. | .. | .... | .... | 2 | 60.00 | 4 | 260.00 | 13.00 | 247.00 |
| Total,..... | 47 | 47 | .... | \$8,466.66 | .. | 7 | .... | \$600.00 | 26 | \$981.67 | 80 | \$10,048.33 | \$502.41 | \$9,545.92 |

| TOWNS. | No. of Liquor Licenses. | | Amounts Received from Liquor Licenses. | | No. of Beer Licenses. | Amounts Received from Beer Licenses. | | Number of Druggist's Licenses. | Amounts Received from Druggist's Licenses. | Total Number of Licenses. | Total Amount Received. | Amount Paid County Treasurer. | Amount Paid Treasurer of Town. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | | Wholesale. | Retail. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WINDHAM Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastford,..... | .. | 2 | .... | \$200.00 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 2 | \$200.00 | \$10.00 | \$190.00 |
| Killingly,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 4 | \$48.00 | 4 | 48.00 | 2.40 | 45.60 |
| Plainfield,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 2 | 24.00 | 2 | 24.00 | 1.20 | 22.80 |
| Putnam,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 3 | 36.00 | 3 | 36.00 | 1.80 | 34.20 |
| Sterling,..... | .. | 2 | .... | 200.00 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 200.00 | 10.00 | 190.00 |
| Windham,..... | .. | 19 | .... | 4,650.00 | .. | .... | 100.00 | 6 | 300.00 | 26 | 5,050.00 | 252.50 | 4,797.50 |
| Total,..... | .. | 23 | .... | \$5,050.00 | .. | .... | \$100.00 | 15 | \$408.00 | 39 | \$5,558.00 | \$277.90 | \$5,280.10 |
| MIDDLESEX Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middletown,..... | .. | 40 | .... | \$11,150.00 | .. | .... | \$466.67 | 6 | \$279.17 | 49 | \$11,895.84 | \$594.79 | \$11,301.05 |
| Chatham,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | 12.00 | 1 | 12.00 | .60 | 11.40 |
| Chester,..... | .. | 2 | .... | 200.00 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 2 | 200.00 | 10.00 | 190.00 |
| Clinton,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | 12.00 | 1 | 12.00 | .60 | 11.40 |
| East Haddam,..... | .. | 4 | .... | 900.00 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 4 | 900.00 | 45.00 | 855.00 |
| Essex,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | 12.00 | 1 | 12.00 | .60 | 11.40 |
| Old Saybrook,..... | .. | 6 | .... | 491.66 | .. | .... | 50.00 | .. | .... | 7 | 541.66 | 27.08 | 514.58 |
| Portland,..... | .. | 9 | .... | 2,700.00 | .. | .... | 15.00 | .. | .... | 10 | 2,715.00 | 135.75 | \$2,579.25 |
| Total,..... | .. | 61 | .... | \$15,441.66 | .. | .... | \$531.67 | 9 | \$315.17 | 75 | \$16,288.50 | \$814.42 | \$15,474.08 |
| TOLLAND Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolton,..... | .. | 1 | .... | \$100.00 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 1 | \$100.00 | \$5.00 | \$95.00 |
| Coventry,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 1 | \$12.00 | 1 | 12.00 | .60 | 11.40 |
| Ellington,..... | .. | 2 | .... | 200.00 | .. | .... | 75.00 | .. | .... | 5 | 275.00 | 13.75 | 261.25 |
| Somers,..... | .. | 3 | .... | 300.00 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 300.00 | 15.00 | 285.00 |
| Stafford,..... | .. | .. | | | .. | | | 3 | 36.00 | 3 | 36.00 | 1.80 | 34.20 |
| Vernon,..... | .. | 28 | .... | 5,800.00 | .. | .... | 300.00 | 5 | 250.00 | 36 | 6,350.00 | 317.50 | 6,032.50 |
| Total,..... | .. | 34 | .... | \$6,400.00 | .. | .... | \$375.00 | 9 | \$298.00 | 49 | \$7,073.00 | \$353.65 | \$6,719.35 |

SUMMARY.

| TOWNS. | No. of Liquor Licenses. | | Amounts Received from Liquor Licenses. | | No. of Beer Licenses. | | Amounts Received from Beer Licenses. | | No. of Druggist's Licenses. | Amounts Received from Druggist's Licenses. | Total Number of Licenses. | Total Amount Received. | Amount Paid County Treasurer. | Amount Paid Treasurer of Town. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|--------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Retail. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartford, | 4 | 399 | \$1,200.00 | \$97,154.00 | 2 | 26 | \$300.00 | \$2,585.00 | 68 | \$2,894.00 | 499 | \$104,133.00 | \$5,206.67 | \$98,807.58* |
| New Haven, . . | .. | 890 | .... | 220,467.00 | .. | 46 | .... | 5,231.00 | 89 | 3,667.00 | 1,025 | 229,365.00 | 11,468.25 | 217,896.75 |
| New London, . . | 6 | 178 | 1,700.00 | 35,776.00 | 2 | 6 | 300.00 | 600.00 | 20 | 696.00 | 212 | 39,072.00 | 1,963.60 | 37,118.40 |
| Fairfield, | 27 | 455 | 8,510.00 | 127,518.00 | 12 | 6 | 1,680.00 | 567.00 | 56 | 2,648.00 | 556 | 140,923.00 | 7,046.14 | 133,876.86 |
| Windham, | .. | 23 | .... | 5,050.00 | .. | 1 | .... | 100.00 | 15 | 408.00 | 39 | 5,558.00 | 277.90 | 5,280.10 |
| Litchfield, | .. | 47 | .... | 8,466.66 | .. | 7 | .... | 600.00 | 26 | 981.67 | 80 | 10,048.33 | 502.41 | 9,545.92 |
| Middlesex, | .. | 61 | .... | 15,441.66 | .. | 5 | .. | 531.67 | 9 | 315.17 | 75 | 16,288.50 | 814.42 | 15,474.08 |
| Tolland, | .. | 34 | .... | 6,400.00 | .. | 6 | .... | 375.00 | 9 | 298.00 | 49 | 7,073.00 | 353.65 | 6,719.35 |
| Total, | 372,087 | | \$11,410.00 | \$516,273.32 | 16,103 | | \$2,280.00 | \$10,589.67 | 292 | \$11,907.84 | 2,535 | \$552,460.83 | \$27,633.04 | \$524,719.04 |

* Due town of Hartford, \$118.75.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1889,
WITH THE
REGISTRATION REPORT FOR 1888, RELATING TO BIRTHS,
MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DIVORCES.



Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1890.

State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., DEC. 1, 1889.

To his Excellency, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Governor of Connecticut :

SIR : In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Twelfth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for the year ending Nov. 30, 1889, and also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

*Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent of Registration
of Vital Statistics.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

| | Term Expires. |
|--|---------------|
| Hon. A. E. BURR, Hartford, - - - - - | 1889 |
| JOHN S. BUTLER, M.D., Hartford, - - - - - | 1892 |
| Prof. W. H. BREWER, New Haven, - - - - - | 1890 |
| GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., Meriden, - - - - - | 1889 |
| Hon. ELISHA JOHNSON, Hartford, - - - - - | 1892 |
| RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston, - - - - - | 1890 |
| Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., New Haven. | |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. A. E. BURR, President.

Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer.

State Superintendent of Registration and Vital Statistics.

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, as Secretary of the Board.

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GENERAL REPORT.

To his Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor of Connecticut:

In conformity with the requirements of law, which directs that the State Board of Health shall on or before the first day of December, in each year make a report to you "in writing upon the vital statistics and the sanitary conditions and prospects of of the State," this twelfth annual report of the State Board of Health of Connecticut is herewith respectfully submitted.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

The Board has the gratification of reporting that no changes have occurred during the year in its membership. For four consecutive years the Board, with harmony of action, and entire unanimity of purpose has discharged the responsible duties assigned it without any change among its members.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The plan of work heretofore adopted has been pursued, with no important modifications of method.

The calls upon the executive officer and sometimes upon other members of the Board, have been not less than in former years, to visit localities, with regard to giving advice concerning the control of outbreaks of disease, the disposal of sewage, the source of water supplies and the various other circumstances and conditions in which questions of public health are concerned.

It is equally true that the increasing correspondence of the board indicates a growing appreciation of its usefulness, and of confidence in its functions as an advisory body. But surprise and disappointment are not infrequently expressed that the State Board is not clothed with some mandatory authority that in cases where local boards neglect or refuse to act, or in cases of difference between local boards of adjoining towns, and

in other cases the State Board may be appealed to and have power to enforce sanitary law and decide disputed sanitary questions.

The distribution of printed circulars, giving instructions relating to the prevention and restriction of the infectious diseases has been persistently made throughout the year in all places where infectious diseases have been reported to the board, and there is good evidence in addition to the frequent applications for such circulars, that their free distribution has accomplished much good.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The issue of the Bulletin has been maintained during the year with regularity and punctuality.

It purports to give the total deaths occurring every month through the State, and also the more important causes of them, and to state these facts specially, in regard to towns of 5000 inhabitants and upwards.

The Bulletin is enabled to give these statistics from the monthly reports of the Registrars, of the mortality and causes of death occurring in each town. There is also a statement in the Bulletin of the general health of the State as regards the prevailing causes of sickness, so far as it can be learned from twenty-five or thirty voluntary correspondents, scattered about in various towns in the state. It is very desirable that this information should be far more abundant than it is.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

It is a matter of satisfaction that in almost every town in the State, there is now a Board of Health organized and officered ready for active duty, if occasion demands it. The exceptions are in the smaller towns, and there are but few among those. It is still more satisfactory to be able to say that since the organizations of these local boards an interest has been excited in the questions of public hygiene and this board is in receipt of many enquiries from newly elected health officers and health committees asking instruction respecting their duties.

Since the issue last year by the State Board of a circular containing "Suggestive Rules and Regulations concerning Sanitary Government of Towns" an increasing number of towns have adopted them, and there are good evidences of an awakening in many parts of the state of a renewed interest in the importance of public hygiene.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE STATE AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The statements relating to these topics must necessarily refer to the year ending November 30th as the law requires a report from the Board on Dec. 1st.

On the general question of the health of the people of Connecticut during the past year, the total number of deaths and the death rate, affords the most direct information we possess. The total deaths as reported in the monthly statements of the Registrars, during the year amounted to 12,232. In some of the months a few of the small towns failed to report, and it happens that some other deaths were tardily certified to the registrars, so that probably the more accurate annual reports of registrars will augment the number to about 12,500, which is 468 less than in the year ending Nov. 30, 1888.

The population being estimated at 759,000 gives a death rate of 16.6 per 1,000 against 17.1 of the year before.

There is also another source of information respecting the health of Connecticut, and that is the monthly reports of the Sanitary Correspondents* of the Board. Their testimony is quite in accord with the natural inference from the statistics of mortality, above given, that the past year has been one of full average healthfulness.

The somewhat smaller number of deaths than in the year before, together with a reduced mortality from zymotic diseases justifies the statement that a little better than the average standard of health has been maintained in Connecticut.

The healthfulness of the State has also been preserved with a great uniformity in all its borders. There has been no widespread or destructive epidemic any where. The outbreaks which have occurred have been limited in extent and comparatively mild in character.

Diphtheria and Croup have been more than usually frequent in Hartford, New Haven, Clinton, Putnam, South Glastonbury and Vernon, and the mortality from these diseases in the State has been 706, which is 158 more than last year.

[*] In this connection the Board desires to express to those medical gentlemen who have during the year, without pecuniary reward, voluntarily stood as watchmen on the outposts to give warning of the advance or retreat of our common enemy, disease, its sincere and hearty thanks for their valuable services. They have often given information of much importance, enabling the board to act with more directness and efficiency than would otherwise have been possible. The Board very much regrets that many more towns in the State are not represented by such correspondents.

Typhoid Fever has not been quite so fatal as in the year before, the mortality having been 278 against 298.

Scarlet Fever has claimed but 74 victims against 151 of the previous year. But the balance is again thrown on the other side by the deaths from Cerebro-Spinal Fever which numbered 136 against only 44 of the preceding year.

A very marked reduction of mortality from special causes, appears in connection with Diarrhœal diseases. The deaths in 1889 were only 1,037 against 1,257 in the year before.

From the disease causing the greatest mortality of any single disease, Consumption, there was a most remarkable equality in the two consecutive years, there having been 1,499 deaths in one, and 1,501 in the other year. From Pneumonia the deaths were 881, being 215 less than in the previous year.

Thus it appears that while some of the causes of death have been more active than in the year before, others have been less so, and from a general survey of the whole field it can only be said, that the general standard of health has been maintained, and that what little change appears is on the whole on the favorable side.

If the expression "Sanitary condition of the State," is to be understood as relating to disposal of sewage, drainage, water supply and such other conditions as exert a direct influence upon the health of communities, it must be said that there has been no marked or conspicuous improvement accomplished. There have been no considerable new undertakings in sewer building, drainage works, garbage crematories, etc., in Connecticut during the past year. And this fact will most satisfactorily explain, the seemingly slow progress which is made in reducing the general death rate. It is not sufficient to study sanitary science, to talk and write about State medicine, public hygiene and the laws of health. In order to realize any results from such knowledge it must be practically applied. Connecticut has not yet adopted in so pronounced a manner the general practice of public hygiene as to make a pronounced impression upon the death rate of its citizens.

The most decided movement has been in the direction of public water supplies. In various parts of the State, there has arisen within the past few years an increasing demand, on the part of the towns and villages, for a general public water supply.

In many cases it is a scheme of enterprising capitalists to find a profitable investment for their money. In some instances the

main object is kept so prominently in view, that too little regard has been paid to the sources of the water supply, and to the proper preparation of the reservoirs and the providing for those conditions which experience has shown to be essential to furnishing a good and wholesome water.

In our sister State of Massachusetts this disposition became so serious that the Legislature interfered in the interest of the public health, and has given to its State Board of Health a general oversight and care of all inland waters; and makes it the duty of all "water boards, water commissioners, and water companies making use as a source of water supply, of any pond, stream, reservoir, or well, within the commonwealth, and distributing the waters thereof for public, domestic, and general uses" to make triennial reports to the State Board on about thirty different points, relating to the quality of the water supply, mode of storage, sources of contamination, etc., etc. And the Legislature has also made it the duty of the Board to examine inland waters as to their quality for domestic use, to recommend measures to prevent pollution, etc., and to consult with any parties intending to introduce a system of water supply, and advise as to the most appropriate source of supply and the best practical method of assuring the purity thereof.

Whenever a State Legislature shall grant to any corporation the exclusive privilege of collecting and disposing of all the available waters of a region it constitutes a monopoly, and the wisdom of requiring from those who hold such privileges an obligation to respect the rights of the communities they serve cannot be questioned.

If the only sources of water supply to a town or village is entrusted to a private corporation, there is every reason why it should be held to a strict accountability for so collecting and distributing that most indispensable necessity that the water shall be received by the town or village in the purest and most wholesome form that is practicable.

Connecticut furnishes illustrations enough of the ill effects of trusting to the generosity and honor of irresponsible parties who possess privileges of this nature, granted them by authority of law, and who are under no supervision in the fulfilment of the obligations which they have assumed and which by every principle of justice and right they should be rigidly held to.

Public attention is being drawn to these subjects. The education of the people is progressing and maturing. Intelligent

and thoughtful minds among the masses are being more and more directed to those important questions which concern the public health, and although there may be as yet no strong popular effort to accomplish large hygienic undertakings, still very much more is being done in an individual way than was ever done before. We know of it in various ways and we are assured of it by our sanitary correspondents that private hygiene, the hygiene of homes, is receiving constantly increased attention very generally throughout the State. The general growth of public sentiment in this direction cannot be disputed, and it is very significant and even prophetic of more public action in the near future.

THE WATER POLLUTION INVESTIGATION.

This work is now being carried on systematically and with vigor.

It was undertaken on the 1st of July, 1889, as soon as the appropriation for it became available.

The special investigations are directed to some of the principal public water supplies for potable and domestic uses.

Those which have been selected are of Hartford, New Haven, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, Norwich, Waterbury, Danbury, Stamford, Thomaston and Willimantic.

The specimens are collected directly from the reservoirs every month. Chemical, bacteriological and microscopical analyses are made of each specimen.

With one exception the officers of the various water works have manifested a cordial willingness to aid the work as much as they could.

The work is being done at the laboratories of the Medical Department of Yale University. Prof. H. E. Smith has charge of the chemical work, Prof. S. W. Williston of the microscopical, and Dr. T. G. Lee of the bacteriological.

A personal visit has been made to all the reservoirs under examination, and the officials of all of them have been requested to forward special samples of the water at any time if such change in it should occur as to make it seem desirable.

The importance and value of this work it is believed will be evident as soon as it has proceeded far enough for those in charge of it to make up their report.

It is not proposed to issue this in the Annual Report of this year, as it is desirable to complete at least one year of monthly examinations before publishing the results.

THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, AT ITS MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1889.

FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 18th, 1889.

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day at the rooms of the Board in the Capitol. The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M. by the President, A. E. Burr. There were present, Dr. J. S. Butler, Prof. W. H. Brewer, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Judge E. Johnson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted, his accounts having before been submitted to the Auditing Committee.

A communication from a manufacturing establishment, enquiring concerning the salubrity of Wallingford, to which it was intending to remove from Massachusetts, was read. The following is the correspondence, which is here introduced to illustrate the close relationship which the State Board has been enabled to establish with the towns of the State in regard to their sanitary condition.

—————, ———, December 14th, 1888.

DR. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—We are anticipating moving our factory with as many of our hands as is possible to Wallingford, Conn. At present we are situated at Reading, Mass., a very healthy town, and an unfortunate report is being circulated through our works to the effect that Wallingford, and in fact the surrounding portion of the country, is an exceedingly unhealthy place, being subject to fever and ague.

Dr. McGaughey of Wallingford, writes us that he thinks you can give us official information that will enable us to refute these reports. If you have any State Board reports, or anything that will aid us in getting at the truth, we would esteem it a great favor if you would either loan them to us, or send us copies of same.

Thanking you in advance for anything you may do for us, we remain

Yours very truly,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 17, 1888.

MR. ———, *Secretary of* ——— Co.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 14th ins't, I have to say that twenty years ago, fever and ague was very prevalent in North Haven and to a less extent in the adjoining towns. North Haven is the next town south of Wallingford. At that time and for some years after it continued throughout the southern and western portions of Connecticut, extending up into western Massachusetts, and is at the present time occasionally occurring with much less frequency and distinctive characters. I see by the reports of Massachusetts State Board of Health, that it has reached Middlesex County, in which you reside. For one or two generations previous to the invasion about twenty-five years ago, Connecticut was free from malarial fevers, and for the past five or ten years they have been gradually disappearing. At the present time and for several years, Wallingford has been regarded as one of the healthiest towns in the State. Since June 1887, by a recent law in this State I receive monthly reports of the mortality in every town in the State with the causes of death: I have since that date published a monthly Bulletin, summarizing the information. I send you a full file of them; so that you can see that the average mortality of Wallingford as shown by the death rate, is better than in most towns.

I am very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

A letter from an official of the ——— Water Co. was next presented, with the answers.

The letters are introduced to illustrate the gentle and tender consideration which the State Board is always expected to observe whenever it touches questions affecting the public health, in which private interests are concerned.

———, CONN., December 17, 1888.

Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, *New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—I have received a letter from Dr. S. W. Williston enclosing a list of questions relative to the water supply of this city. He states in his letter that specimens of water from villages and cities of the State have been collected the past summer, and presumably the analysis of the same is to be published with the other data.

As no sample of water has been furnished by this Department to the State Board of Health, I would like to know where the sample came from before answering the questions that are to go with it.

If any one is interested in the purity of a water supply it is those who have charge of it and on whom the blame falls in case of its pollution.

The Massachusetts Board, with commendable wisdom, and fairness, have asked and obtained the coöperation of all the managers of water works in their State. Are the managers of water works in Connecticut less honest or intelligent, that they cannot be treated as well?

Respectfully yours,

———, *Superintendent*.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 20th, 1888.

Mr. ———, *Superintendent and Engineer.*

DEAR SIR:—Your polite and courteous letter of the 17th inst. was duly received. I handed it at once to Dr. Williston, with the request that he would put in writing a statement of the source from which he obtained and his methods of getting his samples of the ——— water company. His statement I herewith enclose to you.

Now a word in regard to your criticism of the Connecticut State Board of Health, because it does not obtain samples of water from the parties chiefly interested, as you intimate is done by the State Board of Massachusetts. I fail to see any just ground for the inference you draw that such omission implies that, "the managers of water works in Connecticut, are less honest or intelligent, and not to be treated as well," as the managers in Massachusetts.

The testimony of interested witnesses, you ought to know, is not generally received with the utmost confidence in any court. And the court of public judgment will accept a report of the quality of ——— water with quite as much faith if the samples upon which it is founded were obtained from disinterested and proper sources, as if it was known they were furnished for testing by the managers of the water supply, "upon whom the blame falls in case of its pollution" however "honest and intelligent" they may really be.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

DR. WILLISTON'S RESPONSE TO THE ——— WATER COMPANY.

NEW HAVEN CONN., December 18, 1888.

DR. LINDSLEY, Sec'y.

DEAR SIR:—In reference to the letter from the Superintendent of water works which you handed me to-day, I would explain. Had I supposed there would be the faintest suspicion of unfairness connected with the collection of water samples, I should have told by whom and where the specimens were collected. The various samples were collected either by myself or a trusted intelligent assistant (who has had a chemical education) under the immediate instruction of the Chemist Dr. Smith. Certainly Mr. ——— must admit that an imputation of unfairness could justly be urged against us had we relied upon samples furnished by the water companies. The specimen from ——— was collected in the early part of September at 28 State St. at 4:15 P. M., from the faucet, as instructed by the chemist in bottles especially provided for the purpose. Further, in each case, any extraneous causes of pollution were carefully guarded against and whenever samples were found showing unusual contamination others were obtained at other times from different faucets and in different parts of the city.

Especially in the present case is any suspicion of unfairness uncalled for by the water company. The ——— water was found one of the purest in the State.

Yours truly,

S. W. WILLISTON.

Next in order were presented the responses from the Senators and members of Congress to the resolution respecting the creation of a system of national quarantine.

The Secretary then read the following communication from the Health Officer and Selectmen of Stamford.

OFFICE OF THE SELECTMEN.

TOWN HALL, STAMFORD, CONN., December 19, 1888.

Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR:—Will you please submit the matter of salary of the Health Officer for Stamford, to the State Board to fix the amount, as we have agreed to be governed by your determination as to the sum to be paid.

Yours respectfully,

F. J. ROGERS, M.D., *Health Officer.*

WM. P. LOCKWOOD, } *Selectmen Town*

J. WOOLSEY SELLECK, } *of Stamford.*

In reference to this request the Board after deliberation and discussion voted to fix the salary of the health officer of Stamford at \$500 per year from the time of his appointment.

The Secretary announced that no election of health officers or health committees had been reported to him in the town of Simsbury, as the law requires, and that he had been informed from reliable sources that no election had taken place.

It was thereupon moved and

Voted, That C. M. Wooster, M.D., of Simsbury, be appointed health officer of that place for the rest of the official year at an annual salary of \$50.

The question of petitioning the legislature for such change in the law as would enable the body of a deceased person to be buried in another town than that in which the death took place, by procuring a removal permit, and not requiring a burial permit in addition to said removal permit, was discussed at length, and resulted in no action on the part of the Board beyond a consensus of opinion that it did not appear to be of sufficient importance for the Board to make such petition; but if others desired the change and would institute the move for it, the influence of the Board would be in its favor.

The Secretary then read his quarterly report as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT, JANUARY, 1889.

The Secretary stated that he could not make so favorable a report of the general health of the State as he could wish to. As compared with the corresponding quarter a year ago there

had been an increased mortality. The total deaths were 2759 against 2674 of the previous year.

The following table exhibits the results of some of the infectious diseases in the respective periods :

| | Total. | Typhoid Fever. | Cerebro Spi. Fever. | Diphtheria. | Pneumonia. | Scarlet Fever. |
|----------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1888.... | 2759 | 115 | 33 | 184 | 169 | 29 |
| 1887.... | 2674 | 70 | 2 | 192 | 172 | -- |

The outbreak of typhoid fever in New Haven, beginning in September, has gradually abated, and the disease at present is scarcely more frequent than usual at this period of the year. During the whole year, however, the mortality from typhoid and diphtheria has been about double that in 1887.

Diphtheria and croup have caused more deaths than in any previous quarter of the year, although in the month of January there were more deaths than in any other month.

Typhoid fever has been unusually prevalent throughout the State during the whole year, but more particularly this autumn.

Pneumonia with the approach of winter has largely increased. There were 82 deaths in December against 31 in November and 81 of the previous December. And for the next four or five months we may expect a still greater mortality.

As compared with the last quarter of 1887, both diphtheria and pneumonia have been a little less fatal. But typhoid fever has had 115 deaths against 70 in 1887, and cerebro spinal fever has had 33 against only 2 a year ago. There has been a very decided increase of cerebro spinal fever during the year.

Taking a general view of the health of the State for the last quarter, and allowing something for increase of population within a year, the mortality is but little greater than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The differences in the causes of death are not more than they usually are in comparing one quarter with another.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The report of the Secretary was accepted.

Dr. Goodwin made an oral report for the delegation to the A. P. H. A. at Milwaukee. The written reports of the delegates will be found in the last annual report of the Board.

The Secretary stated that one of the papers read by Dr. Smart, at the meeting, showing the causative relation of sewage-

polluted water to the prevalence of typhoid fever, was thought to be of so much interest that by special act of the Association it had been published separately in advance of the regular Annual Report.

In consideration of the unusual prevalence of typhoid fever during the past autumn in Connecticut he believed it to be one of the duties of this Board to diffuse among the people all the information possible in reference to the causes of this disease and he would therefore move that 1,000 copies of this paper be procured at a cost of \$15 for distribution through the State, and that it be included among the papers published in our Annual Report for 1888.

The Committee on Pollution of Streams reported progress, stating that the appropriation had not been entirely expended, and recommending that a petition be made to the legislature to use the unexpended remainder in the same line of inquiry.

Voted, That the Secretary and Judge Johnson be a committee to bring the subject to the attention of the legislature in a proper way.

No further business offering the meeting adjourned.

Attest :

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 24, 1889.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day at the Capitol. The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M. by the President, Hon. A. E. Burr. There were present Dr. J. S. Butler, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Hon. E. Johnson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The correspondence presented, although voluminous and eliciting considerable discussion, did not require any action by vote on the part of the Board. Several of the communications received will be found in subsequent pages.

The Secretary then made his quarterly report, as follows :

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The health of the State during the quarter ending March 31st has been, so far as the mortality would indicate, better than the average for a first quarter during the previous four years. The total deaths reported in the State were 2863. The average for the same quarter during the preceding four years was 3040.

With regard to some of the zymotic diseases the following statement can be made. Scarlet Fever has been reported from 18 towns as against 30 towns in the corresponding quarter of 1888, with only 18 deaths. In the same quarter of last year there were 59 deaths, showing a very marked decrease in the prevalence of that disease, as well as indicating a mild type of the malady. It is a low mortality to have only 77 deaths from this usually fatal disease during a period of two corresponding quarters of two years, when it was prevailing in 48 different towns of the State. Diphtheria and croup have occurred in 48 different towns during the last quarter, with 193 deaths. They were reported from precisely the same number of towns in the State in the first quarter of 1888, with only 146 deaths. Typhoid fever occurred in 30 towns in Connecticut during January, February, and March, with 46 deaths; while in those three months of last year it was reported from only 16 towns with 30 deaths. Cerebro spinal fever had 39 deaths in 25 towns of the State and 47 deaths in the corresponding quarter of last year.

These last three diseases are conspicuous types of filth diseases. They have occurred very largely in the smaller towns of the State, and not localized in any special localities but widely spread throughout the commonwealth—there being no considerable district of the State escaping them. The frequent prevalence of these diseases does not speak well for the sanitary condition of the places where they occur. As these pestilences owe their existence very largely to domiciliary nuisances, their presence in the country towns is a complete refutation of the fallacy so often urged, that country towns have no use for boards of health. In proportion to the population these filth diseases occur in the rural settlements more than in the cities. The judicious exercise of the functions of a board of health will be as productive of good results about many a country farm house as anywhere.

So long as over 15 per cent of the total mortality is caused by a class of diseases which are recognized as preventable, it cannot be claimed that the sanitary condition of any community so afflicted is as good as it should be. Such facts ought to stimulate the local health authorities to greater vigilance and more thorough enforcement of hygienic requirements.

About the usual quantity of circulars relating to the prevention and restriction of infectious diseases have been distributed during the quarter. There has been nowhere any extremely

fatal epidemic to give occasion for a personal visit from the Secretary. The diseases which have been fatal have not been particularly localized, but quite equally distributed over the State.

The Secretary has had occasion during the last two months to visit, in company with the County Commissioners of Fairfield County, the towns of New Canaan, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Danbury, for the purpose of selecting a site on which to locate the County Home for Indigent and Neglected Children. The selection has not yet been fixed upon.

Since the last quarterly meeting the Annual Report of the Board has been published and for the most part distributed. It would be a judicious change in the publication of the report if all the copies were bound in cloth. The paper covers give them a character of a pamphlet, and of an inconsequential and transitory value. They find but a temporary place in bookshelves and private libraries, and very soon their rumpled and disorderly appearance consigns them to the garret, or perhaps to the ragman's collection and the paper mill.

The correspondents have been as numerous as before, and there is an unmistakable interest growing in questions of sanitary concerns, and in the matter of more careful registration of vital statistics.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

On motion the report of the Secretary was accepted. The Secretary announced that he had received official notice that health officers had not been elected in the following towns, viz: Chester, New Hartford, and Old Saybrook.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of health officers for those places for the current year, and to fix the salaries of each. The appointments and salaries were as follows:

| | |
|---|---------|
| For Chester, Dr. S. W. Turner, annual salary, | \$50.00 |
| “ New Hartford, Dr. J. Burwell, “ | 100.00 |
| “ Old Saybrook, Dr. J. H. Grannis, “ | 50.00 |

No further business offering the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 14, 1889.

A special meeting of the Board was held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven. President A. E. Burr in the chair. There were present Prof. Brewer, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Goodwin, and Dr. Lindsley. Also, by invitation, Professors Williston and Smith, and Dr. Lee.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special business of the meeting was the consideration of the methods of investigating the potable waters of the State, in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon the Board by act of the legislature.

After a general statement of the towns in the State which were now having, to some extent, a public water supply, it was quite evident that the amount appropriated for this work would not be sufficient to make a satisfactory examination of all said supplies. It was unanimously agreed that the results would be more conclusive and of greater value, if a small number were thoroughly and exhaustively investigated, than if only a superficial and imperfect examination was made of all of them.

The reports of Professor Williston, of Professor Smith, and the Secretary were heard in relation to the interviews which they had sought with the President, Secretary, and other officials of the Massachusetts State Board of Health. With the advice and approval of the President and other members of the Board these gentlemen had visited Boston and acquired much valuable and practical information in relation to such investigations, which have been going on under the direction of that Board for a considerable period.

Acting in full consideration of the information in possession of the Board it was

Voted, That the investigation of pollution of streams in the State shall be during the coming two years chiefly limited to the public supplies of potable waters in ten or twelve towns, to be chosen by a committee.

Voted, That the committee shall consist of the Secretary and Professor Brewer.

Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to expend from the funds of the Board, a sum not exceeding \$1,200, for the purchase of apparatus and desirable literature, and for necessary printing required in the investigation of the pollution of streams.

Voted, That \$2,000 of the appropriation for the investigation of the pollution of streams be used annually for two years for the payment of scientific, laboratory, and other expert work.

Voted, That the President and Secretary be a committee to employ the expert work. A communication from the National Association of General Baggage Agents relating to the transportation of the dead was referred to a committee consisting of the Secretary and Dr. Goodwin, to report upon at the next meeting.

The Secretary reported the occurrence of many cases of ice cream poisoning at South Glastonbury, an investigation of which was then going on by Professor Smith, and will be published with the Annual Report. The Secretary's report was supplemented by remarks of Professor Smith.

Professor Brewer submitted to the Board a proposition to test at regular intervals for the period of a year or more the quality of the ground water in the old City cemetery, now almost disused, and of the ground water under the Catholic cemetery, which is still in constantly increasing use; and at the same time to test in the same way the quality of two of the most used wells in the city. After discussing the objects of such enquiry it was

Voted, That such an investigation be undertaken under the direction of Professor Brewer and the Secretary.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.

HARTFORD, July 18th, 1889.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board was held this day, after due warning, at the Capitol. The meeting was called to order at 2.45 by the President. There were present Hon. A. E. Burr, Pres., Dr. J. S. Butler, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer explained his inability to make a full report, because it had not been possible to get in all the bills at this date.

Communications were read and duly considered.

The Secretary was by vote instructed to renew the subscription for the Annals of Hygiene for another year, on the same terms as before.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

While there has been no marked variation in the general health of the people during the last quarter as compared with the previous quarter, or with the corresponding quarters of previous years, yet it has not been quite up to the average standard of the season.

The mortality was larger by 67 than in the first quarter of the year, which is exceptional, the highest mortality being usually in the closing of the winter as compared with the milder weather of the approaching summer.

There were 2,930 deaths against 2,863 of the first quarter and 2,912 of the corresponding quarter last year. But the most significant fact is that the deaths from Zymotic diseases were 466 as against 437 of the previous quarter and only 419 of the corresponding quarter last year. This excess of mortality is due chiefly to an unusual prevalence of measles of fatal form, and to the prevalence somewhat earlier than usual of diarrrhœal troubles.

The meteorological conditions compared with the corresponding quarter of 1888, differ mostly in the relative humidity. The daily mean in 1888 for the second quarter was $68^{\circ}.9$ and in 1889 $80^{\circ}.1$. The mean temperatures for the two quarters was respectively $55^{\circ}.6$ and $56^{\circ}.9$.

From the directly contagious diseases like small pox, measles, scarlet fever, etc., there were 322 deaths in the last quarter against 340 in the previous quarter and 267 in the corresponding quarter of 1888. The prevalence and mortality from these diseases cannot be wholly explained by meteorological and sanitary conditions alone. They are observed to be more prevalent at one time and again less at another when these conditions are practically alike, although there is abundant evidence that when these diseases prevail they are modified in their severity according as the surroundings of the patient are hygienic or otherwise. But there are some points in regard to the prevalence of infectious diseases which are not appreciated at their full value by even the most intelligent communities in this State. I refer to the protection afforded by notification, isolation and disinfection. If these means of safety were thoroughly observed it would seldom happen that more than a single case of scarlet fever or diphtheria, etc., would occur in any given locality. The single case ought never to be the source from which others took it, if the above means were rigidly practiced. It is the more

surprising, too, that they are so much neglected, when the illustration of their value is so fully demonstrated with every case of small pox which occurs. Then the public sentiment demands that they be observed, and if necessary the public pays the expense. So that it is quite exceptional for small-pox to be spread by contagion. When scarlet fever becomes as rare, and public fear of it shall increase correspondingly, as it will when familiarity no longer breeds contempt, then a frightened community will demand whenever it appears that public safety shall be secured as it does now with regard to small pox. It is gratifying to be able to report that since the publication of the little brochure by this Board, entitled "Suggestive Rules and Regulations for the Sanitary Government of Towns," about 25 towns in the State have enacted among other valuable rules a regulation requiring the prompt notification to the health authorities of each appearance of infectious and contagious disease. That means progress; and with more experience and public attention to the subject, the two other essentials, isolation and disinfection, will surely follow and will as time goes on be more thoroughly and successfully practiced.

The Monthly Bulletin.

With the last issue the Monthly Bulletin begins its third year. In this monthly issue a statement is made of the total deaths in the State, with an enumeration of the important and most frequent causes of death. And for the towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over a specific report of the number and causes of death in each.

An attempt has also been made to obtain and publish some information respecting the amount and kind of sickness prevailing each month in as many different parts of the State as possible. This has been but partially successful. I find the most difficulty in getting prompt correspondents from the larger places.

There is evidence that the Bulletin, however imperfect as it is, supplies in a measure a public demand. The frequent request of citizens to be included in the list of recipients and the constancy with which the newspapers of the State publish quotations from it prove that the labor of preparing it is in some degree appreciated. If the design of the undertaking could be fully carried out and a brief current account kept from month to month of the

state of health in Connecticut, it would soon become valuable as a record for future reference, which would be in various ways of no inconsiderable worth.

Water Investigation.

Since the last meeting of the Board at New Haven, much has been done in getting ready to undertake in a systematic way this important work.

By vote of the Board at that meeting the Secretary was authorized to make such purchases of needed apparatus and literature and incur such other expenses as were necessary. The amount expended under that vote is about \$830. The bills not being all received yet, the exact sum cannot now be stated.

It is expected that by the first of August or perhaps a little before the work will be going on in regular and methodical order.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The Secretary's report was accepted.

The committee on "Investigation of Pollution of Streams" made report of progress, which was accepted and the committee continued.

The committee on the propositions of the Association of General Baggage Agents, relating to the transportation of dead bodies, reported a full approval of the regulations and restrictions suggested by the Association, and the Secretary was directed to communicate this action to the Association. The following are the rules :

RULE 1. The transportation of bodies of persons dead of Small Pox, Asiatic Cholera, Leprosy, Typhus Fever, or Yellow Fever, is absolutely forbidden.

RULE 2. The bodies of those who have died of Diphtheria, Anthrax, Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of bi-chloride of mercury, in the proportion of one ounce of bi-chloride of mercury to a gallon of water ; and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead lined coffin, or in an air-tight iron casket, hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box ; or the body must be prepared for shipment by being wrapped in a sheet and disinfected by solution of

bi-chloride of mercury as above, and placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, copper, or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of material not less than one inch and a half thick.

RULE 3. In cases of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by persons who, or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease. And in addition to permit from Board of Health or proper health authority, Agents will require an affidavit from the shipping undertaker, stating how body has been prepared and kind of coffin or casket used, which must be in conformity with Rule 2.

RULE 4. The bodies of persons dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious, or communicable, may be received for transportation to local points in same state; when encased in a sound coffin or metallic case, and enclosed in a strong wooden box, securely fastened so it may be safely handled. But when it is proposed to transport them out of the State to an inter-state point (unless the time required for transportation from the initial point to destination does not exceed 18 hours) they must be encased in an air-tight, zinc, tin, copper, or lead-lined coffin, or an air-tight iron casket, or a strong coffin or casket encased in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, copper, or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of material not less than one inch thick. In all cases the outside boxes must be provided with four iron chest handles.

RULE 5. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge who must be provided with a ticket, and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse," and a transit permit from Board of Health, or proper health authority, giving permission for the removal, and showing name of deceased, age, place of death, cause of death, (and if of a contagious or infectious nature), the point to which it is to be shipped, medical attendant, and name of undertaker.

RULE 6. The transit permits must be made with a stub to be retained by the person issuing it, the original permit must accompany the body to destination, and two coupons; the first coupon to be detached by agent at initial point and sent to the General Baggage Agent, and the second coupon, by the last Train Baggage man. The stub, permit and coupons, must be numbered so the one will refer to the other, and on back of permit will be a space for undertaker's affidavit, to be used in cases of contagious or infectious diseases as required by Rules 2 and 3.

RULE 7. The box containing corpse must be plainly marked with paster, showing name of deceased, place of death, cause of death, the point to which it is to be shipped, number of transit permit issued in connection, and name of person in charge of the remains. There must also be blank spaces at bottom of paster for Station Agent at initial point, to fill in the form and number of passage ticket, where from, where to, and route to destination of such ticket.

RULE 8. It is intended that no dead body shall be moved which may be the means of spreading disease, therefore, all disinterred bodies,

dead from any disease or cause, will be treated as infectious and dangerous to the public health, and will not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State Board of Health, and the consent of the health authority of the locality to which the corpse is consigned, has first been obtained, and the disinterred remains enclosed in a hermetically sealed, (soldered) zinc, tin, or copper lined coffin or box, or a box encased in hermetically sealed, soldered zinc, tin, or copper cases.

BOSTON, MASS., March 21st, 1889.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Sec'y State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned General Baggage Agents of the Railways interested in the matter of transporting dead bodies in the State of Connecticut would respectfully call your attention to the corrected rules and samples of forms approved at the San Francisco meeting of the National Association of General Baggage Agents, of which we are members.

You will note there have been several changes made in the proposed rules since they were submitted to the State Board of Health of your State, and we would therefore request they all be submitted again for approval, and that the proposed changes may be better understood, we enclose you that part of the record of our proceedings which gives the full report of the Committee.

There is seemingly but one sentiment among health officers as well as railroad men; that the interests of the public health demands uniformity in the matter of transporting the bodies of the dead, yet this is not an easy thing to accomplish unless each State Board, and all for that matter, will yield a point in the interests of harmony, and after due consideration of all suggestions offered, we believe the rules now proposed cover all the essential features, and embody the sentiments of a larger proportion of those with whom we have corresponded, and harmonizes the conflicting opinions as near as it is possible, until the several State Boards of Health can get nearer together, and public sentiment demands some standard of authority by which undertakers are examined as to their competency in the matter of preparing dead bodies for shipment.

In the meantime, we think it advisable to make the start in this territory, believing we will soon be working under uniform rules throughout the United States and Canada. It is desirable however, to accomplish this with as little friction as possible, and we would therefore suggest they go into effect about September 1st, of this year. Will this meet the approval of your Board? We suggest this date as it will give ample time to give notice in the larger towns, and cities, and to all undertakers.

Will you kindly lay the matter before the State Board of Health for approval, and will you advise Mr. J. E. Quick, Secretary, Detroit, Mich.,

of the result of your deliberations as soon as convenient? We would add that similar letters are being sent to the several State Boards of Health.

GEO. F. INGALLS,

G. B. A., N. Y. & N. E. R. R.

A. W. PERRIN,

G. P. A. Housatonic R. R., and New Haven & Derby R. R.

JAS. G. SEARLES,

Bag. Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

The following notification of the action of the Board was sent to National Association General Baggage Agents:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 22, 1889.

MR. J. E. QUICK, *Sec'y Nat. Ass. Gen. Bag. Agts.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report to you that on the 14th of June your communication, relating to the transportation of dead bodies, was laid before the State Board of Health of Connecticut and referred to a committee to examine and report.

At a subsequent meeting held on the 18th inst., the committee reported in full approval of the code of regulations proposed in your communication.

Much gratification was expressed that the subject was receiving the attention which it deserves, and that it was being treated in so practical a manner.

The State Board of Connecticut will heartily coöperate with you so far as it can in carrying out your regulations.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The Secretary submitted a criticism on certain circulars issued recently by the New Haven Board of Health relating to the control of infectious diseases. The criticisms were unanimously approved, and the Secretary was directed to communicate them to the President of the New Haven Board.

The following are the copies of the circulars:

MEANS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

RECOMMENDED BY THE NEW HAVEN BOARD OF HEALTH.

As soon as any person is taken sick with Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, select a room as remote as possible from the rest of the family.

Remove from the room all unnecessary furniture, rugs and hangings, then have the patient placed in this room and not allowed to leave it while sick.

Allow only necessary attendants to enter this room.

Keep all other people out of the room and away from those who attend the patient.

Persons who live in the house, or have lived in the house during any part of the disease, must not go to school, church, or to any public gathering, nor to any house where there are children.

Immediately disinfect every article which is taken from the sick room.

To disinfect dishes, boil them in common water for half an hour.

To disinfect bed clothes, the patient's clothing, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, and other similar articles: Before removing them from the sick room place them in a tub, and soak them for half an hour in a *weak solution of Carbolic Acid, made by mixing two and a half ounces of pure carbolic acid with one gallon (four quarts) of water.* Then remove the clothes from the room and boil them in common water for half an hour.

Burn all of the food which the patient leaves.

All discharges from the nose, mouth, kidneys and bowels must be received into vessels containing a *strong solution of Carbolic Acid, which is made by mixing five ounces of pure carbolic acid with one gallon of water.* The discharges must be allowed to remain in this solution for one hour before being thrown into the water closet or privy.

In case of death, wash the body with the strong carbolic solution. The burial must be private.

After the patient has recovered, or if the patient dies, after the body has been removed, disinfect the room which the patient has occupied in the following way: Remove from the room and boil all crockery, silver or plated ware; all cotton, linen or woollen articles which have been in the room must be soaked in the weaker solution of carbolic acid for half an hour and boiled, as previously directed. Open the windows and allow the dust in the room to settle. Then wash the woodwork, floors, windows and furniture with the weaker solution of carbolic acid, made by mixing two and a half ounces of pure carbolic acid with one gallon of water. Be especially careful to wash the dust from over the doors and windows. Remove all paper from the walls and burn it. Then either whitewash, paper, or paint the walls and ceiling. All bed-ticking, mattresses, pillows and all upholstered parts to furniture must be sponged with the weaker carbolic acid solution, and then taken out and thoroughly beaten and brushed. Finally, after these directions have been carried out, the room should be thoroughly aired for two days, by opening the doors and windows.

Do not allow any child who has had scarlet fever to attend school until four weeks after the disappearance of the eruption.

Remember that canker rash, scarlet rash and scarlatina are the same as scarlet fever and the same precautions must be used. Severe forms of scarlet fever may be caught from mild cases.

In diphtheria all secretions from the nose and mouth must be received upon cloths which can be burnt, or into a cup which can be disinfected with the stronger solution of carbolic acid.

MEANS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TYPHOID FEVER.

RECOMMENDED BY THE NEW HAVEN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Have the patient sleep alone. Burn all food left by the patient.

Boil all dishes for fifteen minutes immediately after the patient has finished using them.

Clothing removed from the patient and bed clothing should be disinfected by soaking them for half an hour in a *weak solution of Carbolic Acid, made by mixing two and a half ounces of pure carbolic acid with a gallon of water.* Then remove them from this solution and boil in common water for half an hour.

All discharges from the kidneys and bowels must be received into vessels which contain about a pint of *strong solution of Carbolic Acid, made by mixing two and a half ounces of pure carbolic acid with a gallon of water.* The discharges must remain in the disinfecting solution one hour before being thrown into the water closet or privy.

All persons who handle or have anything to do with the patient should wash their hands repeatedly with soap and water and pay great attention to cleanliness.

CRITICISMS ON THE ABOVE BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 18th, 1889.

To the Board of Health of the City of New Haven :

The State Board of Health of Connecticut, believing that it is acting within the scope and spirit of the duties prescribed in the Act incorporating said Board, which says :—"that it shall promptly forward to the local health authorities, of any city, village or town in the State, all sanitary information which the experience of said Board may supply," most respectfully requests the attention of the Board of Health of New Haven to a renewed consideration of recent circulars issued by it relating to the spread of typhoid and scarlet fevers and diphtheria.

The State Board has great distrust of the means advised in your circulars to prevent the spread of those diseases. The lack of confidence has special reference to the directions given for disinfection. For instance—The first direction in the circular on scarlet fever and diphtheria is—"Immediately disinfect every article which is *taken from the sick room.*"

This seems to imply that things may be *taken from the sick room* before they are disinfected. It is true that in a subsequent paragraph the language is : "before removing from the sick room" yet the force of this advice is neutralized by an after direction, which reads :—"Remove from the room and boil all crockery, silver and plated ware ; all cotton, linen, or woollen goods which *have been* in the room must be soaked in the solution of carbolic acid for *half an hour* and boiled as previously directed."

The general impression given, is, that it does not much signify whether the disinfection of articles be done before removal from the

sick room or after. But the State Board believes that the disinfection *before* removal is a point which ought to be urgently insisted upon.

The carrying of infected clothing, bedding, etc., through the non-infected rooms of an occupied house cannot be regarded as a safe and prudent procedure. The same objection holds good in regard to the removal of crockery and silver ware, with an additional element of danger.

As the nurses are forbidden, very properly, to visit other parts of the house, the crockery, etc. to be boiled would very naturally and almost always be passed to the kitchen and received by the cook. She must necessarily handle them to some extent, and may immediately thereafter handle a loaf of bread or some other article of food, and so transfer the infection (if any existed on the dishes) directly to the food supply of the family. This danger can be avoided by immersing the dishes in a disinfecting solution before removal from the room.

Another criticism on the mode of disinfection, the State Board begs leave to make, which is, that the immersion of clothing, towels, and similar articles, may be for only "half an hour in a weak solution of carbolic acid." This Board knows no good authority that approves of so short an exposure to this disinfectant.

The eminent German scientist, Dr. Koch, who is probably the authority upon which the carbolic acid is recommended as the only disinfectant, in his report as Chairman of the Committee on Disinfection at the International Sanitary Conference at Rome in 1885, advises that where linen, clothing, bedding, etc. cannot be immediately subjected to the action of steam, they should be immersed in one of the strong disinfecting solutions (stronger than your circular recommends), and be left immersed for *four hours*, i. e. eight times as long as you advise.

The State Board strongly objects to the following direction in your circular:—"Remove all paper from the walls and burn it."—No precautions are advised—simply, remove it and burn it.

Now if there is any one thing in a disease-infected room, that will be likely to have a larger proportion of the infection than another, it is the paper on the walls. Then as it is loosely attached any disturbance of the paper will tend to dislodge it and diffuse it through the atmosphere. And further as in the great majority of instances, facilities for burning it do not exist in the room, it follows that the New Haven Board of Health do in fact advise, that this highly infectious and bulky material, diffusing infection whenever it is stirred, shall be carried through the non-infected parts of a house, to some place where it can be destroyed by fire.

It is difficult to conceive a surer way of scattering an air-bearing infection through a house than by such a proceeding. Most surely, the paper should be wet down with some disinfecting solution, before attempting to tear it off the walls. Or it may be thoroughly rubbed with bread, and the bread immediately burned. This has been recom-

mended on high authority (Dr. Esmark, Medical News, Feb. 1888, p. 415, Eng.) as a very efficient mode of removing the infection. It is to be preferred because it does not necessarily destroy the paper.

Again, no further disinfection of "bedticking, pillows, mattresses and all upholstered parts of furniture" is required, than that they be "sponged with the weaker carbolic acid solution, and then taken out and thoroughly beaten and brushed." Judging from the statements on disinfection made by Koch and Klein of Europe and by Sternberg, Rohé and others of this country, such a process is but an idle ceremony, and as a means of safety wholly untrustworthy.

"In case of death wash the body with the strong solution of carbolic acid"—is another order to which the State Board takes exception. The International Conference at Rome, prohibited washing the dead body at all, which prohibition most sanitarians approve; and all, so far as this Board is informed direct the body to be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a strong disinfectant, and then speedily placed in a coffin.

Aeration of rooms, is without doubt a powerful disinfectant, if employed long enough; but the State Board has no confidence in the sufficiency of "opening the doors and windows for two days," as your circular directs. Dr. Koch says:—"three or four *weeks*, but only in case the other means recommended are inapplicable" (Confer. Rept.).

The State Board have confidence in carbolic acid for disinfection if it is of good quality, and used by a skillful and experienced person. But its expense is a serious objection. Your circulars direct "pure carbolic acid" which is retailed at about 90 cents per pound, and in broken packages for more.

The carbolic solution costs 25 to 40 times as much as a solution of mercuric chloride does, and it is not claimed to be so good a disinfectant. The pure carbolic is, however, not so good a disinfectant as the crude. The latter however, is very offensive to many persons. And the nausea and discomfort which it often gives; the destruction of appetite and restlessness may sometimes turn the balance of chances, in critical cases, against the patient. The State Board think this is too important a consideration to be ignored. But another objection to this acid is that it is not easy to obtain an article of good quality. The market is stocked with inferior grades, and but little confidence can be placed in a two per cent. solution for disinfection unless the quality of the agent is guaranteed. Even then it is comparatively very expensive.

The main objection urged against the mercuric chloride is that it is poisonous. But pure carbolic acid is also poisonous, and may not be used carelessly.

The State Board believes that by offering more than one article for disinfection the object sought to be accomplished will be more easily achieved than by being limited to a single agent.

Among the omissions observed in the circulars, your attention is called to only one. In the great majority of instances, the room for the patient has not been prepared for him as directed in your circular. On the contrary the sick person is generally found in a room fully fur-

nished, with carpets, rugs, curtains, table covers, pictures and various other hangings. If the patient has been among these things long enough to infect them, it is highly important that your circular should give advice for their care ; but it does not. Many of these articles would be destroyed by immersion, and still, it is just as necessary to prevent them as any other article from being a source of further disease.

Sulphur fumigation although it has not been proved a reliable germicide in the laboratory, yet has for many years been used with so much success that it has gained the confidence of a host of eminent sanitarians. It is quite easy of application and without question, is a very reliable and effective source of safety, when properly used.

But what New Haven specially needs for frequent use for the public benefit, is proper apparatus for the application of hot air or steam.

Notification, isolation and disinfection are the three important means for controlling infectious diseases in communities. Either one of them neglected or imperfectly performed defeats in greater or less degree the good results from the others.

If the Board of Health is notified of a case of scarlet fever, and the isolation of the patient is secured, yet if disinfection is neglected or imperfectly performed, nothing has been gained, the disease is spread from the infected clothing or other articles.

These three important means of prevention may be likened to the legs of a tripod, if one is broken the whole structure tumbles to the ground. Hence the State Board feels that it is a matter of great public concern ; especially in the largest city in the State, where infectious diseases are constantly prevalent, that so important a means of safety as disinfection affords, should receive the most careful, thoughtful and scientific attention.

The State Board would not make this communication did it not believe, that the directions given in your circulars, have simplified the methods of disinfection far beyond the limits of safety. As Dr. Sternberg tersely puts it,—" Evidently there can be no partial disinfection ; either the infecting power of the material to be disinfected is destroyed, or it is not." Your circulars, therefore, if they fail of their object, (as under present scientific light, they probably will) become a real source of public danger, because they offer a promise of security which they cannot fulfil. They give but the shadow of safety, under circumstances in which real safety might be secured if they were not relied upon.

The State Board feels that it is the more important to offer this protest to the promulgation of such directions as your circulars contain, because the solid reputation which the New Haven Board has acquired as a sanitary organization gives an authority to whatever issues from it, not enjoyed by any other local Board in the State.

There is the more reason to fear, that without this remonstrance, the extreme simplicity of your methods of disinfection, practised by so respectable a body, may win a confidence in them to which their merits do not entitle them, and that other towns in Connecticut may adopt them.

The State Board therefore, although with great reluctance, yet with most respectful consideration ventures to offer the foregoing criticisms, and it begs you to believe they are made in no captious or fault-finding spirit, but wholly under a sense of duty, in the discharge of the functions prescribed in its charter, and in the belief that asking you to recall these objectionable circulars is in the interest of the public safety.

Per order of the Board,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

No further business offering the Board adjourned.

Attest :

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING.

HARTFORD, Oct. 12, 1889.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Health, was held this day in the Capitol at 2.30 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the President, A. E. Burr. There were also present Professor W. H. Brewer, Drs. J. S. Butler, G. H. Wilson, R. S. Goodwin, and C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the Treasurer for the quarter was submitted, examined by the auditing committee, and approved.

The Secretary asked advice as to the payment of a bill for chemical examination of samples of water from a proposed public water supply for the town of Litchfield. On motion it was

Voted, That the expense of the aforesaid examination be paid from the treasury of the Board, the encouragement of such examinations being in the opinion of the Board in the interest of the public health.

A communication inviting the State Board to visit Litchfield to inspect the source of a contemplated water supply was read by the Secretary. The invitation was on motion unanimously accepted and it was voted that October 19th be the date on which the Board would visit Litchfield.

It was also

Voted, That Dr. Williston be invited to accompany the Board in making the inspection.

The Secretary announced that he had been informed that the towns Southbury and Cromwell had failed to organize their boards of health and appoint health officers as the law directs.

Voted, That J. Francis Calef, M.D., be appointed health officer of Cromwell for one year from October 9th, 1889, at an annual salary of (\$50.) Fifty dollars.

Voted, That M. L. Cooley, M.D., be appointed health officer of Southbury for one year from October 9th, 1889, at an annual salary of fifty dollars.

The quarterly report of the Secretary was read and accepted.

A report of an outbreak of diphtheria in the Fairfield County Home for Indigent and Neglected Children having been presented in the Secretary's report, Drs. Goodwin, Wilson, and Lindsley were appointed a committee to visit the Home and confer with the Board of Managers.

The Secretary announced that the annual meeting of the A. P. H. A. would be held during the month at Brooklyn, N. Y., and moved the appointment of delegates to attend it.

On motion it was

Voted, That in consideration of the proximity of the place of meeting and the benefit and interest of such meetings, all the members of the Board be delegates.

There was much other correspondence relating to matters concerning the public health in various parts of the State, which received the respectful consideration of the Board, and concerning which the Secretary was informally instructed, but upon which no votes were taken.

The Secretary's report for the quarter was then presented.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1889.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 12, 1889.

The health of the State for the third quarter of the year is never as good as during either of the other quarters, as measured by the death-rate. Whether this is in accordance with the plan of nature, to interrupt at this period of the year the lives of a larger proportion of the living than at other times, may well be questioned. In the present light of human knowledge, it would seem rather to be in large degree a penalty incurred by the living as a consequence of their violation of natural laws.

The great excess of mortality in the summer is caused by diarrhœal diseases. The prevalence of other diseases does not exist oftener on the average in summer than in the other seasons. It is now fairly well established that diarrhœal diseases are *caused by the inhalations of poisoned air, and the consumption of poisoned food and drink*. It is just as well determined that the air, food, and drink are most exposed to be poisoned because

man in what he calls civilized life, surrounds himself and lives in more or less constant contact with filth. He has devised and practiced for generations a method by which he retains in close proximity to his dwelling-place and sometimes in a sub-cellar beneath it, large accumulations of the worst and most disgusting filth that is known. The emanations from filth pollute the air—the soakings from it pollute the soil and the water in the wells. In hot weather the increased activity of decomposition in filth causes a vastly increased amount of noxious emanations from it, and in that way air and food and drink are poisoned and fatal diarrhœal diseases prevail. Ergo, if we keep clean and keep our surroundings clean we will not have diarrhœa. If we live amidst dirt in the summer we will have it. We can take our choice. In a very large degree it is a matter wholly optional with communities and individuals, more especially with communities.

The above considerations are matters of prime importance at the present season, because typhoid fever, which is always more prevalent in the autumn, is also a filth disease, and is propagated through exactly the same means.

The total mortality for the quarter ending September 30th, as reported by the registrars of towns monthly, was 3557. The mortality for the previous quarter was 2930—an increase of 627. The mortality for the corresponding quarter of last year (with which it is more proper to compare it in the present state of civilization in Conn.) was 3616, being 59 more than in the present year.

If now we examine the causes of death we find that the greatest difference occurred from diarrhœal diseases. In 1889, there were 800 deaths from diarrhœa, while in same quarter of 1888 there were 1061, or 261 more than this year from diarrhœa. On the other hand the excess of deaths this year over last from the following causes, was: from cerebro-spinal fever, 12; from diphtheria and croup, 43; from whooping cough, 2; from typhoid fever, 11; from typho-malarial fever, 12; from consumption, 27; from pneumonia, 9; from bronchitis, 19; from heart diseases, 12; from violence, 10; and from unclassified causes, 105.

The excess of deaths in the corresponding quarter last year over this from the following causes, was: from scarlet fever, 6; from erysipelas, 3; from malarial fever, 8; from puerperal fever, 6; from diseases of the nervous system, 23.

From the above statement it would appear that excepting the diarrhœal disorders, the more frequently fatal infectious diseases

have prevailed with greater fatality than in the third quarter of 1888. That it is only the somewhat remarkable diminution of a diarrhœal mortality has made the total deaths less than in the same period last year.

As compared with the quarter ending June 30th of this year there are some striking differences in the causes of death illustrating the influences of season. From typhoid fever there were 74 more deaths than in previous quarter; from malarial and typho-malarial there were 45 more, and from diarrhœal diseases there were 701 more. On the other hand, from acute diseases of the lungs there were 195 less than in the previous quarter. The Secretary has issued Circulars Nos. 50 and 51.

The Secretary has made official visits to various parts of the State, some for inspection and others at the request of local authorities to consult with them on questions of local sanitary interest. He has visited the summer resort at New London known as the Fort Griswold House, and found it in a very satisfactory condition as regards the essentials, viz: water supply, drainage, garbage removal, and ventilation; has also visited the Girls' Industrial School at Middletown, which under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Fairbanks is rapidly being brought into a good sanitary condition. Recent changes in plumbing and drainage and others which are proposed, will make the institution all that can be required. Has also visited with Dr. Williston the water supply at Middletown. Other visits are reported more in detail.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

In reviewing the doings of the past year, the Board finds no startling events, no remarkable incidents in the sanitary record, by which to strike public attention. It can report no wonderful sanitary reformations in any of the many communities of Connecticut. But it can with confidence assert a steady and healthy growth in almost every town and village, in knowledge of the principles and practice of both private and public hygiene. The general organization of health boards, and the election of health officers in every town in the State, has given an impulse to public thought in that direction which is growing, in many places vigorously and in some already bearing good fruit.

The prompt and reliable control exerted over local outbreaks of contagious diseases by local health officers, could be cited as

illustrations of this in many towns. The correspondence of the Board will afford numerous instances where small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever have been restricted in a town to a single patient, through the supervision of the health officer in securing isolation and thorough disinfection. On the other hand many instances are within the knowledge of the Board, which are equally illustrative, where by neglect of such official duty on the part of health officers, such outbreaks have been permitted to become epidemic, at the sacrifice of life.

The State Board of Health, in concluding this general report, desire to call attention, among the many topics of common sanitary interest to only a few, of which one is

THE REGULATION OF CEMETERIES.

In several ways during the past year, the subject of cemeteries in their sanitary relations has been brought to the attention of the Board.

In one instance, members of the Board have been called before committees of the legislature and to testify in court, respecting the influences of a cemetery upon the public health.

More than once the Secretary has been consulted concerning the disinterment of bodies which were the victims of contagious diseases, and of other dead ; also respecting the use of an old burying ground for sites for school buildings or dwellings.

The subject is one closely associated with the public health. The disregard which in former times prevailed, respecting the influence of grave-yards was productive of much evil. The baneful effects of over-crowded burying grounds, and of the contamination of air and water from them, has been many times verified.

The statutes of Connecticut which seek to guard the public from the evil influences of cemeteries, are very few and crude. They cover three points: 1st, Depth of interment, it shall not be less than four feet below the surface; 2d, Disinterments; they forbid disinterment of the dead during the warm season, except for purposes of a legal investigation, and if death was caused by an infectious disease, it is prohibited, except by permission of the health officer of the town ; and 3d, guarding a public water supply ; there shall be an interspace of at least half a mile between any cemetery and any reservoir of potable water for public use, unless by consent of the Superior Court, upon evidence that the water is not thereby endangered of contamination.

Much attention has been paid within the last generation to the influences of grave-yards upon the living. Edwin Chadwick and H. F. Parsons in England, and Wickes, Rauch and Warman in this country, have by their labors, given the public a body of information of much scientific value.

No one can be surprised that sickness should be caused by cemeteries when one considers the gross abuse of them which was formerly practiced.

The condition of the London grave-yards is thus given by an English writer : " In the metropolis, on spaces of ground which do not exceed 203 acres, closely surrounded by the abodes of the living, layer upon layer, each consisting of a large army of 20,000 adults, and nearly 30,000 youths and children, is every year imperfectly interred. Within the period of the existence of the present generation, upwards of a million of dead must have been interred in these same spaces." A parliamentary commission exposed very thoroughly in a report to the English government in 1842, some of the dangers of the London public burying grounds. In it the statement was made that open pits capable of holding thirty or forty bodies, were made and left open until filled within a foot or two of the top. In opening these pits, large quantities of the bones of those previously buried in the same ground were exhumed, the soil was saturated with putrid matter, and exhaled the most offensive odors.

The emanations from such masses of diseased and putrifying dead bodies could not be otherwise than dangerous. The evidence of it is overwhelming and unquestioned. It is doubtful if anywhere in this country, any parallel instances of overcrowding of grave-yards can be found.

While the above conditions are so obviously sources of danger to the public health, it seems equally evident that the interment of the dead in the ground can be practised with entire safety to the living, if due attention is given to the four following conditions:

- I. Suitable soil with proper facilities for drainage.
- II. Suitable location in respect to houses and water sources.
- III. Sufficient space.
- IV. Proper regulation and management.

The following quotations from memoranda of sanitary requirements of cemeteries, are instructive and deserving of full consideration in choosing sites for burial places :

"The soil of a cemetery should be of an open, porous nature, with numerous close interstices, through which air and moisture may pass in a finely divided state freely in every direction. In such a soil decay proceeds rapidly, and the products of decomposition are absorbed or oxidised. The soil should be easily worked, yet not so loose as to render the work of excavation dangerous through the liability to falls of earth. It should be free from water or hard rock to a depth of at least 8 feet. If not naturally free from water, it should be drained if practicable to that depth: to this end it is necessary that the site should be sufficiently elevated above the drainage level of the locality, either naturally, or, where necessary, by filling it up to the required level with suitable earth.

"Loam, and sand with a sufficient quantity of vegetable mould, are the best soils; clay and loose stones the worst. A dense clay is laborious to work and difficult to drain; by excluding moisture and air it retards decay, and it retains, in a concentrated state, the products of decomposition, sometimes to be discharged into graves opened in the vicinity, or sometimes to escape through cracks in the ground to the surface. A loose, stony soil, on the other hand, allows the passage of effluvia.

"The situation of a cemetery requires consideration from several points of view, of which the most important are its position with reference to dwelling houses and sources of domestic water supply. While public convenience requires that the cemetery should not be too far distant from the population for which it is intended, a due regard to public health requires that it shall not be dangerously near. The most suitable distance will vary in different cases; it will be greater in the case of a large than of a small cemetery; greater, also, in the case of a large and rapidly extending town than that of a small and stationary village.

"It may be taken that a distance of 200 yards is amply sufficient to prevent any injury arising to health from a well kept cemetery, so far as regards noxious matters transmitted through the air.

"It does not appear that the amount of danger to health to be feared from proximity to a well kept cemetery is large. Since intramural interment has been abolished, recorded cases of injury to health, or even of nuisance arising from graveyard emanations, whether conveyed by air or water, are extremely rare. Dr. C. A. Cameron (Manual of Hygiene, page 253) shows that the amount of organic matter deposited yearly in a well kept cemetery is less

than the amount removed from its surface in the form of vegetation, and considerably less than that spread as manure over a cultivated field. There is, therefore, no reason why a cemetery should necessarily be a nuisance, or become a source of danger to the health of those living near it.

“Nevertheless, in view of the evils which in former times have undoubtedly arisen from the practice of intramural sepulture, and also because the erection of houses near a cemetery interferes with the free play of air around and over it, it is desirable that the site of the cemetery should be in a neighborhood in which building is not likely to take place, and also that so far as practicable a belt of ground should be reserved between the graves and nearest land on which a house may be built, in order to obviate to some extent the risk of contamination of ground air, and subsoil water with decomposing matters.

“This is especially necessary where houses are constructed with cellars. It is, therefore, highly desirable that interments should not be made up to the extreme edge of the cemetery, and it would be possible without great waste of space to reserve in all cases a strip of ground free from interments, 15 to 30 feet in width, around the whole cemetery on the interior of the boundary fence. This strip would afford room, on the inside for a gravel or asphalt walk to give access to all parts of the cemetery, and on the outside next the fence to a belt of shrubs or trees, the rootlets of which penetrating the soil would arrest and assimilate any decomposing matters percolating to the exterior of the cemetery. Obviously a cemetery should not be placed on elevated ground above houses, where soakings from it may percolate to the sites and foundations of the dwellings below.”

Relations of Cemetery to Sources of Water Supply.

“It is evident that the drainage of a cemetery should not be allowed to enter a stream from which water is drawn for domestic purposes.

“The degree to which the purity of neighboring wells is endangered by a cemetery, and the distance to which contamination may extend, obviously depend in each particular case upon the relative elevation of the respective sites of cemetery and well, and upon the nature and dip of the intervening strata, so that it would seem impossible to lay down a general rule for all cases. Fissured rock might allow foul matters to traverse considerable

distances, while the interposition of a bed of clay or a watertight fault would shut them off, or the passage through an aerated stratum of finely divided earth would oxidise and destroy them on their way. A dangerous state of things is when graves and wells are sunk near together in a shallow superficial water-bearing stratum of loosely porous nature resting on impervious clay.

"From experiments made at Dresden by Professor Fleck, quoted by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in their report dated January, 1875, it would seem that the degree to which wells so situated are liable to pollution is greater when the surface of the subjacent clay bed is horizontal than when it is sloping, even though the slope be towards the well. In the latter case the ground water is on the move; in the former it is stagnant, and hence the foul matters are concentrated in a smaller volume of water; just as the water of a stagnant pond is more liable to become foul than that of a running stream.

"It does not appear, however, that the risk to which wells are exposed from the proximity of a properly managed cemetery is in ordinary cases great. A leaky cesspool is a far greater source of danger than a grave. The solid and liquid excretions voided by a human being in the course of a single year amount to several times the weight of his body.

"The State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in their report already referred to, give a series of analyses of water taken from wells in the neighborhood of cemeteries. Of seven wells in sandy and gravelly soil, varying in depth from 4 to 17 feet, situated at distances respectively of 60, 50, 10, 100, 200, 75, and 100 feet from the nearest graves, and having no other sources of contamination at hand, one only showed undoubted evidence of contamination; this was 10 feet from the nearest grave, the most recent interment, made five and a half months before, being 35 feet distant. The three purest wells were those at 60, 50, and 75 feet distance. The chemical characters by which it may be inferred that the contamination of a particular water is derived from decomposing bodies rather than from sewage are a high proportion of nitrogenous organic matter and ammonia, or if oxidation have proceeded further, of nitrates and nitrites, relatively to the amount of chlorine present, and also the presence in notable quantity of phosphates.

"The precaution to be taken to avoid pollution of wells and springs in the neighborhood of a cemetery will depend much

upon local circumstances ; they may be said to be, 1st, the intervention of a sufficient space between the cemetery and the water source ; 2d, proper drainage, so that the subsoil water of the cemetery shall be conveyed away ; and 3d, proper management of the cemetery, so that the amount of organic matter in one place shall not be more than the soil can dispose of. The English Acts and regulations prescribe no limit of distance from water supplies within which a cemetery is not to be established, but it is to be taken for granted that a site would not be sanctioned if it appeared likely that the purity of existing water supplies would be endangered.

“The site of a cemetery should be open and somewhat elevated, so that the wind may blow freely over it ; not shut in by hills or close belts of high trees.

“On sanitary grounds it is requisite that each corpse shall be surrounded and covered by a mass of earth sufficient to deodorise and destroy the putrid emanations proceeding from it, and also that the total amount of space shall be so great that it may not be necessary re-open any grave until the body previously interred therein shall be completely decomposed. On administrative grounds it is requisite that the accommodation provided shall be sufficient to last for the term of years over which the repayment of the loan is spread. On sentimental grounds it is desirable that sufficient space should be reserved that members of the same family may be interred near together. The latter consideration alone is usually sufficiently powerful to render local authorities desirous of providing more than the minimum amount of space.”—*The Eleventh Annual Report of the Local Gov't Board*, page 11.

PREVENTION AND RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION.

This disease, the most formidable enemy of civilized man, has within the last few years presented itself to the consideration of the sanitarian in an entirely new aspect.

When the announcement was made in 1882 by the great German savant Koch, that Phthisis Pulmonalis was an infectious disease strictly ; that he had discovered and identified the infection ; that he had verified his discovery by repeated experiments upon animals which in common with man, are subjects of this disease, it aroused an interest in the scientific world, commensurate with its importance. Like other infections, it is a *microbe* and has been named by its discoverer, *Bacillus Tuberculosis*.

Dr. Koch reported that this infection was to be found almost always, if not invariably, in the sputa of a consumptive patient.

Instantly upon the publication of these startling statements, enquiries and observations were instituted to determine in what way or ways the infection was most liable to be communicated from the person already infected to the healthy. The work is still going on with unabated ardor, but sufficient results have already been obtained to form a basis for the formulation of precautionary rules to guard against the spread of this disease.

Such rules have been promulgated by public authority, notably on three different occasions, namely, the Berlin rules, the New York Board of Health rules, and quite recently a body of rules presented at Paris in a Report from the "Permanent Commission for the study of Tuberculosis."

They are all founded on the assumption that tubercular consumption properly belongs in the preventable list of diseases. They assume that the following statements are sufficiently established to be a reliable guide in the means of prevention, to wit :

There are, with rare exceptions, only two ways by which the infection is received into the system. By inhalation into the lungs and by ingestion with the food and drink.

In the vast majority of instances it is by the first mode.

The infection is thrown off from the tuberculous patient only in his sputa.

It is not given off in the breath.

Rarely if at all in coughing.

It retains its activity for an indefinite period, in water, in putrified matter, and upon the surfaces of objects.

It is not destroyed by dessication, variations of temperature, or even by freezing.

It is inhaled only when so thoroughly dried as to be floating in the air in dust.

It differs from most other recognized disease-germs, in that it is not developed outside the living body ; it requires the steady temperature of the body heat of the higher animals for procreation.

From these facts it is evident that the chief source of danger is from the dried sputa of consumptives. Only when it has become so thoroughly dessicated as to float in the atmosphere are we liable to receive it into the lungs by inhalation.

Of the other mode of infection, by means of food and drink, the opinion of scientists is not so well settled. Some deny

entirely this manner of infection, while if possible at all, all admit that as compared with inhalation it is a very infrequent way of communicating the disease.

The source of danger in this way is almost wholly from eating tuberculous beef or drinking the milk of a tuberculous cow.

The following summary of the Report of the Permanent Commission recently made at Paris is taken from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and presents the subject with the precautionary rules advised, as clearly and concisely as the acquired knowledge of it admits :

“Tuberculosis is, of all diseases, that which has the most victims, especially in the cities. More than one-fourth of the mortality of Paris, during the year 1884, was from tuberculosis in some of its forms.

“Tuberculosis is a parasitic, virulent, contagious, transmissible disease, caused by Koch’s bacillus. The microbe penetrates the organism by food, by air of respiration, and through the skin and mucous membranes by abrasions, excoriations and divers ulcerations.

“Certain diseases, as measles, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia ; certain constitutional states due to diabetes, alcoholism, syphilis—predispose to tuberculosis.

“The cause of tuberculosis being known, there is but little difficulty in preventing its dissemination and propagation, if proper prophylactic means are taken.

“The parasite of tuberculosis may infect the milk, muscles, and blood of animals which serve for the food of man.

“Raw meat, underdone meat, blood, may contain the living germ of tuberculosis, and should be interdicted. For the same reasons, milk should be boiled before being ingested. By reason of the dangers which attend the use of raw milk, the protection of young children, who are so susceptible to tuberculosis, should earnestly engage the attention of mothers and nurses. Lactation by a healthy woman is the ideal method. The tuberculous mother should be forbidden to nurse her infant, which should be confided to a healthy wet-nurse, living in the country or where the hygienic conditions are good. The risks of tuberculous contagion are less in the country than in the city. If nursing at the breast be impossible, and the infant is reared on cow’s milk, the latter ought always to be boiled. Goat’s or ass’s milk is less objectionable, and may be given unboiled.

“By reason of the dangers which attend the use of butcher’s meat, which may come from animals which were tuberculous, though having every appearance of health, the public should insist that the inspection of all meats, as required by the law, should be rigorously enforced.

“The only sure way of avoiding the dangers arising from meat derived from tuberculous animals, is to subject such meat to a thorough cooking, which shall include the entire substance in depth, as well as the surface ; meats completely roasted, boiled, or broiled are alone safe.

“As the germ of tuberculosis may be transmitted from the tuberculous to the healthy man, by sputa, pus, dried mucosities, clothing, or other objects impregnated with fine tuberculous particles, it is necessary for the public, in order to be protected against the contagion :

(1) To know that, the sputa of phthisical patients being the most formidable agent of the transmission of tuberculosis, there is danger in allowing these expectorated matters to be deposited on the ground, on carpets, on drapery, screens, towels, handkerchiefs, clothing, and bed linen.

(2) To be persuaded that the use of spittoons is obligatory on all phthisical patients everywhere. Spittoons should always be emptied into the fire and cleansed with boiling water. They should never be emptied on dung-heaps, on garden-soil (where they may tubercularize fowl), nor into privies.

(3) To refrain from sleeping in the bed of a tuberculous patient ; to remain as little as possible in a room occupied by such person. This caution is especially applicable to young children.

(4) To sequester from all places occupied by phthisical patients, individuals considered as predisposed to tuberculosis ; children born of tuberculous parents, or that have lately had measles, small-pox, pneumonia, etc. ; all diabetic patients.

(5) To avoid using objects which a phthisical patient may have contaminated (garments, bed-clothing, toilet implements, play-things, etc.) till after previous disinfection (in the hot-air stove, by boiling water, sulphur fumigations, etc.).

(6) To insist that the rooms of hotels, furnished houses, cottages occupied by phthisical patients at watering-places or winter stations, shall be equipped and tapestried in such a way that disinfection may be easily and completely effected after the depar-

ture of each patient. It would be better that these apartments should have no hangings or tapestry, and that they should be whitewashed ; the floors should be bare, either oiled or painted. Hotels and furnished cottages in which such hygienic precautions and measures of disinfection are taken should alone be patronized by the public."—*Boston Med. & Surg. Jour.*, vol. cxxi, p. 237.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

To prevent the occurrence of disease is the aim and purpose of organized boards of health.

The function of the health officer of a town or city is as distinct from that of the doctor as a pilot's duties are distinct from those of a wrecker.

The fact is daily verified, and the stage of discussion about it long passed by, that our health can be guarded against the attacks of many diseases, by well known means.

Those means are being daily increased and improved by the light of experience. There is no truth better established than this : man's health is influenced by his surroundings ; by what he is brought in contact with : by the condition of the air he breathes ; by the food he eats and the water he drinks ; by his habits of living : by his indulgences and excesses. In a hundred different ways, the individual by due care, prudence and intelligence can protect himself from sickness or by neglect and imprudence can invite it. In many other ways, however, the individual is powerless to protect himself from dangers to which he may be exposed and can only secure protection through the concerted action of the community in which he lives. Hence in all well regulated communities more or less attempt is made to protect the public health by enacting so-called, sanitary laws, to which all the members of the community are subject. The object of these laws are two-fold ; 1st, to prohibit the individual from doing things which would endanger his own and his neighbor's health, and 2nd, to require him as an individual to do other things which are necessary to maintain his own and his neighbors health.

The first relates to the commission of nuisances of every kind dangerous to health.

The other, to do his portion in the accomplishment of whatever may be requisite for the mutual welfare and good health of the public of which he is a part. Examples of the latter are found in those public undertakings, which by their nature are necessarily

the result of united action. Such are public water supplies, sewer systems, etc.

But there is still another means of protecting the public health, which is of comparatively recent adoption and which have been productive of the most encouraging results. Allusion is here made to the precautions which prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. These precautions are immediate notification to the health authorities ; in order that they shall supervise the care of every case, so far as to insure the isolation of the patient, and the thorough disinfection of whatever may be the means of conveying the disease to others.

Notification, Isolation, and Disinfection, when promptly and thoroughly carried out, are reliable means of controlling the diseases which are recognized as becoming prevalent only through an infection from the sick being communicated to the well. Their restriction therefore depends wholly upon preventing such communication.

To illustrate: a case of scarlet fever occurs in a town or village ; how it originated may be known or not. But there it is. The practical and essential thing to do for the safety of the community is to keep it there and let it go no farther. Everybody knows that susceptible persons in the presence of this scarlet fever patient will be in danger of taking the disease also. The safety of the public demands therefore, that this patient shall not be permitted to hold any interviews with anyone except such as are necessary to take care of him, until he has recovered. In one word, Isolation is essential to the public safety, and continued isolation so long as the patient is capable of communicating the contagion of scarlet fever to others.

The patient may not *voluntarily* so isolate himself. His family may not *voluntarily* exclude him from the interviews of others—They may not appreciate the importance of it. They may not have the means of doing it. Hence as a prime necessity in the exercise of this precaution the health authorities must be notified, immediately upon the discovery of the disease, that isolation may be secured and the public so far protected.

Again, it is a matter of common knowledge that the clothing of a scarlet fever patient, the bedding he sleeps in, most of the furniture of the room he occupies, even the room itself, indeed almost everything he has touched or approached has become infected. It is just as well known that infected clothing and other things, retain the infection in an active state, for long

periods of time, even for many years, if packed away and excluded from the air ; and that when again put to use will give the disease to those who may be exposed to them and thus create new centers of infection. Hence public safety requires the disinfection of everything which has been in contact with or near the patient, as much as it requires the isolation of the patient himself. What is true of scarlet fever is also true of other contagious diseases.

These are practical measures. They are reasonable. Their direct bearing upon the object to be accomplished is apparent to every intelligent person. The high importance of the object, which is the protection of the public health and the saving of human life, cannot be questioned.

The efficacy of these precautions is no longer a matter of theory and speculation. Their power to restrict the spread of contagious diseases has been demonstrated hundreds of times. By means of notification, isolation and disinfection, local outbreaks of infectious diseases have been limited to the first victims, epidemics have been controlled and stamped out, the health and lives of communities preserved, business interests uninterrupted and a general sense of safety secured.

A notable example of the immeasurable importance of these measures was shown by their practical results in excluding cholera from the United States in 1887. In the month of September of that year two vessels reached the port of New York, having lost several immigrants by cholera on the passage and having others still ill with it on board. Imagine if possible the gigantic magnitude of the interests concerned in an invasion of that disease in this country. Yet in every previous prevalence of cholera in Europe, it has been prevalent with more or less disastrous consequences in the United States. The prompt interception of these vessels at the quarantine station, the immediate isolation of the sick, and thorough disinfection of the ships and all the baggage and other effects of the emigrants, completely excluded the epidemic from this country and so saved the people from untold suffering and loss.

The value and importance of immediate notification to the health authorities of a town, of the presence of a case of small pox, is of the same nature as the prompt notification to the fire department of a house on fire. In each case instant action may be necessary to control its spread.

For more than forty years the statutes of Connecticut have recognized this principle, in a very mild way ; and the present

law of the State is: "Every taverner or lodging-house keeper, in whose house any lodger becomes sick of any malignant or contagious disease, between the first day of May and the first day of November, shall within twelve hours after such lodger becomes sick, report in writing to the Board of Health or Health Officers, the name of such person if known, and the nature of his disorder."—Gen. Stat., Sec. 2603.

But the State of Connecticut has supplemented this feeble expression of a sound sanitary administration, by authorizing each town board of health to make its own sanitary regulations; which when they have been duly published have all the force and validity of law.

The good results of this practice have been so conspicuous wherever it has been faithfully tried, that it has commended itself to the judgment of health boards in twenty-five towns in Connecticut. This is satisfactory progress considering that most of these towns have adopted such regulations within the last three or four years.

In England up to near the end of 1889, upwards of 450 sanitary authorities outside the metropolis, representing considerably more than 6,000,000 of persons, have voluntarily adopted regulations making notification of contagious diseases compulsory; and if to these are added the population of London and the towns which had previously adopted similar laws, it will be found that nearly half the population of England and Wales were at the end of the year 1889, living under a system of compulsory notification. To realize the fullest advantages of this practice it must be required by legal authority. If left to the voluntary action of citizens it will be an inevitable failure.

It is much to be hoped that the time will soon come when such regulations will be in force in every town in the State, supplemented by an intelligent and active board of health to do promptly whatever may be necessary to guard the public health in every legitimate way.

A. E. BURR, *President*.

J. S. BUTLER.

W. H. BREWER.

G. H. WILSON.

E. JOHNSON.

R. S. GOODWIN.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

The customary annual reports on the health of towns from our sanitary correspondents is herewith presented. This report is the sixth of the series. They have been published annually since 1884. They afford, for such towns as have always responded to the circular of enquiries, a continuous history of the prevailing forms of sickness occurring among their communities. They also indicate a steadily increasing attention to public hygiene on the part of most of the towns represented in these reports.

The frequency with which known causes of ill health are alluded to as of evil influence, the ready condemnation of cess-pools and like nuisances which only a few years ago were not thought objectionable ; the frequent mention of small undertakings in sewerage ; of water supplies ; of protecting wells from surface drainage and other sources of contamination, are all significant that both the medical profession and the people are coming to understand that vastly more can be done in preventing disease than in curing it.

Among the reports, are many which verify the repeated statement of the State Board of Health, that there is abundant opportunity for the profitable employment of an intelligent health officer in every town in the State.

The people themselves are appreciating the value and usefulness of such an officer and in many towns his position is not permitted to be a sinecure. They demand his services, they call upon him to use his authority to relieve them of nuisances long endured, and welcome the fact that at last a source of relief is afforded. The boast of overwise and pennywise selectmen that the town they live in has no use for a health officer is not so often heard as it used to be.

It was only necessary to provide well organized health boards in every town to have them appreciated. It follows as a matter

of course that the intelligence of Connecticut communities will speedily recognize their influence and demand them as an essential element of town administration. This sentiment is growing and spreading. Active hygienic work by local health boards will be more and more in favor among the towns of Connecticut as the value of their work is realized.

In accordance with our previous practice we have appealed again to the only reliable source of information respecting the health of towns, the members of the medical profession. And they in turn, have responded with their customary promptness, by long training having been used to give personal service upon call, with or without pay with like alacrity and cheerfulness. Like their poor patients we thank them, regretting that it is the only compensation we have to bestow upon them.

The circular sent them is practically the same as those before issued, and is the following :

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 1889. }

Dear Doctor:—The law which created the State Board of Health requires it to make annually to the Governor a report “of the Sanitary Condition of the State.”

The information upon which such a report should be made can only be obtained from the members of the medical profession in their respective towns, whose professional duties make them, above all others, conversant with the Sanitary condition of their own localities. In behalf of the State Board I desire to offer most cordial thanks for the valuable and gratuitous services the profession have heretofore rendered in that way, and again to appeal to you for a renewal of them.

That eminent writer on Public Hygiene, Dr. Parkes, says, speaking of the action of the English government: “It is impossible to overestimate the value of the Government Inquiry into the Health of Towns and of the country generally, commenced more than a quarter of a century ago. * * * * Consequent on this movement came the appointment of Medical Officers of Health to the different towns and parishes. The reports published by these gentlemen have greatly advanced the subject, and done much to diffuse a knowledge of Hygiene among the people, and at the same time to render precise our knowledge of the condition of national health.”

In order to systematize more readily the information received from the correspondents in the different towns, and to insure some method in reporting it, I submit some questions, which are broad enough in their scope to include all that a correspondent may desire to communicate, and yet to admit of brief reply where a longer one does not seem necessary. Negative information is often as valuable as positive. The

absence of disease is a matter as much deserving of record as its prevalence. Bear in mind that it is the "Sanitary Condition of the State" during the past year that we wish to learn about and put on record.

May I depend upon you for the desired information respecting your town for the year ending Nov. 1?

If you cannot respond, will you kindly refer me to some one who will?

Please answer on the enclosed sheets, although I beg you will not be limited to them if you have more to communicate.

Your answers will be published in the Annual Report, over your name.

As the time when the Annual Report must be presented to the Governor is fixed by law, not later than December 1st, I beg you will respond so that I may receive your answer this month.

I am very truly yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE TOWN OF

1. Diseases specially prevalent? Are the Causes known and removable? Please state additional particulars of interest.
2. Rare or Strange Diseases?
3. Has Typhoid Fever been unusually prevalent? In what months most prevalent? Has it been traced in any instance to a special source? Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?
4. Extent and prevailing type of Scarlet Fever? Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?
5. Extent and prevailing type of Measles? Restrictive precautions?
6. Diphtheria. Extent and type? Proportion of deaths? Are isolation and disinfection practiced? Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading? General sanitary condition of houses infected with diphtheria?
7. Have Malarial Diseases prevailed more than in 1888, or less? If at all, what is their general character?
8. What is the Water Supply of your town? Is the Water Supply good? In all months of the year?
9. Sewage Disposal?
10. What of the Drainage?
11. In general, what is the sanitary condition of town as regards Water Supply, Sewage Disposal and Drainage? Good? Bad? or indifferent?

ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE INQUIRIES.

These reports are arranged by counties, and the towns are in alphabetical order.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

AVON—R. W. E. ALCOTT, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Less than in 1888.

Scarlet Fever—Less than in previous years. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced.

Measles—Less than in 1888.

Diphtheria—Has prevailed to small extent, mostly of a mild form, no deaths, isolation and disinfection practiced. One case brought from Hartford, was communicated to another family by doing their washing.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Not the best.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888. Very few cases and of a mild form.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Some by cesspools, some running on top of the ground.

Drainage—Usually good.

General Sanitary Condition—Some bad, but on the whole very good.

BERLIN—R. E. ENSIGN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—One case and one death in August. Could not be traced to any unless a paludal source, which if the germ theory is true is not tenable, I suppose.

Scarlet Fever—Limited, mild; only one death reported. Isolation and disinfection practiced as far as practicable.

Measles—Quite extensive and severe but no deaths.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—Very limited and mild, only one death. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Fair.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888.

General Character—Obscure, but somehow seem to modify prevailing diseases, rendering a judicious use of quinine of benefit.

Water Supply—Deep wells and cisterns, good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Upon the ground and some cesspools and streams.

Drainage—As the soil is clayey and springy, many cellars are damp, perhaps unavoidable unless the cellars are cemented.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good for water supply, indifferent for sewage disposal, drainage, i. e., for a thinly settled community as this is, but I suppose for a city it would be considered bad altogether.

BLOOMFIELD—HENRY GRAY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent, the most so in October. Has not in any instance been traced to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—No cases. Isolation and disinfection usually practiced.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Sixteen well marked cases. Ten cases occurred at the Hartford City Home for Destitute Children, located in Bloomfield. The disease was communicated by a child coming into the place from another town.

Proportion of deaths—One in five. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Six cases occurred in poor families not connected with the Mission Home.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Not good : poor families in poor places.

Malarial Diseases—Some less prevalent than in 1888.

General Character—Mild.

Water Supply—From wells. In a few cases not very good in hot weather.

Sewage Disposal—The ordinary sink drain, usually with trap in pipes, or open, to prevent conducting gas into the house.

Drainage—Imperfect.

General Sanitary Condition of town—We have all the three kinds: good, bad and indifferent, the largest number indifferent, though apparently no sickness has arisen in consequence, except six of the cases of diphtheria which were not brought from other places.

BRISTOL—H. E. WAY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent, not traceable to any definite source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients *not insisted* upon, but talked about, yet we are improving.

Scarlet Fever—Limited and mild type, if any. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced.

Measles—About the same as scarlet fever.

Diphtheria—I have not had any cases neither heard of any. Isolation and disinfection would be practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Not at all, therefore less, if I rightly remember.

Water Supply—Reservoir good, in all months of the year not equally good.

Sewage Disposal—By public sewers. Private house drains and cesspools. Oh! the privy vault the abomination of abominations!

Drainage—Some portions naturally well drained; others not, being low. Artificial drainage not having received much attention.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent, as it regards sewage and drainage. Good relatively, not best as it regards water supply.

CANTON—GEO. F. LEWIS, M.D., COLLINSVILLE.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

*Scarlet Fever**—None during the year. Isolation and disinfection are always practiced in scarlet fever cases.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Four cases in Canton during past year. Two deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced. Did not spread from houses where it appeared.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Good.

Malarial Diseases—No malaria in 1888 or 1889.

Water Supply—Springs and wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—In village of Collinsville sewage disposal in and drainage to Farmington River.

General Sanitary Condition—Good.

EAST WINDSOR—H. O. ALLEN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent, especially during September and October, has been traced to no particular source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Measles—During the early part of the year measles very prevalent, making a clean sweep through town with some deaths.

Restrictive precautions—There were none (every one seeming anxious to expose themselves or some one else.)

Diphtheria—But few cases in town during the year. No deaths have come to my knowledge. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Good.

* In cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, etc., the authorities back us up so well in enforcing isolation and disinfection, that thus far we have confined the disease to houses in which it makes its appearance. The diphtheria referred to appeared at same time in November, 1889, in houses three miles apart separated by a range of hills, or low mountains, two severe cases in each house, one mild one in each house, (could have hardly been called diphtheria), one death in each house. In each house drainage and water supply good. No spreading from either place.

It is true we have had many deaths during the past year, but from incurable diseases, as phthisis, disease of heart, etc. Doctors have had but very little to do—consequently nothing to report.

Malarial Diseases—I think less prevalent than in 1888.

General Character—Intermittent mostly.

Water Supply—Wells or springs. Warehouse Point is about supplying itself from Thompsonville Water Works ; in that case the water supply will come from a small stream, one of the tributaries of the Connecticut River.

Is the Water Supply good—Yes.

In all months of the year—Yes.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly in catch basins ; top of the ground and then carted away.

Drainage—The drainage in the thickly settled parts of town is particularly good. There are some small sections of town, as in all towns, where the drainage might be better.

General Sanitary Condition—Good.

ENFIELD—R. STRICKLAND, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pneumonia and Bronchitis during the winter and spring months.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—September and October, not traced in any instance to a special source. We have had less Typhoid Fever in this town this year than for many years previous.

Is disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Yes generally.

Scarlet Fever—Very little. Mild type.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with scarlet fever patients?—Isolation usually, disinfection occasionally.

Measles—Only a few cases, generally a mild type.

Restrictive precautions—Not any.

Diphtheria—Very little. Mild type. Isolation and disinfection are practiced. Has not spread, only a few isolated cases.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Fair.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888.

Water Supply—Western part of town by pipes, from springs, eastern part by wells.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes.

In all months of the year?—Yes.

Sewage Disposal—By privies and cesspools first, from which it is removed and used for fertilizing purposes.

Drainage—Generally good.

General Sanitary Condition—Generally good. Greatly improved during the last two years.

GLASTONBURY—JULIUS E. GRISWOLD.

Diseases specially prevalent—Malarial affections, with the ordinary diseases.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Not as far as I can see.

Rare or strange diseases—The only rare case I have had has been abscess of the *frontal sinus*, which was operated on and recovered after seven months' treatment. This is a rare disease as you know. Know of nothing of the kind in Connecticut before.

Typhoid Fever—Don't know of any cases.

Scarlet Fever—Few cases of mild type. Isolation and disinfection practiced as far as can be.

Measles—Have not seen a case this year. Don't know of any in town.

Diphtheria—I have seen thirty cases this year. Mostly mild. Have lost three cases. Isolation and disinfection are practiced. It seems to have come and gone in certain localities as before. I should judge that most cases were contracted away from town, or else from "walking cases."

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—As good as the average.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—They assume every form imaginable.

Water Supply—Wells and springs.

Is the Water Supply good?—Good as can be under the circumstances.

Sewage Disposal—Top of ground.

Drainage—No system, brooks.

General Sanitary Condition—As good as all towns where there can be no system of drainage.

SOUTH GLASTONBURY—H. M. RISING, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Winter and spring, bronchitis and tonsillitis; autumn, diphtheria. During the summer there was but little sickness; the least diarrhoeal trouble that I have

known here for 20 years. In the cases of diphtheria I finally had to call the health officer and the Catholic clergy to make them mind, but by persistent precautions in the infected district and out of it, it has not spread beyond the line I marked as yet. There have been no new cases for two weeks now.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by physicians to some extent.

Scarlet Fever—None at this end of the town. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced.

Measles—A few cases; medium.

Restrictive precautions—Not many; only the usual restrictions. German measles to some extent; not severe.

Diphtheria—For one and a half miles on the main street east.

Proportion of deaths—About one to nine. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—As near as I can make out it came from Manchester or Rockville.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Medium; fair; one or two bad.

Malarial Diseases have prevailed less than in 1888.

General character—Neuralgia and depression.

Water Supply—Wells and springs.

Is the Water Supply good?—Generally.

In all months of the year?—Yes.

Sewage Disposal—As usual in a country place; at the factories usually into the brooks.

Drainage—Usually good, but not in all cases.

General Sanitary Condition—Good. I am at the south end of the town—there has not been a case of diphtheria here for 12 to 15 years until this fall, and in that I have used the precautions I could and it has not spread beyond the school district in which it started. I did the best I could by fumigation and isolation. I have had the assistance of Dr. Sedgwick, East Hartford, and health officer H. C. Bunce. It was mostly among the Irish.

GRANBY—W. A. STRATTON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None. During July, August, and September diarrhœa and dysentery quite prevalent; I think

caused by large amount of rain and foggy weather, filling cess-pools and swamps.

Typhoid Fever has not been unusually prevalent, but most so during September. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients was insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Disinfection and isolation are usually practiced in scarlet fever cases.

Measles—During June, July, and August; usually of mild type; only a few cases severe, and these of elderly people. Isolated, when seen before the whole family were exposed.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases prevailed less than in 1888.

General character—Remittant.

Water Supply—Wells and springs, except Granby street. Village supplied with brook water conveyed through iron pipes.

Sewage Disposal—Nearly all out-houses, and contents removed once or twice a year.

Drainage—Not sufficient attention given by our farmers to drainage of out-houses; also sink drains.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

SOUTH MANCHESTER—J. N. PARKER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Remittent or malarial and some typhoid fever. The causes are often but not always known and removable.

Typhoid Fever—Not as much as during some seasons, most in October. Most of the cases were in tenement houses where privy vaults and drainage were in bad condition. I do not think the disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is always insisted upon by the physician.

Scarlet Fever—Few cases and usually of mild form.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients—In the best families it is, but in the tenement-house class I think not usually.

Measles—"Usually get well" type.

Restrictive precautions—Kept at home is about all the precautions.

Diphtheria—Some few cases very malignant, but usually mild. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Some seemingly good and others bad.

Malarial Diseases—Have prevailed less than in 1888.

General Character—Mild form, and usually yield to treatment more readily than some former years.

Water Supply—From large reservoir about one and a half miles south of the village, fed from springs of pure water. First class in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Into a branch of Hockanum River usually.

Drainage—Part from absorption and part through pipes into the creek running through the town.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NEW BRITAIN—B. N. COMINGS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Diarrhœa and dysentery during July and August.

Typhoid Fever—Not a large number of cases, but more prevalent during September and October. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Only a few cases. I think isolation and disinfection are usually practiced.

Measles—Not generally prevalent.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Almost without exceptions, bad.

Malarial Diseases—More than for several years previous.

General Character—Quite frequently, regular chills and fever, in a few cases remittent and occasionally typho-malarial.

Water Supply—Shuttle Meadow.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes.

In all months of the year?—Yes, for the last year.

Sewage Disposal—Good.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good generally, in the northeast portion there is not good drainage or sewerage. In this district occurred most of the cases of fatal bowel complaints.

NEWINGTON—LOUIS V. DURAND, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Measles, dysentery, pneumonia and malaria.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Are known but not removable. It may be well to note here that we have had three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the same number of diph-

theria within the past year—all in the immediate vicinity of Piper's Brook, and we have had no other cases to my knowledge in the town of either of these diseases during this time.

Typhoid Fever—But one case ; in September.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—No. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—But one case ; isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Very mild type ; very general.

Restrictive precautions—As the type was so mild little attention was paid to this.

Diphtheria—But three cases ; malignant type ; no deaths.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—No.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—In the vicinity of Piper's Brook.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General Character—Prone to assume a low type.

Water Supply—From reservoirs and wells.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes.

In all months of the year?—Yes.

Sewage Disposal—In cesspools.

Drainage—As a rule, good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

PLAINVILLE—J. N. BULL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No endemic.

Typhoid Fever—Possibly one or two mild cases. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—A few cases ; mostly mild. Isolation and disinfection are practiced by myself with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Mild cases ; we always have.

Proportion of deaths—Very small. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—All conditions.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General character—Continuous ; remittent form we have a great many cases. Three to five weeks' duration, ending in recovery. Intermittent form is obsolete.

Water Supply—Wells, reservoir.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes.

In all months of the year?—Yes.

Sewage Disposal—No system.

Drainage—Not efficient.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

ROCKY HILL—RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Not any.

Rare or Strange Diseases—Not any.

Typhoid Fever—Have not seen a case of typhoid in the twelve months past. Do not think there has been a case in town. Possibly some mild cases of ephemeral fever that have been called typhoid.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Not having had the disease have not had to disinfect.

Scarlet Fever—Have known of but one case of scarlet fever, fatal ; in family of one of the physicians.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—We isolate and disinfect when we have the cases.

Measles—Not any.

Diphtheria—Have not known of any.

Malarial Diseases—All forms of malaria are less in numbers ; but there are still occasional cases of typical intermittent. More cases are without special definite type.

Water Supply—Mostly the old wells. A few houses use rain-water cisterns.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes.

In all months of the year?—Yes ; my notion is that in the soil we have there is no better drinkable and potable water than that from a properly protected well.

Sewage Disposal—Generally thrown out on the gardens or run off by sink-drain.

Drainage—Natural drainage ; wholly surface. All parts of the town drain off into small brooks, which reach the river in from one to four miles.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good as can be had.

SOUTHINGTON—W. G. STEADMAN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Follicular tonsillitis. There has been very little sickness during the year. A few cases of typhoid fever—one fatal case which terminated about the end of second week. Immediate cause of death, heart failure.

Typhoid Fever—Seems to be a gradual increase.

In what months most prevalent—Can not say.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—No.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I think not always.

Scarlet Fever—Little or none.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Very few cases; two deaths in December. Isolation and disinfection are not practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General Character—Mild.

Water Supply—Brought in pipes from brook on West mountain. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Promiscuous.

Drainage—Not good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good as regards water supply—others bad.

SUFFIELD—J. K. MASON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent?—None.

Typhoid Fever—Less than last year; most prevalent in August and September.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—In two instances to foul wells.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Generally recommended, I think, but not insisted on.

Scarlet Fever—Only one case and that contracted from an emigrant who was exposed on ship-board.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—In this case it was, by order of Health Officer.

Measles—Scarcely a case.

Diphtheria—Have heard of none.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888.

General Character—Mild.

Water Supply—Wells, springs and cisterns ; good, in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Cesspools.

Drainage—No public system ; considerable attention paid to the subject by individuals.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

WETHERSFIELD—A. S. WARNER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No special prevalence of any disease. Perhaps it will be remembered in my monthly report, I stated the number of deaths (in the prison) to have been from October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889, 23. For the year ending November 1, 1889, the mortality runs not much different, if at all. In the register, cause of death in this period, fourteen (14) different diseases are given. Apoplexy being credited with the highest number, three (3).

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicans in your vicinity?—Yes. So far as I know.

Scarlet Fever—Three (3) cases in one house, mild ; isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—A few cases, mild, in one locality.

Restrictive precautions—None, so far as I know. One other case apparently having no connection with the above, was reported as having died of pneumonia.

Diphtheria—None, to my knowledge.

Malarial Diseases—Somewhat less.

General Character—A larger portion of the cases have been of some unusual type. Sometimes obscure. Organs of digestion have seemed particularly obnoxious to malarial derangement.

Water Supply—Wells, for the most part ; good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Surface, chiefly.

Drainage—No public system. To a considerable extent cultivated lands are drained by private enterprise.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Judging by the health of the town I can see no reason why it should not be pronounced good.

WINDSOR LOCKS—S. R. BURNAP, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever, bronchitis and rheumatism. Bad water, and bad weather, were doubtless the two chief factors in the causation.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—September and October.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Contamination of the drinking water by sewage, seems to be the most common cause. In one instance, no other cause but decaying vegetables, in the cellar, could be traced.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I fear not as much as it should be.

Scarlet Fever—Has not appeared here during the past year that I am aware of.

Measles—A few cases of measles of mild form.

Diphtheria—A few deaths from diphtheria have occurred ; isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Most were bad, but some were good.

Malarial Diseases—Have prevailed less than in 1888.

General Character—Mild.

Water Supply—An excellent system of water works has just been completed, by which the town is well supplied with pure water ; first class in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—This ought to be improved.

Drainage—The town is fairly well drained.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply is now first class ; sewage disposal bad ; drainage fair.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

BEACON FALLS—F. B. TUTTLE, M.D., NAUGATUCK.

Diseases specially prevalent—Scarlet fever. There has been no sickness in Beacon Falls during the past year except a few mild cases of scarlet fever, the factory having closed, there are but few living there.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Only three cases, those mild. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent than in 1888.

General Character—Mild.

Water Supply—Wells ; good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No general plan.

Drainage—No system.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very fair.

BRANFORD—G. W. GAYLORD, M.D.

Diseases especially prevalent—None unless it be sore throats, pharyngitis, tonsilitis, etc., in their various forms. Causes are probably climatic and hygienic ; the former are hardly within our power to change, the latter are in a measure removable.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent, cases mostly of mild type. Most prevalent from September to November.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I think it is.

Scarlet Fever—Four cases in one house only. Mild. Isolation and disinfection are both practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Four cases only not including membranous croup.

Proportion of deaths—Three out of four. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading—The three deaths all in one family (two different households) contracted in New Haven.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Indifferent.

Malarial Diseases—About the same. If anything, less.

General Character—No especial character, manifested itself in all forms. Intermittent fever quite common. Intermittent neuralgia (malarial?) has also been quite prevalent.

Water Supply—Wells and springs mainly. In general good, but exceptions are very numerous.

Sewage Disposal—Cesspools and surface drainage.

Drainage—That provided by nature only.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Cannot call it as a whole "good" or "bad," think indifferent would suit the condition best.

CHESHIRE—M. N. CHAMBERLIN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—In latter part of winter and spring whooping cough. This fall bronchitis and other diseases of air passages to a greater extent than usual.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent. But one death.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I think it is generally.

Scarlet Fever—No cases to my knowledge. Isolation and disinfection are in some cases practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—I think a very few cases.

Diphtheria—Very little if any. No deaths. Isolation and disinfection are generally practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Same as last year ; very little, if any.

General character—Typho-malarial fever.

Water Supply—Wells, a very few houses from springs. Good in all months of the year except in very dry season.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly surface, some cesspools.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

DERBY—CHAS. H. PINNEY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There has been nothing like an epidemic during the past year. Never had so little diarrhœa and cholera infantum during the last thirty-six years as last season.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent. Hardly a case this year.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I think not generally. Personally, yes.

Scarlet Fever—Few cases and very mild.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—No. In a few instances, yes.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Considerable number of cases. Mild in its type.

Proportion of deaths—Not ten per cent. Isolation and disinfection are practiced in a few instances. For two or three years there have been occasional cases. Can be traced to no cause.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—As often in those where the sanitary conditions is as nearly perfect as possible as in those where it is very bad.

Malaria Diseases—Less than 1888.

General character—Mild.

Water Supply—Principally from public reservoirs. A few families from wells. It is good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Discharged into the river below tide water.

Drainage—Generally very good. In my judgment no town is better drained.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

EAST HAVEN—WALTER H. ZINK, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—None.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Always if required.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the usual number of cases and of simple character.

Water Supply—By wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—By the open soil method.

Drainage—The drainage is very good in most parts.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

GUILFORD—G. P. REYNOLDS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No epidemic prevailed.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Only one case and mild type. One school closed for a week, by order of town Board of Health, but pupils allowed to roam all over the village at their own sweet will after exposure.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with scarlet fever patients?—Yes. I had the clothing and house thoroughly disinfected, and about six weeks afterward I thought the patient could safely attend school again as he had thoroughly recovered,

although the "Nestor" of the Health Board, thought I was crazy to suggest it.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—I have had only one case, and heard of no others. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General sanitary condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Indifferent, in case mentioned.

Malarial diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General character—Usually of a remittent character.

Water supply—From wells, mostly. Fair. During the fall the water was not as good, on account of heavy rains.

Sewage disposal—The town Board of Health, if it can be so called, have not grappled with it.

What of the drainage?—Unsatisfactory.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply, very good. Sewage disposal, bad. Drainage, indifferent.

HAMDEN—EDWIN D. SWIFT, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Tuberculosis appears again, as also remittent and intermittent fevers.

Typhoid Fever—Not a case to my knowledge. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—I have known of but one case. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients in my practice.

Measles—Not any.

Diphtheria—None.

Are isolation and disinfection practiced?—Would be.

Malarial Diseases—Rather more prevalent than in 1888.

General character—Continuous fever of three or more days, then assuming the intermittent character.

Water Supply—Nearly all our people are supplied by wells, good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly superficial, though a few underground cesspools are still used.

Drainage—All of the northern and eastern portion of the town drains into Mill river; much of the southwestern portion finds its outlet through Westville.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

MADISON—DANIEL M. WEBB, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None except mild diseases incident to atmospheric changes. Present year more healthy than for many years past. Financially, a bad one for doctors.

Typhoid Fever—Only two sporadic cases in September. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—No scarlet fever. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No measles.

Diphtheria—No diphtheria.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888.

Water Supply—Entirely from wells. Fair ; better in winter.

Sewage Disposal—Nothing to brag of.

Drainage—Nothing to brag of, but rather improving.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Rather indifferent.

MERIDEN—G. H. WILSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Diphtheria, masked ague.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Generally are individual and removable. During the summer numerous cases of jaundice with catarrh of liver, severe but short. Lately, a pharyngitis with loose, slimy deposit ; sometimes going through a family like an infection.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—By some, perhaps half.

Scarlet Fever—But little and that mild. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—During whole year some ; mostly of moderate severity.

Proportion of deaths—Twenty to thirty per cent. Isolation and disinfection was practiced except in some poor families. It has begun in different sections ; not connected.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Mostly not good.

Malarial Diseases—Rather less.

General character—More spinal, or neuralgic type than formerly ; very few regular cases.

Water Supply—From mountain reservoir. Generally good. During the fall "fishy," from volvox and other microscopic plants. Should be better by better flushing and care of pipes.

Sewage Disposal—Into a running stream, but many cesspools remain.

Drainage—Very good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply naturally good but suffering from want of management. Sewage fairly disposed of by water. Surface drainage first-class. Some underground. No swamps of consequence in town.

MIDDLEBURY—MARCUS DEFORREST, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I should do it.

Scarlet Fever—I have not had a case in years.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Think I should do it now.

Measles—No cases recently.

Restrictive precautions—I have always encouraged the young not to avoid it.

Diphtheria—No cases recently.

Malarial Diseases—No cases of note in 1889.

Water Supply—Almost universally from wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—We have none.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good. I am very thankful to be able to make to you so prosy a report. Of course freedom from disease here is largely due to hilly, high ground, and scattered, sparse population, and quick drainage from dwellings.

MILFORD—E. B. HEADY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and dysentery.

Typhoid Fever—More than usual. Most prevalent in September and October.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Impure drinking water. Cesspools and water closets not far from

wells, in a very porous soil. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—No scarlet fever during the year. Isolation and disinfection are always practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Only a few cases of a mild type.

Diphtheria—Prevailed in several families. Malignant type.

Proportion of deaths—Do not know. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—By contagion entirely.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Very bad in cases where the type was malignant.

Malarial Diseases—Very much less.

General Character—Malarial fever.

Water Supply—Well water entirely. Good. Not as good after heavy rains, soil contamination finds its way into the well water.

Sewage Disposal—A certain part drains in a stream running through the center of the town, and heavy rains wash it into the Sound; all else by cesspools, and throwing upon the ground.

Drainage—There is no systematic or direct drainage for the town.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Considering that Milford has no particular drainage and depends upon well water, the sanitary condition is good, and Milford for the past year has been very healthy.

NAUGATUCK—F. B. TUTTLE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Bronchitis, erysipelas, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

Are the Causes known and removable?—They are removable in part.

Typhoid Fever—Not so prevalent as last year. Most prevalent in September, October and November. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid fever patients is always insisted upon by physicians in this locality.

Scarlet Fever—Only a few cases, during the year one death. Isolation and disinfection are always practiced with scarlet fever patients—more strictly during the past year than ever before.

Measles—Only a few cases during the year.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—More than last year, usually mild form.

Proportion of deaths—Small. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Generally bad.

Malarial Diseases—More prevalent than in 1888.

General Character—Few cases of typho-malarial fever, but general character very mild.

Water Supply—Reservoir which distributes ponded water obtained from brook. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Thrown upon the ground or in cesspools. No system.

Drainage—No system.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply first class. Sewage disposal bad. Drainage bad.

NEW HAVEN—GUSTAVUS ELIOT, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Cases of diphtheria have been rather more common than in recent previous years. With this exception there has been no very unusual prevalence of any particular form of disease.

Are the Causes known and removable?—There seem to be some good reasons for the rather general belief that diphtheria is to a certain extent contagious; that the disease may be transmitted directly from a person who is suffering with it to others who for a considerable time occupy the same room with the sick person. On the other hand, however, a considerable number of those who undergo such exposure escape the disease, while many others contract it, who have not undergone such exposure, nor any other direct exposure to a case of the disease, so far as can be ascertained.

The causes of some of the diseases of common occurrence are to a considerable extent understood by physicians, and might be easily learned by the people if they would devote a little time to the study of the subject. Some of these causes might, when understood, be avoided if individuals were willing to exercise a little self-control, to practice a little self-denial, and to govern their lives according to the teachings of hygiene and physiology. The causes of other common diseases are not known, and cannot therefore be avoided.

The fact should never be forgotten that the duration of many of the common diseases might be appreciably shortened, that the incidental pain and suffering might be greatly lessened, and that in some cases death might be avoided by early and skillful medical treatment ; while the neglect to summon medical attendance at the commencement of the disease, or the employment of an ignorant, dishonest or unskillful medical attendant allow the duration of the disease and the consequent pain and suffering to be prolonged, and perhaps death, which might have been avoided, to be the ultimate result.

Rare or Strange Diseases—In a city with an estimated population of 85,000, unusual forms of disease are, of course, frequently observed. Nothing deserving of record in this place has, however, come to the notice of the writer.

Typhoid Fever—Typhoid fever has occurred to a less extent than during the preceding year. Although there have been a considerable number of cases, there has been nothing like the epidemic of 1888, in which nearly a hundred cases were treated by a single physician. The occurrence of several cases, with a few deaths, among the students of Yale University gave rise to false and exaggerated reports in the newspapers, with regard to the prevalence of the disease.

In what months most prevalent?—The largest number of cases was reported to the board of health in October, the smallest number in April, May and June.

Has it has been traced in any instance to a special source?—Nothing definite is known in regard to the source of the disease, except that it is certain that, in some cases, the disease was contracted outside of New Haven.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—The disinfection of the intestinal excreta of patients with typhoid fever is directed by some, but not by nearly all of the physicians.

Extent and prevailing type of Scarlet Fever—Cases of scarlet fever have been few in number, and generally of a mild type. There have been only six deaths from the disease during the whole year covered by this report.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Partial isolation and disinfection are commonly practiced.

Extent and prevailing type of Measles?—Cases of measles have been rare and of mild type. No death from this cause has been reported.

Restrictive precautions—Restrictive precautions are not practiced to any great extent.

Diphtheria. Extent and type—Diphtheria, of all grades of severity, has occurred to a considerable extent, especially in the eastern part of the city.

Proportion of deaths—It is impossible to determine accurately the proportion of deaths, because many physicians neglect to report to the board of health mild cases of the disease. The mortality is probably about twenty per cent.

Are isolation and disinfection practiced?—Isolation and disinfection are practiced to a considerable extent. During the present year, the Health Officer of the city, Dr. F. W. Wright, has made strenuous exertions to render isolation and disinfection in this disease more complete and efficient than it has ever been before.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Of its beginning and spread the writer is unable to furnish any definite personal observations.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—A large proportion of the cases have occurred in those parts of the city which are thickly populated by working people. In some instances the sanitary conditions in and about the houses occupied by the patients were wretched; while, on the other hand, in other cases, the sanitary conditions appeared, at least upon superficial examination, to be excellent.

Have Malarial Diseases prevailed more than in 1888, or less? and what is their general character?—Affections due to poisoning by malaria have perhaps been rather less common than in 1888. Isolated cases, generally of a mild character, have been not very infrequent in different parts of the city. Persons coming from other places to reside in New Haven have in some instances, seemed to be more likely to manifest symptoms of disease of this character than those who have lived here for several years. The fact of the matter is that malarial diseases, if that term is limited—as it should be—to diseases which are caused by poisoning by malaria, are not common in New Haven. Many people, however, have acquired the habit of calling all varieties of indisposition, the cause of which they either do not know or wish to conceal, by the name malaria—a term which really belongs to the

cause of a distinct group of diseases, and not to their manifestations. Some physicians have fallen into the same careless habit, until it has come to pass that all sorts of diseases from dyspepsia to consumption have at times been erroneously designated as malaria. This misapprehension of the actual state of affairs has often led invalids and physicians to adopt inappropriate and inadequate measures of treatment, and has given New Haven the undeserved reputation of being a place where malaria especially abounds.

What is the Water Supply of your town?—The water supply is derived from Lake Whitney, the Maltby Park Lakes, Lake Saltonstall, and from wells.

Is the Water Supply good?—The water supply is good.

In all months of the year?—But is less satisfactory in the summer, when the water in the lakes and wells is low; and in the autumn, when leaves and other organic matter accumulate in the water.

Sewage Disposal—The sewage disposal is by means of sewers which empty into the harbor, and of cesspools and vaults which are cleaned occasionally.

What of the Drainage?—The drainage is good in most parts of the city. When heavy rain storms occur the sewerage system sometimes proves inadequate to carry off the water with sufficient rapidity to entirely prevent the flooding of cellars.

In general, what is the Sanitary Condition of town as regards Water Supply, Sewage Disposal and Drainage? Good? Bad? or Indifferent?—The general sanitary condition of the town is good, but might be greatly improved.

NO. BRANFORD—C. W. GAYLORD, M.D., BRANFORD.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—None to my knowledge.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Much the same as last year.

Water Supply—Springs and wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Mainly surface drainage, etc.

Drainage—What nature has provided only.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Do not know but it would be safe to say that in general it was good—but many very striking exceptions are to be found. The hilly, irregular character of the town in general easily secures good drainage.

OXFORD—LEWIS BARNES, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pneumonia and bronchitis, in January, February and March. Said to be preventable. The summer and fall has, by its absence of warmth and excess of dampness, been unfavorable to old age, and the old have succumbed to the inevitable in a greater ratio than usual.

Typhoid Fever—None. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients has been insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually attempted with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Restrictive precautions—Some mothers are pleased to have their children exposed, and over the disease while young. “If the boys are to have the disease—Home is the best place.” “If the girls are over it, there is one less married anxiety.”

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General Character—Asthenic.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Surface ; or drains to streams.

Drainage—Beneficial to the premises drained, but doubtless not so to the streams into which the drainage runs.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good, bad, and indifferent. All three, by turns. Good here, bad there, but, generally speaking, indifferent. Streams are numerous, the currents rapid. Swamps are few and not stagnant. The topography and primitive formation of the town should be conducive to health, but bad habits are worse than a pestilence.

PROSPECT—M. N. CHAMBERLIN, M.D., CHESHIRE.

Diseases specially prevalent—Not any.

Typhoid Fever—No cases.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Cannot state positively ; think it is by some.

Scarlet Fever—Not any cases.

Measles—Not any cases.

Diphtheria—Four cases in one family ; one death. Isolation and disinfection are practiced to some extent.

General Sanitary Condition of house infected with Diphtheria—Said to be fair.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888.

Water Supply—Wells. Good, except in very dry seasons.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly on the surface.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

SEYMOUR—R. E. WARNER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Varicella and pertussis for last two months of year.

Typhoid Fever—Only three cases, in July, August, and September.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Can speak for myself only—yes.

Scarlet Fever—Considerable during months of February and March. Type, anginose. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Scattering cases, mild type ; one death. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Fair.

Malarial Diseases—About same as in 1888.

Water Supply—Wells.

Is the Water Supply good?—On hillside, good ; in center, no.

Sewage Disposal—Small proportion into Naugatuck river.

Drainage—Only what nature has provided ; so far, good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

SOUTHBURY—MYRON L. COOLEY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—There has not been a case of typhoid fever during the past year. The disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is always insisted upon by physicians.

Scarlet Fever—A few cases of scarlatina simplex. No deaths. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—There have been ten cases, confined to two families. Only one death. The type was severe. Isolation and disinfection was practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Bad.

Malarial Diseases—More than in 1888.

General Character—Tertian most common.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—None.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very good.

WALLINGFORD—W. S. RUSSELL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Malaria, diphtheria and typhoid. Cause obscure or unknown.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent in August and September. Have had seven cases in one house and two in the adjoining house—due to improper drainage and general unsanitary condition of premises. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Mild. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Mild.

Diphtheria—Quite prevalent in March, April and May. Severe.

Proportion of deaths—About 20 per cent. Isolation and disinfection are practiced; but I know of several instances of spread of disease from lack of proper isolation.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Poor.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General Character—Irregular forms and malarial fever. Our typhoid cases were more or less associated with malaria.

Water Supply—Pistapaug Lake. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Partially into Quinnipiac river, but usually by cesspools and drains.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

BOZRAH—NATHAN JOHNSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None. The year has been uneventful. No epidemic has visited us. Some bronchitis in winter and spring, bowel troubles in July and August, two cases of typhoid fever in January and February, quite severe, one of whom died on ninth day, attributable to bad drainage, and occurred among Irish in a tenement house near a village. We have had a few sporadic cases of mumps and whooping cough.

Typhoid Fever—Less than last year. Most prevalent in January and February. Has been traced to bad drainage. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon.

Scarlet Fever—Do not recall a case during the year. Isolation and disinfection are, I think, usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Do not recall a case.

Diphtheria—None. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent than in 1888.

General Character—We have had a few cases of mild type.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Privies and surface pools.

Drainage—Little attempt at drainage.

General Sanitary Condition of town—With few exceptions, good.

COLCHESTER—SETH L. CHASE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever. Most cases were in a very filthy region. An isolated case happened where the surroundings were reasonably good. A man 75 years old had a profuse hemorrhage of the bowels, but recovered.* Duration of

* This hemorrhage seemed to be the turning point. The temperature which had been up to 103° came down to 99°, and in four days was perfectly normal.

fever from one to four weeks. Quinine made no impression. One case of relapse from overeating. I saw fifteen cases—two cases aborted at end of one week, one continued four weeks, all others ended at three weeks. There have been many cases of mumps with the general history.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—Last of September and October, and first half of November.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—In a six-tenement house where there were at least seven cases, sink drains and hog pens were numerous and in bad condition.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I have tried to have them buried.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Very little, if any.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent than in 1888.

General Character—Nothing marked. Typhoid seems coming back to root it out.

Water Supply—Ordinary wells. Fair in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—According to every man's fancy.

Drainage—Poor. An effort is being put forth now to improve it.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Like most towns, moderately good.

EAST LYME—E. MUNGER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever, measles, scarlatina. Causes not generally known.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent during September and October. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Many cases and mostly of a mild type. Isolation and disinfection are not practiced with scarlet fever patients as they should be; but the people are more ready to recognize the necessity of so doing than formerly.

Measles—Many cases, and mild type.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—Very few cases ; no deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced. In two instances the disease followed immediately upon the digging for a cistern near the house.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Poor.

Malarial Diseases—More than in 1888.

General Character—Quotidian.

Water Supply—Wells. Good, although some wells near the shore are more or less affected by the tide.

Sewage Disposal—Wholly in small cesspools.

Drainage—Natural.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Fair.

GRISWOLD—GEO. H. JENNINGS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Diphtheria. Undoubtedly influenced by the unusually wet season.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent ; mostly in August and September. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is not generally insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None reported during the year. Isolation and disinfection usually but not always practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Some cases in March and April ; not extensive.

Restrictive precautions—Usually none.

Diphtheria—There have been cases nearly every month of the year, most numerous in October.

Proportion of deaths—Could not say with exactness ; nearly 1 to 15. Isolation and disinfection are not practiced thoroughly.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Not good.

Malarial Diseases—More than in 1888.

General character—Less of an intermittent type. In some cases chills occur daily. In others a condition of lassitude, headache, etc., without distinct chills and rise in temperature.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Not good in the majority of cases. Too apt to be contaminated by drainage, especially when the ground is saturated with water.

Sewage Disposal—Either surface or cesspools.

Drainage—Excellent opportunities but not to any extent used. Am hoping for considerable improvement during the next year in one factory village.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent as to the farming district. Bad generally, as to villages.

LEBANON—W. P. BARBER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No diseases specially prevalent at present. Notwithstanding the excess of rainfall in a town naturally wet the excess of moisture has not been attended with or followed by increased sickness of any kind. The month of October passed without a death in this town, and November promises at this date to be the healthiest month of the year.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. The only cases in this town occurring this year were in the months of January and February. The cases above mentioned were in one family ; four cases, one fatal. In this instance a cesspool and privy located within ten feet of the sleeping room were evidently the source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I think not, generally ; I insist upon it, but do not believe it is always practiced. Isolation and disinfection not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No measles.

Diphtheria—No diphtheria. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Have prevailed less than in 1888.

General Character—Irregular types and “masked” forms.

Water Supply—The water supply of this town is from wells. Generally good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Open drains and cesspools.

Drainage—The drainage of the town is very imperfect and has been especially noticeable this season from the excess of rainfall.

General Sanitary Condition of town—The sanitary condition of Lebanon as regards water supply is as good as the average. The main supply of ice is from a pond located at the foot of a slope used as a cemetery ; the character of the soil is such that the drainage of this grave-yard must go into the pond.

LYME—J. G. ELY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pneumonia, dysentery, and remittent fevers. Pneumonia and dysentery not especially fatal, but type of remittent fevers was very severe and often complicated with typhoid symptoms.

Rare or Strange Diseases—Varioloid; a light case and effectually quarantined.

Typhoid Fever—Not a case of this fever for three years. Former case traced to a well which was so located as to receive drainage from a sink and water closet.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—In a measure, but not as thoroughly as it should be.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—More prevalent than last year.

Character—Remittent.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Into the ground.

Drainage—It is fairly good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NEW LONDON—A. W. NELSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None. During spring and autumn malignant diphtheria in four or five families. Houses unsanitary. In one well water used, where were two deaths.

Rare or Strange Diseases—None reported.

Typhoid Fever—Rather more than for several years.

In what months most prevalent?—All summer.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Thought in two families to be one from *bad water closet* and other from *foul vault*. City water in both families. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None reported.

Restrictive precautions—Reported to Health Board and isolated.

Proportion of deaths from Diphtheria—Thirty per cent. Isolation and disinfection were practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Bad as to vaults.

Malarial Diseases—Rather less.

General character—Not very typical. Hemispherical. Malaria every other day, etc.

Water Supply—Artificial, from Lake Konomoc Mills district. Good in all months of the year. Some odor in June, usually from fresh-water sponge.

Sewage Disposal—Into the river Thames by one outlet. No odor at outlet, some color of dyes.

Drainage—In a large part three-fourths of thickly settled streets by sanitary sewers lately constructed. Sewers still laying. One and one-half miles this year.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NORWICH—LEWIS S. PADDOCK, M.D.

The year has been remarkably healthy. There have been no prevailing diseases that I recall, neither do I know of any for which we might assign a cause. I have rarely had two cases of the same disease under treatment at the same time.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent. I have not had a case for many months. There were a few cases last spring. I know of no special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Only an occasional mild case. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Usually pretty good.

Malarial Diseases—Rather more than in 1888.

General character—Mild.

Water Supply—From city reservoir; ponded and spring water; many living springs. Excellent in all months of the year. Occasionally there is a leafy taste, and it is sometimes a little muddy.

Sewage Disposal—Our sewers empty into the rivers, where the deposit is carried away by rapid currents or the receding tide. I

am sorry to say there are some exceptions, and the mud is filthy at low tide.

Drainage—We are so situated that the drainage from our hills naturally reaches the river, except where it is intercepted by catch basins.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NORTH STONINGTON—E. H. KNOWLES, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—No cases in town. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is I think generally insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—There have been but very few cases and those of mild type. Isolation and disinfection are practiced to some extent with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—We have had an epidemic of measles but in such a mild form that but few cases needed treatment.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—There has not been more than two or three cases. No deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Not good.

Malarial Diseases—Less a good deal.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the past year.

Sewage Disposal—None.

Drainage—Surface drainage.

General Sanitary Condition of town—I think about the same as other towns, fairly good.

OLD LYME—G. W. HARRIS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Rare or Strange Diseases—One case apoplexy spinal cord. One case puerperal eclampsia followed by mammary abscess and phlegmasia dolens. One case fatty heart and kidney without albuminuda.

Typhoid Fever—Has been only one case—in October. Probably contracted in New York City.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—We bury the evacuations

quickly and flush vessels freely with hot water. Change and air bedding daily and burn or boil soiled articles immediately.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Restrictive precautions—Advisory.

Diphtheria—Six cases in one family and three sporadic cases. One death. Isolation and disinfection are practiced. There were five cases in the family at my first visit. One was then croupal and speedily resulted fatally.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Initiated by acute catarrhal symptoms.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Houses in which family were affected very damp—water in cellar.

Malarial Diseases—Less.

General character—Have not often exhibited more than precursory symptoms, owing probably to free and general use of salts of cinchona.

Water Supply—Wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Vaults and cesspools.

Drainage—By natural inequalities of surface and tiles.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

PRESTON—O. F. HARRIS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There has been very little sickness the past year of any kind.

Typhoid Fever—Have not known of any cases. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is always insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Mild. Isolation and disinfection is always practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Mild, few cases.

Restrictive precautions—Isolation.

Diphtheria—Mild. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Much less and ascribe it to the vigilance of local Board of Health.

Water Supply—Aqueduct. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—In the past year new sewers have been constructed to a considerable extent, through the influence of the local Board of Health.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good, mainly due to the hilly and rolling surface of the town, the water supply is the best, etc.

SALEM—CHARLES F. CONGDON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—German measles, mumps, whooping cough, neuralgias. Isolation would prevent much of the above contagious diseases, if the people would submit to it. The following case will show what it amounts to in Salem. A man come down with mumps on Thursday and I advised his two children to be kept out of school, and away from others who had not had the disease; Sunday an out-of-town physician was called to the case, who filled the patient up with morphia, and advised that the children be allowed to go to school the next day, "as mumps were not contagious," etc.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—September and October. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—No, but the excreta are carefully disposed of.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—No, I have preached sanitation and vaccination for six years, without effect. Vaccination saved me from small-pox, and I realize its importance. But when I see ministers and doctors opposing sanitary measures, as I do, I get disgusted with the whole subject and have decided to say nothing more about it.

Measles—No measles.

Diphtheria—A few mild cases, no deaths; isolation and disinfection are not practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Fair and good, and the cases were easily controlled.

Malarial Diseases—Malaria has been driven out by neuralgia.

Water Supply—Wells; good in all months of the year. In a few instances the well is too near the sink drain and privy.

Sewage Disposal—A hole by the side of the house called the "sink drain."

Drainage—Nothing except the natural rise and fall of the land.

General Sanitary Condition of town—It is very fair because it happened to be so. The general health of the town is excellent. A death from zymotic disease is a rare thing. If the people would do as much for themselves as nature has done for them, this would be the healthiest town in the world.

STONINGTON—FRANK A. COATES, M.D., MYSTIC.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. We rarely see a genuine case of typhoid fever, most of them being of the typho-malarial type, occurring in spring or autumn, and mostly of a mild character. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Few cases and of mild type. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Very few cases.

Diphtheria—Only now and then a case. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply—From wells, cisterns, and a system of city water works ; good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Cesspools, altogether.

Drainage—That afforded by nature.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply good ; sewage disposal and drainage bad.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BETHEL—A. E. BARBER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pneumonia, scarlet fever, diphtheria and some malaria.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—September and October, I think.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Not generally, I think. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Not to a very great extent, and generally of a mild type. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Not very extensive, and mild.

Diphtheria—Some severe and fatal cases, but mostly mild.

Proportion of deaths—A small minority. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—No.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Pretty fair.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General Character—More mild than formerly.

Water Supply—From reservoir, two miles distant ; good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Good.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

BRIDGEPORT—N. E. WORDIN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Consumption, pneumonia, infantile diarrhœa, diphtheria, causes removable in many cases. During the eleven months of which I have record, there were 93 deaths from consumption ; 57 each from pneumonia and infantile diarrhœa and 54 from diphtheria, making this last disease fourth on the list of mortality. During the summer months, June, July and August, the mortality was 230 ; during the winter months, December, January and February, it was 171. January 1889 has the best record, the number of deaths being 42, death-rate per 1000, 12.6. During this result the lowest temperature was 10.7°, total depth of snow fall 3.5 in. Only three times within sixteen years has the mean temperature been as high. A mild winter is not necessarily an unhealthy one.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent, most prevalent in March and May.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I believe it is generally.

Scarlet Fever—Many cases, mild in form. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Has caused less than a dozen deaths during the year.

Restrictive precautions—Children are kept from school in families where the disease exists.

Diphtheria—Fourth in the list of causes of death. Catarrhal. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Think that as a general thing it has been bad.

Malarial Diseases—Have prevailed less than in 1888.

General Character—Remittent fever, neuralgias, dumb ague.

Water Supply—Ponded water.

Is the Water Supply good?—See page 208 Annual Report of State Board of Health, 1888.

Sewage Disposal—Sewage empties into the harbor and adjoining creeks to be distributed over the mud flats which lie uncovered a large part of the time.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply, fair ; drainage, good ; sewage disposal, bad.

DARIEN—SAMUEL SANDS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—There has not been any typhoid fever in Darien during the past year.

Scarlet Fever—A very few cases, mild. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—A few mild cases.

Diphtheria—A few cases, no epidemic. Two fatal cases. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Not good.

Malarial Diseases—Less than in 1888.

General character—More of a remittent than an intermittent form.

Water Supply—Wells. Water supply is generally good in all months of the year.

General Sanitary Condition—Is good.

DANBURY—E. A. STRATTON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Lung troubles, typhoid fever.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—August, September and October. Has been traced in some instances to drainage of surface waters into wells. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is always insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Scattered cases and of a mild type. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Usually mild cases.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—Less than in the past three years. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—The first case is immediately isolated and the spread has been checked in all cases.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Bad.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General character—Typho malarial.

Water Supply—Kohanza and Padanaram reservoirs; good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No improvement in this respect. The main sewer empties into Still River near the center of the city and is carried down the river.

Drainage—Fair.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good as to water supply. Bad in the disposal of sewage. Fair as to drainage.

FAIRFIELD—W. H. DONALDSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Digestive disorders, due to malarial poisoning.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Possibly.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Little or none. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No epidemic this year.

Diphtheria—But few cases. No epidemic. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Bad drainage.

Malarial Diseases—Less.

General Character—A few cases of remittent fever. Acute and chronic digestive disturbances.

Water Supply—Wells and cisterns; good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Cesspools, drains, vaults.

Drainage—Very imperfect in some parts, but good in most parts of the town.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Town of Southport bad ; rest of the town good.

GREENWICH—C. S. MEAD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There have been no diseases specially prevalent.

Typhoid Fever—No more prevalent than usual.

In what months most prevalent?—In the latter part of the summer, and during the fall. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is as a rule insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Not many cases. A few cases were very malignant ; the others mild. Isolation and disinfection not as a rule practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Not extensive, type mild.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—A number of cases in different parts of town. Type rather severe.

Proportion of deaths—Cannot say. Isolation and disinfection are not practiced with all.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Poor in many instances.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General character—Generally intermittent, sometimes remittent in character.

Water Supply—From wells cisterns and the Collequam or Greenwich Lake ; good as a rule in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Privies, cesspools and into the harbor from parts of the borough.

Drainage—It is good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—I should say good on the average, but bad and indifferent in other parts.

HUNTINGTON—G. A. SHELTON, M.D., SHELTON.

Diseases specially prevalent—Acute and chronic pulmonary diseases, rheumatism, and diseases incident to the summer season.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—August and September.

Special source—Unsanitary surroundings and impure water. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Isolated cases and of mild type.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Isolation when possible, and disinfection always.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Isolated cases and mostly mild. One death only. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Cause not traceable—spreading by contagion.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria Fairly good ; drainage into cesspools.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—Usually marked by an absence of the distinct symptoms of intermittent fever.

Water Supply—In Shelton we have good reservoir water, beyond the village limits the supply is from wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—In Shelton we have recent and well laid sewers. In other parts of Huntington surface drainage.

Drainage—Good, where there is sewer connections, but generally bad where cesspools are utilized.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

MONROE—J. G. STEVENS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—September.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Yes ; I believe so.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as in 1888.

General Character—Generally intermittent and of a mild type.

Water Supply—Wells and springs.

Sewage Disposal—No sewerage in town ; surface.

Drainage—Usually good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NEW CANAAN—W. G. BROWNSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None specially prevalent. No epidemic.

Typhoid Fever—Rather more than of late years.

In what months most prevalent—October and November. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—I remember none during the year.

Diphtheria—A very few mild cases. None fatal. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—As good as average.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General Character—Neuralgias and general malaise.

Water Supply—Wells and springs.

In all months of the year?—I think so, except the past year. Much rain has caused some surface drainage into wells on low ground.

Sewage Disposal—No system of sewerage.

Drainage—Not satisfactory. We need and expect improvement.

General Sanitary Condition of town as regards Water Supply, Sewage Disposal and Drainage—As regards the first, generally very good ; second, bad ; third, indifferent.

NEWTOWN—J. A. STILES, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis. Reason of prevalence, location and climate.

Typhoid Fever—More than in former years. Most prevalent in August, September and October. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Has increased this year ; as yet no death as far as I can learn. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Has increased from last year. The cause I cannot account for.

Diphtheria—Only two cases, and no deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced. I cannot give the cause of its beginning or spreading.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Very good, better than one would suppose under the circumstances.

Malarial Diseases—New ground has been torn up, and malaria is consequently more prevalent.

Water Supply—Very good; mostly by springs. Very good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Good.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very good.

NORWALK—J. G. GREGORY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Those usually incident to the season.

Rare or Strange Diseases—Röthlen prevailed as an epidemic.

Typhoid Fever—More cases reported this year than last. Most prevalent in September, October and November. In one or two cases it was traced to the contamination of drinking water. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients insisted upon as a rule by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Has prevailed during the year; generally mild and sporadic. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—But few cases of measles; mild. Cases are usually quarantined.

Diphtheria—No epidemic, and sporadic; a few malignant. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Poor.

Malarial Diseases—Of about the same prevalence.

General Character—Intermittents and neuralgias.

Water Supply—From public works. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Conducted through sewer system into running water.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

REDDING—M. H. WAKEMAN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Yes, generally.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is not insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Of a malignant character and very fatal. Isolation and disinfection are not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No measles.

Diphtheria—Very little; scarcely any cases or deaths.

Malarial Diseases—Much less than in 1888.

Water Supply—Good. Wells and springs, mostly. Good during all the year.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

RIDGEFIELD—WM. S. TODD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Mumps only can be mentioned as prevalent. Winter and spring. Unusually prevalent and marked by a large number of cases of metastasis to the testicles, but with no serious or permanent results.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Only three cases in town; one imported, the others with no marked "typhoid symptoms." Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Partially.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—None.

Water Supply—Wells, to a large extent.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes. A little hard but pure and wholesome.

Sewage Disposal—Individual care of it. Mostly by vaults, with occasional cleaning and disposing in manure pits. Two or three have put in Waring system, one of which has discarded it.

Drainage—Surface, mostly. Some subsoil drainage.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Generally good. Some few bad cases and some indifferent. Pig sties (a few), are our

greatest nuisance. Deep privy vaults, once the rule, are pretty much discarded.

SHERMAN—JOHN N. WOODRUFF, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There has been no prevailing disease.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Only one case, in the month of May. Has not been traced in any special source.

Scarlet Fever—Four cases, mild type.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever Patients?—To a certain extent.

Measles—Not a case.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

Water Supply—Springs and wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Surface.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good. There has been but four deaths in the town since last January. It has been a year of unusual health.

STAMFORD—F. J. ROGERS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No particular disease or epidemic. A little of everything.

Typhoid Fever—More so than for over a decade.

In what months most prevalent?—August and July.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Contamination of well water from offensive and long neglected water closets and cesspools.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—By some, but not by all.

Scarlet Fever—A number; several fatal. Isolation and disinfection not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Know of none.

Diphtheria—Not many, but some fatal. Isolation and disinfection not practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Can not.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Not good.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General character — Quotidian, and generally amenable to treatment.

Water Supply—Trinity lake. Generally good; in summer, not so good.

Sewage Disposal—Long Island Sound.

Drainage—Imperfect.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water good. Sewage disposal good. Drainage indifferent.

STRATFORD—WM. B. COGSWELL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Bronchitis, pharyngitic, rheumatism, malarial fever. Causes not known.

Typhoid Fever—Have had none. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—No cases during the past year. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No cases during the past year.

Restrictive precautions—Isolation.

Diphtheria—Fourteen cases at Fairfield County Home, four deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Good.

Malarial Diseases—More prevalent.

General Character—More severe.

Water Supply—From wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Privy vaults.

Drainage—Natural.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

TRUMBULL—SETH HILL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—None. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is generally insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Very limited. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Not any.

Diphtheria—Limited but malignant. Two cases, both died. Isolation and disinfection were practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Imported from Bridgeport.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—The house was in good condition.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, Drainage?—The same as other country towns.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good as the average.

WESTON—FRANK GORHAM, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Less than usual. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Few cases, mild type.

Diphtheria—Half a dozen cases, one death.

Malarial Diseases—Rather more.

General character—Mongrel.

Water Supply—From wells and cisterns.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

WESTPORT—L. T. DAY, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Malaria and rheumatism.

Typhoid Fever has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—August and September.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—No.

Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Very limited, mild, severe. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Very limited, mild, severe.

Proportion of deaths—One-third. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Bad.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—Mostly of a remittant type.

Water Supply—By wells. Fair in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly cess-pools and ground drainage.

Drainage—I have nothing more to add than what was stated last year.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

WILTON—A. B. GORHAM, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—September and October. Has not been traced to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—No scarlet fever.

Measles—Only few cases and those mild.

Diphtheria—Three cases in one family with two deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Very good in all months of the year.

Drainage—Generally very good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very good.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

ASHFORD—JOHN H. SIMMONS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Billious diseases, and bronchitis.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Has not been heretofore, but now it would be.

Scarlet Fever—No cases.

Is isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Never has been to any extent.

Measles—No cases.

Diphtheria—No cases.

Malarial Diseases—Less. Character, mild.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Ordinary drainage of farm houses.

Drainage—Much better than formerly. More care about sink drains and privies.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

BROOKLYN—J. M. COBURN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pneumonia, typhoid fever and rheumatism.

Are the causes known and removable—In most cases, No! In some cases of typhoid the cause was found and removed.

Typhoid Fever not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—October, November and December. In several cases the cause has been traced to impure drinking water and in one or two cases to a stinking hog pen.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity? As far as my practice goes, Yes! With some others perhaps not always.

Scarlet Fever—Not any. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Have not heard of a case this year.

Diphtheria—Not any; isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—In the past it has always been bad, *very bad!*

Malarial Diseases—I do not think there has been a case of malaria in the town excepting those that contracted it in some other locality, and those have been mostly of typhoid character.

Water Supply—Wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No system. Yet the Board of Health see to it that the filth of the town is properly disposed of.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town First class.

CHAPLIN—ORIN WITTER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Bronchitis. Cause, atmospheric; rain, rain, ever since May.

Typhoid Fever—There has not been a case in town. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Not a case. Isolation and disinfection not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Not a case of measles.

Diphtheria—One case; mild. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria

—Not good, in this one case.

Malarial Diseases—None.

Water Supply—Wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—None.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

EASTFORD—E. KEYES ROBBINS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—A few cases of pneumonia in September and October, one case fatal. Whooping cough, a number of cases; also of diarrhœa and dysentery. No cause suggested, but an unusual wet season.

Typhoid Fever—Have not seen a single case.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—Chills and fever.

Water Supply—Good as any in Windham county. Good in all months of the year, with a few exceptions.

Sewage Disposal—Good.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Eastford is a hilly town. Most of its conditions are favorable for healthfulness. The sanitary condition of the town has been good, with only four exceptions.

HAMPTON—H. H. CONVERSE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Most of them are. I have had seven cases of typhoid fever, three of which had profuse hemorrhage of the bowels, and three of which were in one family, and one of the three died; this family lived near an old pond that is flowed in the winter and drawn off the first of May, leaving the old slough holes and vegetable matter to impregnate the air with its poisonous germs.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—September and October. It has been traced in three instances to generally bad sanitary surroundings.

Scarlet Fever—Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Not a case.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—More prevalent.

General Character—Ordinary.

Water Supply—From wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Drainage—Most of the cellars in our little village are drained. We are located on a high hill and have good water and wet cellars, but good drainage keeps it pure.

General Sanitary Condition of town—The greater portion good.

KILLINGLY—W. H. JUDSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever and influenza colds. Mostly occurred in manufacturing villages thickly settled. Water supply was good, from fountain springs.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—Summer and fall. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicans in your vicinity?—No; most of the cases were attended by French physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Mild. Isolation and disinfection are not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Mild.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—Mild. Isolation and disinfection are not practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Bad surface filth.

Malarial Diseases—Less.

General Character—Slight.

Water Supply—Aqueduct. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—None.

Drainage—None.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent. Town needs sewers, but is not suffering at present.

PLAINFIELD (WAUREGAN)—W. H. JUDSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Influenza colds.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—Summer. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians in our vicinity.

Scarlet Fever—Mild isolated cases. Isolation and disinfection not usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Mild and isolated.

Diphtheria—None to speak of, mild, no deaths. Isolation and disinfection not practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Good.

Malarial Diseases—Less.

Water Supply—Wells (driven 50 to 100 feet) and aqueduct from springs (also old dug wells which are, but need not be used.) Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Surface, but removed often by scraping.

Drainage—Fair.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

POMFRET—F. G. SAWTELLE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—A few cases in the fall, of Pertussis. Many cases aborted in the catarrhal stage.

Typhoid Fever—Only in one family in the Abingdon Parish in June. Has not been traced to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is generally insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—A few cases, mild, in the spring, one death. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Diphtheria—No cases.

Malarial Diseases—No cases.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Waring system, and vaults.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good. The town of Pomfret is divided by Post Offices, in five centres. It is a hill country. Diphtheria has generally been on the low lands, especially at "The Landing," on "The Street," and within a radius of two miles. There has not been a case of Diphtheria in the last eight years.

PUTNAM—OMER LARUE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Diphtheria has been more prevalent than usual. The cause is probably that we have no water-works and no system of sewerage.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—September and October. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Yes, more than in other years.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—From March to November we have had cases in hand almost all the time. It started at one end of the village and the next cases were at the other end. No regularity at all in the march of the disease. Type sometimes mild, and a few putrid. Sanitary condition of many houses infected was good. We have had several cases of paralysis as sequelæ of diphtheria. The proportion of deaths has been about ten per cent.

Malarial Diseases—Not more prevalent.

Water Supply—Water works and wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Cesspools.

SCOTLAND—E. D. KIMBALL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Bronchial troubles, due I think to the weather. Have also had some diarrhœa troubles but have been unable to trace them to any special cause.

Typhoid Fever—No cases. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Simple. A few cases.

Restrictive precautions—Isolation and disinfection.

Diphtheria—None. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—No cases.

Water Supply—Mostly from private wells.

In all months of the year?—Generally good.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly by private drains.

Drainage—Fairly good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—I think full up to the average of country towns.

VOLUNTOWN—W. R. DAVIS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Diphtheria has been quite prevalent ; 35 cases.

Causes—Bad sink-drains and privies. I have been here only since the 23d of last March, therefore I cannot give you a full report of the year. There has not been any other disease here except diphtheria, to prevail.

Whooping-cough was quite prevalent here in April and May. It was of a hard type. Some of the cases terminated in consumption and death.

Rare or Strange Diseases—There has been and is now a humor similar to itch and is very obstinate to treatment.

Typhoid Fever—I have not had but one case ; in September. Bad drains and privies have their contaminating influence. From these sink-drains and privies arose many bad odors. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—There have not been any cases in my practice.

Measles—In the month of June some few cases of German measles.

Restrictive precautions—There were not any precautions used.

Diphtheria—Thirty-five cases. Croupous, mostly. One case malignant. Four deaths to 35 cases. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Filth and bad odors, in most cases.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Most of them bad.

Malarial Diseases—Have had very few cases.

General character—Quartan type.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells. Not as good in the spring and fall.

Drainage—This is bad in some parts of the town.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Bad.

WINDHAM—CHAS. J. FOX, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Catarrhal pneumonia, bronchitis and malarial diseases.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Yes. Our water supply, and our proposed new sewerage system diminish the causes of disease wonderfully.

Typhoid Fever—A few cases only.

In what months most prevalent—February and March. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—By all the regular fraternity only.

Scarlet Fever—Few cases; of scarlatina, simply.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Yes, most all cases; however there is in a few room for improvement.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—A number of cases.

Proportion of deaths—One to eleven. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—In my practice two cases to defective drainage from waste drains.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Mostly fair; always sanitary inspection needed and promptly done.

Malarial Diseases—More prevalent.

General character—Ague-like, mild form.

Water Supply—Natchaug river, most excellent, ample and always good.

Sewage Disposal—A complete system now being constructed at a cost probably over \$250,000.

Drainage—Natural; to the Willimantic river.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water supply and drainage good. Sewage disposal, incomplete but much improved.

WOODSTOCK—H. R. LOWE, M.D. (Woodstock Valley).

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever. Most of the cases of typhoid were of a mild type, and some cases would change into typhoid pneumonia.

Typhoid Fever—Has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—September, October and November. Has not been traced in any instance to a special

source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—A few cases. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Quite a number of cases.

Diphtheria—Have not had any cases this year.

Malarial Diseases—They have been more prevalent.

General character—A sharp fever.

Water Supply—Wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Deposited in cesspools.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

BRIDGEWATER—T. W. HARRIS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—A few more cases of typhoid fever than usual.

Typhoid Fever—A few more cases.

In what months most prevalent?—September. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Not any. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Not any.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply—Springs and wells. Fair in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Cesspools and vaults.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Will compare favorably with average country towns. There are more privy vaults than there should be and some of them in too close proximity to water supply.

FALLS VILLAGE (CANAAN)—H. E. CARTER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid, pneumonia, bowel troubles.

Rare or Strange Diseases—A severe case alcoholic neurosis, but nearly complete recovery followed. Two cases of secondary syphilis.

Typhoid Fever—Unusually prevalent and more malignant.

In what months most prevalent—Fall months. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—To some extent, but not thoroughly.

Scarlet Fever—A few mild cases. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Have not known of many cases.

Diphtheria—Cases mild and few.

Proportion of deaths—None to my knowledge. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—More.

General Character—Paroxysms came on without any regularity. Cases are known among the laymen as *dumb ague*.

Water Supply—Wells, springs, and water brought in pipes from near-by springs. Fair in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No system. Every family trusts to luck, and generally lets the refuse and kitchen accumulation look after themselves.

Drainage—Pretty good, but has not been artificially improved much.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

CORNWALL—FRANCIS S. SKIFF, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—More cases than in 1888.

In what months most prevalent—June, October and November.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Case 1st, in June, drainage from slaughter-yard contaminated water supply. Case just been attending, patient brakeman on Housatonic railroad. I observe a number of their employees during the last two years suffer of this disease. Case 3, from impure drinking water. Case 4, in adjoining town (Sharon). I was unable to satisfy myself regarding cause. Cases 5 and 6 in town of Salisbury, both same house; cause, improper drainage.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Disinfection always insisted upon by me; cannot say as to other physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Not a case to my knowledge.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—I think it should be.

Measles—Have seen only one case, patient stopping here after development of disease.

Diphtheria — None. Isolation and disinfection should be practiced.

Malarial Diseases—About the same I think as in 1888.

General Character—A few cases of “dumb.”

Water Supply — Drinking water from wells and springs. Washing water from cisterns. It is good, usually.

Sewage Disposal—Natural.

Drainage—Fair.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Probably as good as we could expect.

GOSHEN—J. H. NORTH, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent — Broncho-catarrhal and rheumatic. The predominance of damp, cool weather and the amount of rainfall, with the frequent abrupt changes of temperature, seem to be the chief causes of what illness there is in town.

Typhoid Fever—None, till since Nov. 1st, now under treatment.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Have not yet certainly fixed upon any local cause, unless it pertains to the water supply from wells affected by the frequent and abundant rains, or possibly the more or less often pollution of the atmosphere, when the wind was in a certain quarter, from a slaughter, about 80 rods west of the main street of the village.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Yes, though not always thoroughly carried out perhaps.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—We should most certainly do so as completely as possible.

Measles—None this year.

Restrictive precautions—Same as in scarlet fever, as far as possible.

Diphtheria—A very little diphtheritic sore throat; quite mild. No deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—No, as the cases have been very mild and brief and in isolated farm houses.

General sanitary condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Fairly good, though as a rule the farmers do not give enough thought to their sanitary surroundings.

Malarial diseases—No more than in 1888.

General character—If by malaria is meant intermittent fever or the ague, we have none ; but if ill-defined ailments, aches and pains, slight gastric and enteric troubles, such as would naturally be produced by very little sunshine and much rain, then we have perhaps a little "*Mal-aria*."

Water supply—Chiefly, drinking and cooking water comes from wells, most of which are shallow. Generally good.

Sewage Disposal—The compost heaps and on the land.

Drainage—See report 1888.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Generally good.

KENT—JOHN W. KING, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No prevailing diseases.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. September, *one* case. Has not been traced to a special source. Since the epidemic of malarial fever in 1883 have had no typical cases of typhoid fever in this section ; but have had some cases of typho-malarial fever. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—No scarlet fever the past season. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No measles.

Diphtheria—No diphtheria.

Malarial Diseases—About the same. Mostly of the bilious remittent type.

Water Supply—Mostly reservoir water is used ; a few have wells. Generally good. If a dry season, not so good at the last of summer.

Sewage disposal—No systematic arrangement of sewers. A few individual sewers.

Drainage—The drainage is bad ; the village is nearly a level plain, and ditches are imperfect, so that water is not all carried off. It evaporates, or is soaked into the ground.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent. Notwithstanding the lack of sewerage and bad drainage no deleterious effects have so far appeared, on account of the porous nature of the soil, but the future may develop results of a serious nature.

LITCHFIELD—F. H. WIGGIN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Rheumatic.

Causes—Poor quality of food and exposure. Damp dwellings.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—A few cases, mild type. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Poor.

Malarial Diseases—Not more prevalent.

Water Supply—Wells. Fairly good.

Drainage—Fair.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

MORRIS—C. M. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Whooping cough and mumps. During the spring months the mumps this year were peculiar, the disease not only involving the parotid glands but extended to the submaxillary glands, with tendency to metastasis in both the male and female.

Typhoid Fever—No typical cases. A few cases of Synocha with Typhoid condition, traceable to no special cause. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by me.

Scarlet Fever—No cases. Isolation and disinfection are practiced in all cases with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—No cases.

Diphtheria—No cases.

Malarial Diseases—No cases.

Water Supply—From wells for drinking and cooking. From cisterns for washing purposes.

Sewage Disposal—This being an agricultural community the sewage mostly goes to the compost heaps and barn yards, thence on to the land.

Drainage—Very good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very good.

NEW HARTFORD—JERRY BURWELL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Consumption, cholera infantum, etc.

Are the Causes known and removable—Not sufficiently known to be removed. Rate of annual mortality for current year 20 to 1,000.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent—August, September and October. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Under some circumstances yes. In other cases no.

Scarlet Fever—Scarlet fever has seldom occurred in town during the year.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—In cases of well developed scarlet fever the physicians generally isolate and disinfect.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—Very little and of a mild type. Not a death reported.

Are isolation and disinfection practiced?—Not this year.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—The few mild cases we have had during the current year have been in houses with bad general sanitary condition.

Malarial Diseases—About the same as last year, and of a mild character.

Water Supply—Springs, wells and running streams. Tolerably good. Pretty uniform supply in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—One sewer built during year partly by town authorities and partly at expense of individuals, which drains the Town Hall buildings and a half dozen tenements belonging to private individuals, most of the drainage is on the surface.

Drainage—Some parts of the town have good drainage owing to the favorable location. In Pine Meadow the drainage is bad.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

NEW MILFORD—JAMES HINE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None. There has been no disease prevailing in any portion of the year, not even the usual summer complaints, a very few mild cases of dysentery and infantile and

other diarrhœa, and a small number of pneumonia. A surprisingly and exceptionally healthy year. I doubt whether in the history of the town there has been a smaller number of acute cases, proportioned to the number of inhabitants. A healthy place for summer resort for city people.

Rare or Strange Diseases—One case of stricture of illium which died, and two deaths from carcinoma of the stomach.

Typhoid Fever—Not a case during the year. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is not always insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—A single case of mild type. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Two or three cases of mild form.

Diphtheria—Three cases, two of which died. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—None of importance.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—One in unsanitary, the others in fair condition. One case in each house.

Malarial Diseases—Not more, and but very few cases.

General Character—Tertian, mild, one case associated with Lichen.

Water Supply—In the village from a reservoir about a mile distant, supplied by a brook mainly, and some springs brought in and distributed by iron pipes. In the farming sections from wells and springs and brought from the latter in lead pipes. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Into a small stream which empties into the Housatonic.

Drainage—A good and perfect system of drainage by a connected system of tile drain, in the village, but outside rather indifferent.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

NORFOLK—J. C. KENDALL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No disease epidemic. Marked absence of so-called "preventable" diseases.

Rare or Strange Diseases—A peculiar manifestation of "cold" in spring time. A very harsh frequent cough; least expectoration. No pain, no chest, nor throat signs, fever only in children.

No hoarseness, singers not prevented from singing. Cough lasted two weeks, suddenly cease. Cough sounded as though a whole mouthful would be expectorated, often there would be no expectoration. Not much depression, but much mental apprehension as actual embarrassment, owing to the strange course of the distemper.

Typhoid Fever—Less prevalent than usual.

In what months most prevalent?—November, '88. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is by me insisted upon.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients?

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less than '88.

General Character—The very vaguest.

Water Supply—Almost wholly spring-water. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No system of sewers. Sewage disposal is into the natural water courses.

Drainage—Drainage is easy, adequate almost without exception.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good for these current years, and our present population and sparse settlement.

PLYMOUTH—J. B. HEATH, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever, chicken pox, bronchitis.

Are the Causes known and removable?—To a certain extent they are.

Rare or Strange Diseases—Had a case of idiopathic tetanus.

Typhoid Fever—Can't say it has been unusually prevalent.

In what months most prevalent?—Spring and fall.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Think it has. To decayed vegetable matter, and to water supply contaminated by human excreta.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I always insist upon disinfection of such excreta.

Scarlet Fever—One case. Simplex.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Yes, and the excreta always disinfected by me.

Measles—Have had no cases this year.

Restrictive precautions—Good sanitary rules prescribed by me always.

Diphtheria—Confined to two or three cases of diphtheritic throat. Isolation and disinfection are practiced to a certain extent, cannot give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Very fair.

Malarial Diseases—Certainly not more prevalent.

Water Supply—Springs and wells. Some lines of pipes from springs back on the side hills. Good pure water in abundance. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No sewers, but the lay of the land is such that we get sufficient drainage at all seasons of the year.

Drainage—That provided by nature, but is very efficient.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very fair. Perhaps I may say, good.

ROXBURY—LOUIS J. PONS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Bronchitis, pneumonia and diarrhœa. Nervous diseases are undoubtedly on the increase.

Typhoid Fever not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply—Wells and springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Common privy vault, principally.

Drainage—Generally good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

SHARON—W. W. KNIGHT, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There has been no epidemic or specially prevalent disease.

Typhoid Fever—No cases. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Three cases in one house, with one death. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—An occasional mild case. No deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—More prevalent.

General Character—Very irregular in form, causing, in many cases, severe neuralgia.

Water Supply—Corporation water from the hills, wells and cisterns. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No general system. Some cesspools, but mostly distributed on the surface.

Drainage—Surface drainage chiefly.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good. We have largely done away with sunken privy vaults.

THOMASTON—R. S. GOODWIN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There have been no diseases specially prevalent.

Rare or strange diseases—We have had a mild epidemic of “catarrhal jaundice,” caused probably by miasmatic influences.

Typhoid Fever—We have had only one or two cases so far as I know. Has been traced in no instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General character—We have remittent fevers, neuralgias and chills, due to malarial causes; also catarrh of the gastro-duodenal mucous surfaces and biliary ducts, probably due to a malarial influence.

Water Supply—From a ponded reservoir; also from wells.

Is the Water Supply good?—No, only in the winter months, and then it is not excellent.

Sewage Disposal—Into cesspools. We have one or two good private sewers but no public system.

Drainage—Natural drainage is excellent, but no advantage is taken of it to establish a system of sewage disposal.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

WARREN—J. B. DERRICKSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—No prevailing disease.

Typhoid Fever—Only one case; imported. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—None.

Water Supply—Generally from springs and wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Privies generally; carted off and covered.

Drainage—Not always good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

WASHINGTON—ORLANDO BROWN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Surface.

Drainage—Our hills make surface drainage good in a wet season like the present.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

WATERTOWN—W. S. MUNGER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—In the first part of the year rather more than the ordinary amount of pneumonia, but not fatal. In July, August and September, disturbances of stomach and bowels, including several cases of dysentery which, however, were mostly mild, and I think none fatal.

Typhoid Fever—Very little. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is, to some extent, insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—I think none. Isolation and disinfection are, so far as "convenient," practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—But few cases, and mostly mild.

Restrictive precautions—"Every one must look out for himself ; keep away, if afraid."

Diphtheria—But few cases. I think none fatal. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—No, not for this year.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Nothing marked.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—Not very largely, not very marked in these ; indeed, not confined to any one form.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells. Usually good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Any way to get rid of it. As this is a rural town not very much trouble, care and judgment are used.

Drainage—No very great amount.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Pretty good.

WINCHESTER—JOHN W. BIDWELL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Cough protracted, sore throats, tonsilitis, rheumatism. The causes are not removable. The diseases especially prevalent are those most susceptible to atmospheric conditions, a humid atmosphere, has exerted a potent influence in developing diseases in our section during the past year.

Typhoid Fever not unusually prevalent at any time. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is not insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Scarlatina simplex, and of the mildest type, has prevailed, no grave complications or deaths from it.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Yes, so far as I know, isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients, when practicable.

Measles—Measles has been rare and mild through the year.

Restrictive precautions—None. It occurred mainly during July and August, and was so light, that quite a number sought exposure to it and had it in a mild form.

Diphtheria—Diphtheria has not prevailed to any extent, neither is it very severe.

Are isolation and disinfection practiced? Yes.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading? It has usually commenced where there were offensive gases, from cesspool or other filth, but has not seemed to spread this year as much as usual.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Poor.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General Character—There are not cases sufficient for a study of the disease, it has nearly if not quite disappeared from this town.

Water Supply—It is from an uncontaminated lake within an eighth of a mile. Good, in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Through pipes underground to a rapid stream which runs through the village for a mile and a half. Also, there are many cesspools.

Drainage—The stream which receives the "sewage disposal" is flushed daily, naturally by the manufacturers.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

WOODBURY—H. W. SHOVE, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—But little sickness in the town the last year.

Typhoid Fever—No cases in town this season. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—A few cases of the simple type last spring. Isolation and disinfection always recommended with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Have not been prevalent.

Diphtheria—A few mild cases. None fatal. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with Diphtheria—Usually bad.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General character—Mild quotidian.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells ; generally good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—No system.

Drainage—Only a surface drainage.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Fair.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CHESTER—S. W. TURNER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There is always more or less catarrh, pneumonia and phthisis. Two deaths of young women from phthisis.

Typhoid Fever—One death in January. One case in August. Originated in Clinton. Malarial in Clinton, but assumed typhoid form after coming here ; continued two weeks ; slow recovery. The case in January was caused by overwork, late hours, and bad water and surroundings. No other cases to report. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Except two or three cases of mild type.

Measles—Epidemic in two districts.

Restrictive precautions—Mild form. Many didn't call in a physician at all. No restrictions, except that the children were kept from school.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General Character—Mild. The grocers keep lots of pills of quinine and cinchonidia, and the people buy and eat them with their daily bread.

Water Supply—Mostly wells or springs. Good water usually. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Into the ground or streams which run through the town emptying into the Connecticut River. These streams are dumping places for dead animals and privy contents to some extent. The ice supply is from a pond into which one of these streams flows.

Drainage—Into the streams.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good, with the exceptions noted above. Surface, hills and valleys. This should be

and is a healthy place. The ice supply is not as it should be. We are trying to change it for the better.

CHATHAM (EAST HAMPTON)—ALBERT FIELD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Diseases of mucus membranes. It appears to be dependent on atmospheric causes.

Typhoid Fever—Not prevalent. A few cases in September and October. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Don't know about others.

Scarlet Fever—Have seen none.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Yes, always (that is, in my own practice).

Measles—Have had none.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

Water Supply—Wells. No well water is good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Outhouses generally.

Drainage—The drainage of country villages none at all.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent, taken all around.

DURHAM—RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, M.D.

Typhoid Fever—More than common.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—Several cases to wells receiving drainage.

Scarlet Fever—None. Town has been unusually healthy, but eight deaths from diseases of long standing, or old age; average age at death, over 70.

Measles—Eight cases of measles, contracted at Normal School, in New Britain. Nothing remarkable in type.

Diphtheria—A few cases, no deaths.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply—North part of the street supplied by an aqueduct from a spring on Long Hill in Middletown. Pure water in all months of the year.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good. A large proportion of the inhabitants are supplied by wells many of which are

near or under the houses so as to take the drainage of the houses, and in many cases of the outbuilding. Nearly all of the typhoid fever occurs in houses thus situated.

EAST HADDAM—MATTHEW W. PLUMSTEAD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Malarial diseases. Causes not removable at present. Same as in last report. We had an epidemic of mumps here last spring, mostly among adults, and some of them were quite prostrated by it. There have been several cases of whooping-cough here this fall. Had several cases of pneumonia during the spring and fall.

Rare or Strange Diseases—Two cases cancer of stomach, one cancer of face, one cancer of womb, one of softening of brain.

Typhoid Fever—No cases.

Scarlet Fever—Several cases, mostly mild type. One case acute nephritis.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—It is in my cases.

Measles—No cases in my practice. Had two cases of German measles.

Diphtheria—No cases. Have heard of several cases which on investigating proved to be acute catarrhal laryngitis.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—Remittent, with typhoid symptoms.

Water Supply—Principally from wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Mostly in closets, which are attended to every year and used on the land.

Drainage—Is very good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good, as a general rule.

ESSEX—C. H. HUBBARD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Catarrhal diseases during winter and early spring.

Are the Causes known and removable?—Doubtless atmospheric.

Please state additional particulars of interest—These disorders were generally of a mild type, the only fatal cases being an infant of seven weeks and an adult of 79 years. In addition, a few cases of pneumonia, with one fatal case in March and two in October. The general health of the town has been good during

the year ; at least there has been no prevailing disease, yet our mortality has been greater than during the preceding year. Of the thirty-three deaths, occurring from Nov. 1st, 1888, to Nov. 1st, 1889, fourteen were of persons over 70 years of age, five under six months ; one from drowning, one from railroad accident, two from diabetes, two from phthisis, one from concussion of brain, two from cancer, five from chronic diseases of heart. Of the whole number of deaths less than ten were from some acute disorder.

Doubtless these figures will have little value to you, only so far as they give evidence of a good degree of health among a population of upwards of 2,000, of whom probably not less than 400 are continuously employed in large manufacturing establishments.

I am confident that greater care is observed in sewage disposal and drainage from year to year.

Typhoid Fever—No cases, so far as I know, during the year. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General Character—Fevers : remittent, “masked.” Form, mild.

Water Supply—Usually from wells, on the premises. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—For the most part satisfactory.

Drainage—For the most part satisfactory.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

HADDAM—MINER C. HAZEN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent — None. The year has been healthy, more so than usual. No typhoid to speak of ; much less malaria than years past. Very little pneumonia, and no epidemic of any kind.

Typhoid Fever—Unusually absent.

Scarlet Fever—Only a few sporadic cases. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—Only a few scattering cases.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—Only a few cases, of mild character. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Something wrong is found in most cases in sanitary condition.

Malarial Diseases—Less.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells. Generally good in all months of the year.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

HIGGANUM—LEROY A. SMITH, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Rare or Strange Diseases—One case traumatic tetanus. Died.

Typhoid Fever—Not unusually prevalent. In fact none this fall. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Have heard of few cases ; mild type. Isolation and disinfection are, I think, usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Less.

General Character—Milder.

Water Supply—Mostly wells. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Top of ground, side of house largely.

Drainage—large per cent. poor.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Indifferent.

KILLINGWORTH—E. P. NICHOLS, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—The general health of this town has been good during the year. If pork, pie and cake were banished from its homes the State could furnish few more healthful places for summer resort or permanent residence. Although the percentage of deaths has this year been higher than usual, it is not owing to the prevalence of any particular disease. Soon after the cold snap, about the middle of this month, four or five deaths occurred in rapid succession ; all of persons well advanced in life.

Typhoid Fever—No typhoid.

Scarlet Fever—One light case, could not trace the infection.

Measles—A few mild cases, confined to one school district.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

Water Supply—Wells.

MIDDLEFIELD—R. W. MATHEWSON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Typhoid fever. No contagious disease excepting whooping-cough, of a mild form; no deaths. Town exceptionally healthy, most of the deaths from chronic diseases.

Typhoid Fever—Usually prevalent. Most of the cases occurred in houses using water from wells receiving the drainage of the premises. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Is the Water Supply good?—No.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very bad.

PORTLAND—J. A. GARDNER, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Pharyngitis, dysentery, bronchitis.

Are the Causes known and removable?—In part.

Typhoid Fever—Very little.

Scarlet Fever—Little, if any.

Measles—Many cases German measles in early part of the year.

Diphtheria—About eight cases, to my knowledge. No deaths. Isolation and disinfection are practiced as far as possible.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Cesspools and drainage.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Families were neat and respectable.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General character—Remittent and intermittent forms. Some "dumb ague."

Water Supply—New reservoir; spring water, just put in.

Is the Water Supply good?—Yes, now.

In all months of the year?—Don't know, yet.

Sewage Disposal—On top of the ground.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Water all right, and by another year's time we probably shall have in operation a system of sewerage.

SAYBROOK (DEEP RIVER)—E. BIDWELL, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—Catarrhal troubles and croup during the winter and spring months. It has been an unusually healthy summer.

Typhoid Fever—Two cases only, in a remote part of the town. Has not been traced to a special source.

Scarlet Fever—None.

Measles—But few cases.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

Water Supply—Wells. Fair in all months of the year.

Drainage—Medium.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Fair.

WESTBROOK—THOS. B. BLOOMFIELD, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—No cases.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Certainly, in every case.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection are always practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Restrictive precautions—Isolation of patients.

Diphtheria—None. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

Water Supply—From wells, in all instances. Very good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Generally on the surface of the soil.

Drainage—Same.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Very good.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

ANDOVER—E. P. FLINT, M.D. (So. COVENTRY).

Diseases specially prevalent—Mumps and diphtheria during cold weather and in summer diseases of digestive tract. During November and December there was generally good health. In

the latter month mumps appeared, but singularly, only adults were attacked. In January it became more generally distributed among both children and adults; two or three cases of metastasis. During February disease became more prevalent and various with a few cases of pneumonia and several of scarlet fever and diphtheria. There were some cases of dysentery in adults in July and August, but none especially severe, and there were fewer children affected with disorders of the digestive organs than during the previous summer.

Typhoid Fever—About the same. Is always rare.

In what months most prevalent?—One case in each of the following months, one fatal: March, May, June, August and October.

Has it been traced in any instance to a special source?—One case may have originated from drinking water from a well which was underneath the kitchen floor and about eight feet from the sink. In another case the surface sink-drain passed within six feet of the well. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Several cases, mostly in one family, presenting the typical eruption and more or less severe throat lesion. The mother was attacked with sore throat, fever and the other symptoms, except the eruption.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—A liberal use of disinfectants is usually practiced, but isolation only very imperfectly.

Measles—One case; so mild a physician was not called.

Diphtheria—About a dozen cases, mostly mild, though nearly all showed the characteristic pseudomembranous exudation and rapid and marked prostration.

Proportion of deaths?—None. Disinfection is practiced, but not isolation. No known means of contagion.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—As good as the average, apparently.

Malarial Diseases—More typical chills and fever than in 1888.

Water Supply—From dug wells. Good in all months of the year.

Drainage—Most of the inhabitants live along the south bank of Hop river, and the land sloping rather abruptly towards the river gives very efficient natural drainage.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

COVENTRY—HENRY S. DEAN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There was an epidemic of mumps during the first months of the year. There were also a considerable number of cases of bronchitis, many of which were complicated by gastric irritability.

Rare or Strange Diseases—There was one fatal case of typhlitis complicated by perityphlitic abscess and peritonitis.

Typhoid Fever—There were more cases than last year.

In what months most prevalent?—August and September. Do not know that it has been traced in any instance to a special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Yes, I think it is.

Scarlet Fever—No cases. If any cases they were very mild.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Disinfection, I think, is practiced. Isolation is not practiced.

Measles—No cases.

Diphtheria—A few mild cases. No deaths. Disinfection is practiced to some extent.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Compared favorably with many houses not infected with the disease.

Malarial Diseases—About the same.

General character—Mild.

Sewage Disposal—What I wrote last year in regard to water supply, sewage disposal, drainage and general sanitary condition is true now.

Drainage—Mostly surface.

General Sanitary Condition of town—As good as that of most other towns.

ELLINGTON—J. A. WARREN, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever not unusually prevalent. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—None. Isolation and disinfection is usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—None.

Diphtheria—None.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General Character—Mild.

Water Supply—Aqueduct. Good in all months of the year.

Drainage—Good.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

HEBRON—CYRUS H. PENDLETON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—There have been no diseases especially prevalent.

Rare or Strange Diseases—One case of Addison's disease terminating in death in March. Occasional cases not clearly diagnosed, but none especially strange.

Typhoid Fever—Have known of but one undoubted case and that occurred in December, 1888. Was unable to trace it to any special source.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—I am not quite able to answer. In years past I think not.

Scarlet Fever—I am not able to recall any cases occurring within the past year.

Are isolation and disinfection usually practiced with Scarlet Fever patients?—Yes, but perhaps not always thoroughly, but for the last few years, at least, but few cases have been contracted from infected rooms or from persons *known* to have been suffering from the disease. The disease has been more often contracted from cases affecting only the throat, either without fever or fever of only brief duration, and which have not been recognized as scarlet fever.

Measles—No measles during the year, or if any but very few cases.

Restrictive precautions—No especially restrictive precautions taken so far as I know.

Diphtheria—In December, 1888, there were six or eight cases all or nearly all in one house. One death Dec. 8, 1888.

Are isolation and disinfection practiced? Partly. In addition to the above there has been an occasional mild case.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—The majority of cases I have not been able to trace to previous exposure to contagion. A majority of people do not seem to contract the disease when exposed to it. When con-

tracted from exposure it is quite as often from cases so mild as not to be recognized.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—In fair condition as often as otherwise.

Malarial Diseases—I think rather less prevalent.

General Character—Mostly as intermittent fever, tertian type.

Water Supply—From wells mostly. Good generally.

Sewage Disposal—Is by the surface of the ground or manure heaps, or cesspools, which are generally cleared out once a year.

Drainage—Surface.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good to indifferent.

MANSFIELD—E. G. SUMNER, M.D.

Typhoid Fever—Has not been unusually prevalent. Most prevalent in autumn. Has not been traced in any instance to a special source. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients is insisted upon by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—But little and of mild type. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients if of a malignant type.

Measles—Mild.

Restrictive precautions—None.

Diphtheria—Mild, only a few cases.

Malarial Diseases have prevailed about the same as in '88.

General Character—Mild, not very well defined.

Water Supply—Mostly from wells. Some springs. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Surface—mostly.

Drainage—Nothing.

General Sanitary Condition of town—I should think the answer would be better than "indifferent" as many private houses have sewage disposal, and not a few spring water in pipes, some lead and some iron from nice springs from the hillside.

STAFFORD—C. B. NEWTON, M.D.

Diseases specially prevalent—None.

Typhoid Fever—Less than usual.

In what months most prevalent—September and October. Disinfection of excreta of typhoid patients insisted upon to some extent by the physicians.

Scarlet Fever—Only a very few cases during the year and these generally of mild type. Isolation and disinfection are usually practiced with scarlet fever patients.

Measles—In mild form. Have been a few cases of this disease.

Restrictive precautions—(Rötheln was more prevalent.) Restrictive precautions were advised but seldom heeded, the popular idea among the people is that every one will have the above disease—that they have it in milder form in early life. In cases where it was known to be, well children from that family were not allowed to attend school.

Diphtheria—Very little and of mild form.

Proportion of deaths—Very small. Isolation and disinfection are generally practiced.

General Sanitary Condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Poor, chiefly I think from hot, ill-ventilated rooms and cold, damp sleeping rooms—to sudden exposure, to cold and humidity with insufficient clothing.

Malarial Diseases—Less prevalent.

General character—Mild.

Water Supply—Very good, from reservoir which overflows land which was not meadow or swamp and no drainage into the water sources. Good in all months of the year.

Sewage Disposal—Sewers on most of the streets with steep incline into swift running stream.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good.

UNION—WILLIAM RICHARDSON, M.D., WESTFORD.

Diseases specially prevalent—None except perhaps whooping cough.

Typhoid Fever—Have not known of any cases.

Is disinfection of Excreta of Typhoid patients insisted upon by the physicians in your vicinity?—Not always.

Scarlet Fever—No cases.

Measles—Have not known of any cases.

Diphtheria—In two families. Type severe.

Proportion of deaths—75 per cent. Isolation and disinfection are practiced.

Can you give any facts relating to its beginning and mode of spreading?—Caused apparently by cold and unsanitary condition. Spread by visiting between families.

General Sanitary condition of houses infected with diphtheria—Sanitary condition poor.

Malarial Diseases—Less. No cases that I know of.

Water Supply—Wells, springs and brooks. Good in all months of the year, I think.

Sewage Disposal—Ordinary privies.

General Sanitary Condition of town—Good, at least on a par with sparsely settled country towns in general.

Reports were not received from all the towns in the State. Of the 168 towns in Connecticut 120 have responded to the circular of enquiry. These responses have come from places so widely and uniformly distributed over the State as to afford a very fair means of estimating the general health of the people, and judging of the character of the diseases which have prevailed. Connecticut is not a large State, has but a limited extent of territory, and does not present diversity of climate, soil, and temperature enough to occasion from such influences different diseases in different sections of her limits.

In Hartford county, 17 of the 29 towns have reported.

In New Haven “ 19 of the 26 “ “

In New London “ 13 of the 21 “ “

In Fairfield “ 20 of the 23 “ “

In Windham “ 13 of the 16 “ “

In Litchfield “ 19 of the 26 “ “

In Middlesex “ 12 of the 15 “ “

In Tolland “ 7 of the 13 “ “

To the first question in the circular, the answers are for the most part in the negative or else of so general a character as to forbid classification as to prevalent diseases. And in very few instances is it claimed that the causes have been satisfactorily determined or were of a kind which could be removed.

The enquiry for “rare or strange diseases” has not been very generally answered, only a dozen respondents reporting anything under that head. Among them, Dr. Griswold of Glastonbury reports an abscess of the *frontal sinus*, which was operated on, and the patient recovered after seven months’ treatment.

Dr. Gregory of Norwalk reported an epidemic of *röthlen*.

Dr. Davis of Voluntown reported a cutaneous affection like the “Itch,” but very hard to cure.

Dr. Kendall of Norfolk reported the prevalence of a "cold" in the Spring, peculiar in these particulars : a harsh frequent cough, slight expectoration, no pain, no chest or throat signs, no hoarseness ; singers retained their voices. No fever except in children. Not much physical depression, but great mental apprehension. Cough would last two weeks and cease suddenly.

Dr. Hine of New Milford reported a fatal case of stricture of the ilium.

Dr. Goodwin of Thomaston reported a mild epidemic of "catarrhal jaundice," caused probably by miasmatic influences.

Dr. Dean of Coventry reported a fatal case of typhlitis complicated by perityphlitic abscess and peritonitis, and Dr. Pendleton of Hebron reported a case of "Addison's disease," proving fatal in March.

The few other reports under this head were cases of tetanus, cancer, and apoplexy.

To the question "Has typhoid fever been unusually prevalent?" there have been very full responses. Of these, 23 towns say it has been unusually prevalent. 14 towns say it has been less prevalent. 26 towns say they have had none during the year. The remainder speak of it as occurring about as much as usual. This variation in its occurrence has not been localized in any special section of the State ; but there are towns in each county which report that it has been more prevalent, less prevalent, and none of it. Correspondents mention its occurrence in every month in the year except April, although it is mentioned as occurring in January, February, March, May, June, July and December by only one or two towns. It has appeared by far the most frequently in September and October, rather more in the former month and considerably less in August ; still less in November.

A very satisfactory series of answers were received to the questions relating to isolation and disinfection in the case of infectious diseases.

It is certainly indicative of progress in the practice of State medicine when among 113 correspondents representing as many towns in the state of Connecticut, seventy claim that isolation and disinfection are observed in said towns ; thirty others that it is partially observed, and only 13 of the whole number neglect it.

The probable truth is that if the seventy and the thirty towns, making an exact one hundred, were enumerated under the head

of partial observance of the practice, it would be a more accurate statement of existing facts. The management of contagious and infectious diseases in private practice is beset with so many difficulties in the way of complete isolation and thorough disinfection, that more than partial success in the attempt is impossible.

If it had been satisfactorily managed in all the towns where this is claimed, there would not be the numerous fatal cases that the registration of deaths shows from this class of diseases in those towns. But it is exceedingly encouraging to know that the attempt is being so universally made. Its good effects will be appreciated, and better methods will soon be practicable.

"Can you give any facts relating to the beginning and mode of spreading diphtheria?"—This is a very interesting and important matter of investigation, and it was hoped some valuable experience would be elicited. But diphtheria is as mysterious to the general practitioner as to its comings and goings as its special cause is to the pathologist and bacteriologist. Only 14 answers have been received, of which 10 say it is by contagion. One says through soiled clothes at the wash-tub, and 3 say it originated from cesspools and bad drainage.

The influences of these last mentioned causes are not regarded as being so important factors in the propagation of this disease as they were a few years ago. While it is nowhere doubted that they afford potent agencies in aggravating the disease and increasing its mortality, their power to originate it, which was at one time believed, is now being doubted. The frequent breaking out of the disease among children and others enjoying the most satisfactory hygienic surroundings, is leading more and more to the belief that diphtheria, like small pox, scarlet fever and the like, owes its diffusion to contagion chiefly, if not wholly.

In answer to the question "What is the general sanitary condition of houses infected with diphtheria?" only 60 answers were received. Of these, 29 reported the sanitary condition bad, 18 reported it as good as the average dwelling, 6 reported it as quite good, and 6 others said it was good in some houses and bad in others.

Most towns in the State reported their water supply as good.

The reports regarding the disposal of sewage, and the condition of drainage, indicate a growing attention to those important matters in all parts of the State.

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Clerk—N. A. Wilson.

Health Committee—J. M. Baldwin, C. M. Ely, J. S. Pratt.

HEBRON.

President—C. H. Pendleton, M.D.

Clerk—F. R. Post.

Health Committee—C. H. Pendleton, M.D., H. F. Porter, J. H. Buell.

HUNTINGTON.

President—S. T. Palmer.

Clerk—J. Tomlinson.

Health Committee—Gould A. Shelton, M.D., W. C. Hubbell, Chas. Beard, D. S. Clarke, E. L. Staples.

KENT.

President—Luther Eaton.

Clerk—J. F. Gibbs.

Health Committee—J. F. Gibbs, B. G. Pratt.

KILLINGLY.

President—E. A. Hill, M.D.

Clerk—E. L. Palmer.

Health Committee—A. E. Darling, M.D., W. H. Judson, M.D., E. A. Hill, M.D.

KILLINGWORTH.

President—W. E. Griswold.

Clerk—D. K. Stevens.

Health Officer—A. B. Stevens.

LEBANON.

President—W. G. Kingsley.

Clerk—N. C. Barker.

Health Officer—W. P. Barber, M.D.

LEDYARD.

President—J. S. Spicer.

Clerk—Courtland Lamb.

Health Officer—Chas. A. Satterlee.

LISBON.

President—J. K. Adams.

Clerk—W. T. Browne, M.D.

Health Officer—W. T. Browne, M.D.

LITCHFIELD.

President—Wm. Deming, M.D.

Clerk—C. O. Belden, M.D.

Health Committee—Wm. Deming, M.D., H. E. Gates, M.D., F. H. Wiggins, M.D., C. O. Belden, M.D., J. T. Sedgwick, C. L. Blake, M.D.

BOROUGH OF LITCHFIELD.

The Burgesses.

LYME.

President—Frederick Fosdick.

Clerk—J. H. Lord.

Health Officer—J. G. Ely, M.D.

MADISON.

President—J. H. Meigs.

Clerk—H. B. Wilcox.

Health Committee—J. H. Meigs, J. M. Hill, J. Dudley.

MANCHESTER.

President—C. D. Parsons.

Clerk—B. F. T. Jenney.

Health Committee—C. W. Jacques, M.D., C. D. Parsons, B. F. T. Jenney, F. H. Whitten, M.D., T. H. Welden, M. D.

MANSFIELD.

President—E. G. Sumner, M.D.

Clerk—G. A. Walker.

Health Committee—G. A. Walker, E. G. Sumner, M.D.

MARLBOROUGH.

President—A. B. Latham.

Clerk—John Lord.

Health Committee—Chas. Buell, A. B. Latham.

MERIDEN.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—E. A. Wilson, M.D. Appointed by State Board.

CITY OF MERIDEN.

President—J. D. Eggleston, M.D.

Health Officer—G. W. Couch.

Health Committee—H. S. Wilcox, Wm. Collins, L. T. Norton, R. L. Bishop.

MIDDLEBURY.

President—H. S. Atwood.

Clerk—Marcus DeForest, M.D.

Health Officer—Marcus DeForest, M.D.

MIDDLEFIELD.

President—W. P. Hall.

Clerk—M. W. Terrill.

Health Committee—M. W. Terrill, W. P. Hall, V. H. Coles.

MIDDLETOWN.

President—D. J. Donahoe.

Clerk—R. S. Hayes.

Health Committee—S. M. Bacon, C. J. Harris, Richard Davis, Martin Loveland, I. L. Gardiner, W. U. Pearne, D. J. Donahoe.

CITY OF MIDDLETOWN.

MILFORD.

President—I. C. Smith.

Clerk—P. S. Bristol.

Health Committee—James McCarthy, P. S. Bristol, W. S. Putney, M.D., W. H. Andrews, M.D., J. W. Beach.

MONROE.

President—S. S. Hurd.

Clerk—Burr Hawley.

Health Committee—Burr Hawley, S. S. Hurd, W. R. Ferris, J. G. Stevens, M. D.

MONTVILLE.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—Earl Mathewson, M.D. Appointed by State Board.

MORRIS.

President—R. H. Harrison.

Clerk—J. M. Benton.

Health Committee—R. H. Harrison, Homer Stoddard, J. M. Benton.

NAUGATUCK.

President—W. F. Hinckley, M.D.

Clerk—M. H. Lawlaus.

Health Committee—W. F. Hinckley, M.D., John Beebe, John Degan, E. B. Goodyear, M. H. Lawlaus.

NEW BRITAIN—CITY AND TOWN.

President—Edw. Burns, M.D.

Clerk—

Health Committee—Edw. Burns, M.D., H. P. Strong, Leopold Klett, W. L. Morgan, E. N. Stanley.

NEW CANAAN.

President—F. E. Weed.

Clerk—F. M. Bliss.

Health Officer—C. B. Keeler, M.D.

NEW FAIRFIELD.

President—H. L. Wanzer.

Clerk—J. J. Treadwell.

Health Committee—A. B. Brush, H. L. Wanzer, H. H. Wildman, Edwin Hodge, J. S. Whitehead.

NEW HARTFORD.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—Jerry Burwell, M.D. Appointed by State Board.

NEWINGTON.

President—J. H. Fish.

Clerk—F. Hubbard.

Health Officer—L. V. Durand, M.D.

NEW LONDON—CITY AND TOWN.

Alderman—Geo. C. Strong.

Councilmen—M. W. Dart, Chas. C. Lippett.

NEW HAVEN.

President—A. E. Winchell, M.D.

Clerk—W. Bailey.

Health Officer—F. W. Wright, M.D.

Sanitary Inspectors—J. C. Jackson, Lewis Mix, Martin Conlan.

NEW MILFORD.

President—I. B. Bristol.

Clerk—Alex. Levy.

Health Committee—N. H. Root, J. D. Clark, James Hine, M.D.

NEWTOWN.

President—C. W. Dayton.

Clerk—M. J. Houlihan.

Health Officer—L. D. Wilcoxson, M.D.

NORFOLK.

President—M. F. Grant.

Clerk—R. J. Crissey.

Health Officer—J. C. Kendall, M.D.

NORTH BRANFORD.

President—H. O. Page.

Clerk—Edw. Smith.

Health Committee—M. C. Bishop, Edw. Smith.

NORTH CANAAN.

President—W. J. Ferguson.

Clerk—J. B. Hardenbergh.

Health Officer—J. H. Drake.

NORTH HAVEN.

President—Whitney Elliott.

Clerk—L. P. Tuttle.

Health Officer—R. B. Goodyear, M.D.

NORTH STONINGTON.

President—Orrin Chapman.

Clerk—J. F. Brown.

Health Officer—E. H. Knowles, M.D.

NORWALK.

President—Samuel Daskam.

Clerk—C. B. Coolidge.

Health Committee—J. G. Gregory, M.D., Dr. W. G. Burke, Jr., Samuel Daskam, B. W. Maples, C. B. Coolidge.

NORWICH.

President—P. Cassidy, M.D.

Clerk—L. S. Paddock, M.D.

Health Committee—L. S. Paddock, M.D., P. Cassidy, M.D., Wm. Wetter, M.D., H. M. Bishop, M.D., W. C. Tucker, W. T. Case, J. S. Lathrop.

CITY OF NORWICH.

The Court of Common Council.

OLD LYME.

President—J. G. Perkins.

Clerk—James Terry, M.D.

Health Officer—G. W. Harris, M.D.

OLD SAYBROOK.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—J. H. Granniss, M.D. Appointed by State Board.

ORANGE.

President—J. F. Barnett, M. D.

Clerk—W. A. Main.

Health Committee—J. F. Barnett, M.D., D. Shepard, E. E. Pardee, E. J. Treat, W. C. Russell.

OXFORD.

President—J. H. Bartlett.

Clerk—E. B. Treat.

Health Officer—Lewis Barnes, M.D.

PLAINFIELD.

President—

Clerk—Wm. I. Hyde.

Health Committee—O. Dodge, G. Cady, F. Miller.

PLAINVILLE.

President—C. S. Hough.

Clerk—J. N. Bull, M.D.

Health Officer—J. N. Bull, M.D.

PLYMOUTH.

President—E. M. Talmadge.

Clerk—J. C. Fenn.

Health Committee—W. P. Swett, M.D., J. C. Fenn, A. M. Johnson, A. Bunnell.

POMFRET.

President—W. I. Bartholomew.

Clerk—A. G. Williams.

Health Committee—F. G. Sawtelle, M.D., Seth Rodgers, M.D., A. S. Bruce, T. O. Elliott, Horace Sabin.

PORTLAND.

President—Jas. Pelton.

Clerk—C. A. Sears, M.D.

Health Committee—Jas. Pelton, Geo. Hill, Oliver Gildersleeve.

PRESTON.

President—O. F. Harris, M.D.

Clerk—Hugh King.

Health Committee—Hugh King, O. F. Harris, M.D., Aaron Lucas.

PROSPECT.

President—J. R. Platt.

Clerk—D. M. Plumb.

Health Officer—James Bottomly.

PUTNAM.

President—A. H. Corbin.

Clerk—C. D. Torrey.

Health Committee—W. H. Pearson, C. H. Chesebro.

REDDING.

President—W. E. Duncomb.

Clerk—J. N. Nickerson.

Health Officer—M. H. Wakeman, M.D.

RIDGEFIELD.

President—E. W. Keeler.

Clerk—H. K. Scott.

Health Committee—W. S. Todd, M.D., Henry Smith, D. S. Sholes.

ROCKY HILL.

President—W. G. Robbins.

Clerk—F. L. Burr, M.D.

Health Committee—W. G. Robbins, J. H. Warner, J. S. Stevens, W. R. Bulkley, F. L. Burr, M.D.

ROXBURY.

President—B. S. Preston.

Clerk—H. S. Hurlbut.

Health Officer—L. J. Pons, M.D.

CITY OF ROCKVILLE.

Common Council.

SALEM.

President—A. O. Gallup.

Clerk—C. F. Congdon, M.D.

Health Committee—D. W. Blevens, J. R. Douglass, C. F. Congdon, M.D.

SALISBURY.

President—A. J. Spurr.

Clerk—P. Turner.

Health Committee—A. J. Spurr, P. Turner, Wm. Bissel, M.D.

SAYBROOK.

President—J. W. Marvin.

Clerk—J. B. Banning.

Health Officer—E. Bidwell, M.D.

SCOTLAND.

President—S. B. Sprague.

Clerk—C. M. Smith.

Health Officer—E. D. Kimball, M.D.

SEYMOUR.

President—Ashbel Storrs.

Clerk—C. J. Atwater.

Health Officer—L. E. Cooper, M.D.

SHARON.

President—W. W. Knight, M.D.

Clerk—Willard Baker.

Health Committee—W. W. Knight, M.D., E. H. Bartram, M. F. Whitney.

BOROUGH OF SHELTON.

President—J. B. Gooding.

Clerk—Wm. Kruer.

Health Officer—D. A. Richardson, M.D.

SHERMAN.

President—W. B. Pepper.

Clerk—D. B. Mallory.

Health Committee—H. T. Haviland, J. N. Woodruff, M.D., J. H. Duncan.

SIMSBURY.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—C. M. Wooster, M.D., appointed by State Board.

SOMERS.

President—K. V. Chapin.

Clerk—C. S. Fuller.

Health Committee—S. W. Houghton, M.D., L. W. Russell, Wm. McMullen, Jr.

SOUTHBURY.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—M. L. Cooley, M.D. Appointed by State Board.

SOUTHINGTON.

President—M. H. Holcomb.

Clerk—J. H. Osborne, M.D.

Health Officer—J. H. Osborne, M.D.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK.

Board of Councilmen.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

President—G. S. Bissel.

Clerk—T. S. Hodge, M.D.

Health Officer—T. S. Hodge, M.D.

SPRAGUE.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—T. I. Stanton, appointed by State Board.

STAFFORD.

President—Francis Patten.

Clerk—W. H. Black.

Health Committee—C. B. Newton, M.D., G. W. Holding, M.D.

STAMFORD.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—F. J. Rogers, M.D., appointed by State Board.

BOROUGH OF STAMFORD.

Warden and Burgesses.

STERLING.

President—A. L. Corey.

Clerk—W. C. Pike.

Health Committee—J. Slade, G. C. Brown, C. N. Allen, M.D.

STONINGTON.

President—G. W. Tingley.

Clerk—J. E. Denison.

Health Committee—G. D. Stanton, M.D., A. W. Fallen, R. Woodburn, G. W. Tingley, F. A. Coates, M.D., A. H. Hinkley, W. H. Gray, M.D.

BOROUGH OF STONINGTON.

Warden and Burgesses.

STRATFORD.

President—R. W. Curtis.

Clerk—Stiles Judson, Jr.

Health Committee—S. C. Lewis, F. Lewis, M.D., C. H. Peck, Stiles Judson, Jr.

SUFFIELD.

President—E. Halladay.

Clerk—Samuel White.

Health Officer—M. T. Newton, M.D.

THOMASTON.

President—A. P. Bradstreet.

Clerk—F. W. Etheridge.

Health Committee—R. S. Goodwin, M.D., G. D. Ferguson, M.D., H. H. Hotchkiss.

THOMPSON.

President—L. Holbrook, M.D.

Clerk—O. Tourtellotte.

Health Committee—L. Holbrook, M.D., O. Tourtellotte, L. P. Lamoureux, J. P. Knight.

TOLLAND.

President—B. M. Sears.

Clerk—F. T. Newcomb.

Health Officer—W. N. Simmons, M.D.

TORRINGTON.

President—C. M. Johnson.

Clerk—W. A. Roraback.

Health Committee—T. S. Hanchett, M.D., H. J. Pulver, M.D., I. W. Brooks.

TRUMBULL.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—Seth Hill, M.D., appointed by State Board.

UNION.

President—L. A. Corbin.

Clerk—W. G. Howard.

Health Officer—E. M. Horton.

VERNON.

President—

Clerk—

Health Officer—A. R. Goodrich, M.D., appointed by State Board.

VOLUNTOWN.

President—I. C. Main.

Clerk—H. C. Gardiner.

Health Committee—I. C. Main, W. R. Davis, M.D.

WALLINGFORD.

President—W. J. Morse.

Clerk—Z. P. Beach.

Health Committee—J. D. McGaughey, M.D., W. S. Russell, M.D., D. J. Curtin, M.D.

BOROUGH OF WALLINGFORD.

Court of Burgesses.

WARREN.

President—B. E. Carter.

Clerk—J. B. Derrickson, M.D.

Health Officer—J. B. Derrickson, M.D.

WASHINGTON.

President—J. G. Fenn.

Clerk—G. C. Ford.

Health Committee—Orlando Brown, M.D., W. J. Ford, M.D., R. A. Marcy, M.D.

TOWN OF WATERBURY.

President—Geo. A. Boughton.

Clerk—Jas. J. Madden.

Health Officer—C. W. S. Frost, M.D.

CITY OF WATERBURY.

President—C. R. Baldwin.

Clerk—E. G. Kilduff.

Health Officer—C. W. S. Frost, M.D.

WATERFORD.

President—J. L. Payne.

Clerk—C. H. Peabody.

Health Officer—G. M. Minor, M.D.

WATERTOWN.

President—H. W. Warner.

Clerk—E. B. Lockwood.

Health Committee—H. T. Dayton, W. G. French.

WESTBROOK.

President—H. E. Kelsey.

Clerk—C. H. Chapman.

Health Officer—T. B. Bloomfield, M.D.

WEST HARTFORD.

President—E. T. Stanley.

Clerk—F. H. Stadtmuller.

Health Officer—F. H. Stadtmuller.

WESTON.

President—M. V. B. Rowland.

Clerk—M. V. B. Rowland.

Health Officer—F. Gorham, M.D.

WESTPORT.

President—S. B. Sherwood.

Clerk—L. T. Day, M.D.

Health Officer—L. T. Day, M.D.

WETHERSFIELD.

President—W. W. Adams.

Clerk—G. H. Chaffee.

Health Officer—E. G. Fox, M.D.

BOROUGH OF WILLIMANTIC.

Warden and Burgesses.

WILLINGTON.

President—A. Korper.

Clerk—J. A. Potter.

Health Officer—C. C. Essex.

WILTON.

President—N. M. Belden.

Clerk—H. E. Chichester.

Health Officer—A. B. Gorham, M.D.

WINCHESTER.

President—Edw. Finn.

Clerk—W. Person.

Health Committee—W. S. Hulburt, M.D., W. M. Bronson, J. W. Bidwell, M.D.

WINDHAM.

President—J. M. Webb.

Clerk—T. J. Kelley.

Health Officer—C. H. Colegrove, M.D.

WINDSOR.

President—J. E. Higinbotham.

Clerk—N. S. Bell, M.D.

Health Committee—J. N. Dickson, M.D., J. E. Higinbotham, E. S. Hough, F. M. Case.

WINDSOR LOCKS.

President—S. B. Douglass.

Clerk—J. P. Healy.

Health Officer—T. F. McCarty.

WOLCOTT.

President—J. A. Wakelee.

Clerk—J. R. S. Todd.

Health Officer—J. H. Garrigus.

WOODBIDGE.

President—T. R. Baldwin.

Clerk—J. W. Barker, M.D.

Health Officer—J. W. Barker, M.D.

WOODBURY.

President—H. W. Shove, M.D.

Clerk—A. D. Warner.

Health Committee—H. W. Shove, M.D., C. Lines, C. M. Goodsell.

WOODSTOCK.

President—E. Bishop.

Clerk—N. E. Morse.

Health Officer—G. A. Bowen, M.D.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF SOME OF THE LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

BARKHAMSTED—*Wm. F. Beach, Clerk, Reporter.*

The sanitary condition of the town has been such as not to require any action by the Board.

BEACON FALLS—*Jerome Andrews, Clerk, Reporter.*

The sanitary condition of the town has been such as not to require any special action from the Board, no complaints having been made of any malignant disease or epidemic prevailing within the town. Quite a number of deaths have occurred within the past year, the cause of which was more from old age than any one particular disease, and therefore no particular action of said Board has been required.

BERLIN—*R. E. Ensign, Health Officer, Reporter.*

The Board of Health makes its usual annual good showing for the healthfulness of the town.

There has been what may be expected sometimes, quite an epidemic of measles and mumps. Scarlet fever has prevailed somewhat; this disease is thought to be preventable to the extent that small-pox is. As winter approaches, it may be well to remind people to be careful in the matter of storing vegetables in their cellars, as it is believed that decaying and growing vegetables are very deleterious to health. See that the cellar is ventilated as well as the weather will permit. The person who is too solicitous about his health is nearly as badly off as one who never gives it a thought; but there is a chance for the use of common sense in matters of eating, drinking, clothing, etc., and in health, as in other things, "a prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

BRIDGEPORT—*Annual Report of the Board.*

The city has been comparatively free from contagious diseases during the year. With the exception of a slight spread of scarlatina in the second ward, and an unexpected outbreak of diphtheria in the sixth ward, there has been no approach to an epidemic of any character.

Our citizens, as a rule, are evincing a laudable disposition to assist in advancing the work of the Health Board and its officer in improving the sanitary condition of the city, thereby establishing safeguards against the possibility of spreading disease which an unclean condition of surroundings so often affords.

Physicians are, each year, manifesting a better disposition to comply with the law requiring reports of contagious diseases; the result being that the labors of the Board are lessened, and practical benefit is derived by our citizens, many of whom might otherwise expose themselves to contagion.

There is now pending before the Common Council an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Board of Building Commissioners, who shall have power to appoint a Building Inspector. This Board and its Inspector will have supervision as to the materials entering into, mode of construction, and proper sanitation of all buildings hereafter erected in this city.

The adoption of this ordinance will remove many of the evils which now exist, and will, doubtless, prove a decided improvement on the present system. We urge the passage of the proposed law, on the ground that its practical application will best subserve the interests of our citizens.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Our sewerage system is rapidly being perfected, and although it possesses some faults, owing, in a measure, to the extremely flat grade of the city at large, the benefits to general healthfulness, derived from its expansion are constantly becoming more manifest.

During the year just passed, a large trunk sewer has been constructed in the western portion of the city, which will afford ample facilities for draining the section lying west of Iranistan Avenue and north of Fairfield Avenue. It will also provide means for sewerage the territory north of Pequonnock Street, formerly not accessible to drainage. This sewer supplies a want long felt, and will undoubtedly be a source of benefit to the localities which it will drain.

GARBAGE REMOVAL.

Under the management of the town authorities, this work has, the Health Officer states, been more satisfactorily performed

than ever before. The total expense, incident to the collection of garbage, was this year \$2,375.00. During the coming season, our contract with the town will call for an outlay of three thousand dollars for this work. While this appears to be a large amount to expend upon this branch of the Health Department, we believe the improved service will give general satisfaction and justify the expenditure.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

On July 2, 1888, at the request of the Bridgeport Medical Association, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, made an examination of Mill River reservoir, with a view of ascertaining its condition, and the probable effect of its surroundings upon the water furnished from this source. A report of the result of his investigations was presented to the Common Council on October 15, 1888. In this report it was stated that the space covered by the reservoir, or the territory proposed to be flowed, comprised about fifty acres, making a lake nearly a mile in length, with very irregular margins. The surface of the land had previously been covered with forest and a thick growth of underbrush similar to that bordering the pond. Much of the underbrush still remained, and, save where the channel of the stream ran, a thick layer of loam existed; besides which the stumps of many trees that had been felled were still on the ground. In conclusion, Dr. Lindsley made the following recommendations:

First. That the aqueduct be thoroughly flushed at the several blow-offs provided for the purpose, to remove from it any dead animal or vegetable matter, or other offensive material, which may be contained therein.

Second. That the water be drawn entirely out of the reservoir, and that all remains of decaying vegetation, together with the layer of loam, be thoroughly removed therefrom.

The subject matter of the report was referred to a special committee on water supply, appointed by the Mayor. In company with this committee, the Board of Health made a visit to the reservoir on December 14, 1888. We found that many of the causes of impurity alluded to in the report of Dr. Lindsley had been removed; the water was entirely drawn off, and very many improvements made. With the work already performed,

and the carrying out of some suggestions made by this Board to the officers of the Hydraulic Company, we believe that the supply of water furnished from Mill River will equal in purity any in this section of the country.

Marked improvement has been made in the quantity and quality of water furnished from the old source of supply during the year.

CHESHIRE—*M. N. Chamberlin, M.D., Clerk, Reporter.*

Several meetings have been held, at which some interesting discussions have taken place.

The general sanitary condition of the town may be considered good. During the past year there has been somewhat less sickness than usual. During the year the Secretary has posted the Monthly Bulletins of the State Board of Health in the Center Post Office.

DARIEN—*Samuel Sands, M.D., B. W. Munson, M.D., Wm. Freeman French, M.D., Executive Committee, Reporters.*

Twice only during the past year has the Executive Committee been called upon to act, viz :

On May 11th, 1889, the Executive Committee met at the residence of James Robinson—formerly owned by the late Dr. Alonzo Clark of New York—to investigate the cause of the diphtheria existing at that place, and which had resulted in three deaths.

The cottage in which the deaths had taken place was located at the bottom of a steep hill, with out-buildings, stables, water closets, etc., situated upon a higher level.

Its cellar was flooded with water—the drain being filled up—a great many old cider and vinegar barrels were stored in this part, and were in a rotten condition ; the window and door had not been opened for a long time, so that the only ventilation was by the stair-case to the sleeping rooms on the first floor.

The house was vacated, and the necessary repairs to drain and underpinning advised ; to dry out the cellar, and disinfect it, as well as to fumigate the upper rooms.

The details were left under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sands.

July 19th, 1889, in accordance with an Act of the last session of the Legislature, the Darien Board of Health was made an advisory committee on the outlet of the proposed sewer from the Fitch's Home for Soldiers, to tide-water.

Consent has been given for an outlet into Long Island Sound.

HAMDEN — *Edwin D. Swift, M.D., Michael Farrell, Health Officers, Reporters.*

The summer and autumn, thus far, have brought us but little sickness. Dysentery in sporadic cases has existed, also a very few malarial fevers; Entero-colitis has also been found, though generally of such character as to yield readily to suitable treatment.

We have had some trouble in some localities, with nuisances in the shape of hog pens, where the swine were fed upon garbage, gathered in and around New Haven; three of such parties, not fully complying with the law in regard to filth, have answered at court, and it is sincerely hoped that no further legal action will be necessary in the future, that the inhabitants of all portions of our town will do their utmost to make the town of Hamden a desirable place for law abiding men and women to make it a permanent residence.

HARTFORD — *Annual Report of the Board.*

The public health has, in general, been good, and it is a matter of congratulation that another year has passed with no widespread epidemic to record.

The summer of 1888 was a comparatively cool one, and, as a result, the fatality of diarrhœal diseases, especially in children, was markedly less than in 1887. The winter of 1888-9 will long be remembered as one of unusual mildness, and it is worthy of note that there has been a much smaller number of fatal cases of pneumonia than in the winter of 1887-8.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever have been moderately prevalent, cases occurring from time to time in various parts of the city throughout the year. During the past few weeks diphtheria has been on the increase, and cases have occurred in nearly every section of the city, and in many cases it has been impossible to determine the cause or origin of the case, the local surroundings being sanitary, and there having been no known communication

with other cases of the disease. At no time during the year have either of the diseases mentioned been epidemic in Hartford.

GARBAGE.

The garbage of the city has been more satisfactorily removed than ever before, though the present system is by no means perfect. As cities increase in size, the question of how to get rid of this kind of waste becomes a serious and sometimes a perplexing one, and various methods for the purpose have been adopted; the one in vogue in Springfield, Mass., where the material is utilized, commends itself to our judgment for cities of moderate size, as being both effectual and economical.

In some cities large crematories have been erected, so arranged as to destroy by heat the useless portions of the garbage and at the same time saving the fatty and useful portions, and they, having a commercial value, go towards reducing the expense. The first cost of such an establishment is quite considerable, and we doubt if the time has arrived for Hartford to establish such an enterprise. That the nuisance is effectually disposed of by this method no one can gainsay.

THE SEWERS OF HARTFORD.

The need of an adequate system of sewers for the city demands your careful consideration, and the sooner this important matter receives the attention it requires the better and more economical it will be. We have in previous communications called attention to this subject, and we deem it second only in importance to an abundant supply of pure water.

PARK RIVER.

The Park River nuisance has been somewhat lessened by a continuation of the retaining walls on either side, thus narrowing the stream, but so long as it is the receptacle of the bulk of the city's sewage, the nuisance will remain unabated and the odor-laden vapors rising from the river during the warm season will continue to be a source of discomfort and disgust, if not productive of genuine sickness and disease.

AMBULANCE.

The need of every city of the size of Hartford of a properly equipped ambulance seems to us apparent, and we believe that

Hartford has the honor of being the only city of 50,000 inhabitants where an ambulance is not to be found. We are of the opinion that one should be procured without delay and placed under the control of the police in readiness to be used at any moment when required. Christianity, charity, and humanity alike call for such a vehicle in which to transport sick or injured persons to the hospital or elsewhere.

HARTFORD--*P. J. Darcy, Sanitary Inspector, Reporter.*

PROSECUTIONS.

During the year I have summoned six parties into court for neglect to comply with orders sent. Three settled by promising to immediately remedy the nuisances complained of ; the others stood trial and paid fines and costs. I have on the list a number of delinquents whose cases are neither forgotten nor condoned. They will receive attention at an early day if the work ordered is not executed.

SEWERS AND SEWER VENTILATION.

Two small sewers comprise the work of the year, one on Niles and one on Vernon Street.

Twenty-five sewer venting manholes were built, using up the yearly appropriation, which is entirely inadequate for this work. As the ventilation of the public sewers is conceded to be a public good, the sooner the work is done the better. The putting of a hole here and there is loudly complained of, and with good cause. The main sewers should be first ventilated and all openings made in the laterals closed until the entire work is finished.

PRIVY VAULTS.

I am getting rid of the nuisance of privy vaults as fast as possible without resort to prosecutions. If the promises given by owners of these pests are executed, the number existing will be materially reduced the coming year.

GARBAGE AND ASHES.

The collection and disposal of garbage and ashes has been fairly attended to where the citizens have complied with the ordinance regarding their separation. The recent order of the

Street Board refusing to take ashes and rubbish unless placed in barrels, has caused many unsightly heaps to remain in yards and alleys. These the owners of property will be called upon to remove. In time, the barrel order will work satisfactorily.

MARKET AND SLAUGHTER REFUSE.

I recently visited a neighboring city and inspected a plant for utilizing the refuse of markets and slaughters. It is a pronounced success.

I take pleasure in announcing that a like plant will be in operation in our city at an early day, and the existing nuisance from sources named will then be a thing of the past.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Contagious diseases have threatened during the year to become epidemic, but fortunately made a miss. Diphtheria still is obstinate, but I hope it will disappear with the winter. I have visited all cases reported to the Board, and caused suitable disinfectants to be used, furnishing them when the parties suffering were poor.

HARWINTON—*N. A. Wilson, Clerk, Reporter.*

The sanitary condition of town has been such as not to require and special action from the Board, no complaint having been made of any malignant diseases. There have been several cases of typhoid fever in the past three months ; none have proved fatal thus far. Would remind our town people that the cardinal points of health are pure air, good food, suitable dwellings, comfortable clothing, and temperance. Health is every way the greatest earthly good and every means in our power should be used to promote it.

NEW HAVEN—*F. W. Wright, M.D., Health Officer, from his Annual Report.*

The reporting of contagious diseases for the past year has been generally observed. Most of the physicians have been very prompt in reporting the sickness, but where the disease has proved fatal few have promptly reported the death. This makes it extremely hard for the health officer to take such active measures as should frequently be employed. I consider that reporting

the sickness and death are equally important. When the death is reported early, much can be done towards limiting the spread of disease, by the health officer visiting the place at once and giving instructions as to the proper manner of preparing the body for burial, to insist upon private funeral, immediate burial, to give instructions as to disinfection and when it seems necessary to personally supervise such disinfection.

* * * * *

Certain of the contagious diseases have been more prevalent during the past year than during 1888, particularly scarlet fever and diphtheria. During the early Spring many cases of scarlet fever were reported, but the mortality was very light, only six deaths having occurred in the whole year.

Diphtheria has existed to a marked extent throughout the whole town. During October and November diphtheria almost amounted to an epidemic in that portion of the city east of Mill river. The prevalence of this disease in that locality I am certain can be attributed to the mismanagement of two cases in the same family by two "practitioners." In these cases the parents of the sick children were not instructed as to the proper hygienic manner to care for the little sufferers and were not even told of the contagious nature of the complaint. Both cases proved fatal and in both instances were public funerals held, and at the church the caskets were opened and the former school-mates of these children were allowed to view the remains. From that time that part of the city, where before scarcely a case had occurred, was almost panic stricken by the number of cases and the fatality of this dreaded disease. It is needless to say that neither of the cases were reported to your health officer. If they had been, public funerals would certainly have been forbidden and in my opinion much sickness and a number of deaths would have been averted.

Typhoid fever has prevailed to a certain extent as it always does. Much that is not true has been said by the local press and the press throughout the country, about typhoid fever in New Haven. There have been during the year twenty-four deaths from typhoid fever. The average number of deaths from this disease for the previous five years is 28.6. The number for this year being considerable lower than the average, considering the increase in population and that there were thirty-eight last year the comparison is very favorable.

It should be urged by physicians, and they should instruct nurses as to the proper manner; that the excrement and all arti-

cles that are brought in close contact with the patient be thoroughly disinfected. There were twenty-one cases of typhoid fever reported at the office of the Board of Health, during the month of October. These cases were all investigated as closely as practicable, to find if possible some common origin, and to see what means of disinfection were used. In only one instance had the physician given any instructions in regard to disinfection and, that only as to the care of the excrement.

* * * * *

The greatest endeavors have been used by your employees to have isolation practiced in families where contagious disease exists. The public are gradually awakening to the fact that isolation is necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease, and I think it will not be many years before people will demand that all houses having any such disease within, be quarantined. The rules for the management of contagious diseases, adopted by your board last June, have been largely distributed, but in many instances where it was thought such instructions would not be observed as thoroughly as they should be, we have insisted that the place be fumigated.

We have also offered to fumigate wherever there has been a case of contagious disease, and have very often had such offer thankfully accepted, yet many preferred to do their own disinfection.* On the whole I think isolation and disinfection have been practiced in a very satisfactory manner.

Cases of contagious diseases reported during 1889.—Typhoid fever, 72 ; diphtheria, 296 ; scarlet fever, 120.

NEW HAVEN—*Ward Bailey, Clerk*, Reporter.

Under the supervision of the Board of Public Works about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers were laid in 1889, making a total of about 58 miles of sewers in the city completed to date.

Said $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles consisted mostly of small sewers on side streets, thereby accommodating a comparatively large number of residents. Already the Board have on hand more contemplated sewers, duly passed by the Court of Common Council, than the appropriation for the present year, 1890, will admit of building, thereby showing an eager desire for proper sewer accommodations by the public at large. The large trunk sewer, known as

* There will be no great success with disinfectants until it is done under the supervision of experienced persons.—C. A. L.

the boulevard sewer, has been completed the past year as far as Congress avenue.

About two miles of pavement, new, has been laid during 1889, making a total of about 32 miles in all. The pavement laid was mostly McAdam, this being a popular kind on account of the cheapness of the first cost, though expensive to maintain.

The Board have endeavored to keep the sewers and pavements clean and sustain sanitary surroundings. The removal of dead animals, horses, dogs and cats, has been done through the Supply Department of the Board of Public Works, promptly the past year as heretofore, though in many instances the complaint first was made to the Board of Health office.

The total cost of the new almshouse has been about \$215,000, and the report of the Town Agent for 1889, shows the average number of inmates to be about 200. The cost of conducting said almshouse for 1889 was \$27,513.64 being less than any year since 1877. An examination of the daily bills of fare shows plain substantial living, and said fare is carefully inspected and arranged by the Board of Selectmen. The local Board of Health has considered the usual routine sanitary business during the past year. It has formally abolished twenty-three privy vaults, two cesspools and nine wells. But property owners have voluntarily abolished many vaults and cesspools during the past year, after receiving an order from the health officer to empty or put in sanitary condition. In fact one of the oldest and most reliable of the night-soil men recently informed me that in seventeen years of business, he had never received so few orders as during the past season, and he attributed the fact to this reason, to wit: that gradually the older and larger vaults were being replaced by water-closets. We could enumerate quite a list of vaults which he had depended upon to clean annually, that had been voluntarily abolished.

From the office 1031 permits for vaults and 350 permits for cesspools were issued in 1889.

The garbage from the city was so satisfactorily removed in 1889, that recently Feb. 1st, the same contracts at the same price, was renewed with the same parties for 1890. The Court of Common Council recently passed an ordinance ordering the Board of Health to license all garbage collectors, soap and offal men, and it is believed that this measure will be instrumental in removing many difficulties of the garbage collection as well as a sanitary measure in general.

Some ninety licenses have already been issued. A main feature of the license is the prohibiting of the carrying of garbage and milk in the same vehicle.

The Board at public expense have fumigated an unusually large number of premises afflicted with contagious diseases during the past year, a more detailed account of which you have undoubtedly received from our health officer.

OXFORD—*Elijah B. Treat, Clerk, Reporter.*

There has not been any meetings of the Board. Our health officer was prompt and efficient, doing his duty whenever it was necessary action should be taken. No special rules or regulations were adopted. A few nuisances which were injurious to health were abated.

PRESTON—*Hugh King, Clerk, Reporter.*

A large number of persons were complained of to the Board of Health in the past year in regard to the sanitary condition of their property. The Board investigated these cases and found sufficient cause for said complaints, and in each case the parties have complied with the requests of said Board. One of these cases was where the deposit or drainage from the sinks of nine houses flowed into the public highway. We notified the owners of said property and they have united in constructing a sewer to carry said drainage into a brook on said highway. The sanitary condition of the town is excellent, which gives the Board much pleasure and satisfaction to report to you.

SHELTON—*G. A. Shelton, M.D., Health Officer, Reporter.*

Zymotic diseases, which measurably indicate the sanitary state of localities have decreased during the past year 14 per cent., a condition of mortality unexpected, and one that speaks well for the general health of the borough. Zymotic diseases, which are considered preventable, to a great extent, and attributable to unsanitary conditions, have evidently shown a gradual decline within the last few years.

During the year 1889 we have fortunately escaped any severe epidemics. Scarlet fever and diphtheria, when appearing, have been mild and evidently endemic, with no great tendency to spreading. The quarantining of the family as far as practicable,

and prompt and thorough disinfection of houses where it had obtained a footing, have seemed to arrest further progress. Recently an outbreak of diphtheria just beyond the borough lines has appeared, with fatal results in two cases. Investigation has proven the unsanitary condition of the house and surroundings, which will doubtless be changed to a more healthful condition in the immediate future. Typhoid fever appeared in the early autumn with fatal results in two cases. Two of the cases were induced by causes without our own limits, while the illness proper came within the borough.

By the advice of the Board, the health officer prepared "health bulletin" blanks for the teachers of the public school, by which weekly reports the Board would become possessed of facts relating to the health of the village, as seen through the pupils of school age. While an accurate estimate of the illness would not thus be obtained, still a sufficient knowledge of contagious diseases and their location would reach the Board, enabling it to act promptly where the protection of families was made necessary.

The Board would suggest the practical plan of placing the chief of police on the Board of Health as sanitary inspector; that by his frequent visits to questionable localities, unsanitary conditions would earlier reach the knowledge of the Board, and the authority with which such officer is clothed would materially aid in the enforcement of existing sanitary rules.

The unsanitary condition of some tenement houses, and the difficulty the tenant experiences in obtaining relief through the landlord requires a passing comment. That the healthful condition of the tenement should be of first importance in the preparation for the tenant is self evident. That the contrary of this is too often the case is many times too painfully clear. The avarice, carelessness or ignorance of the owner causes illness, suffering, and too often death, that befall the tenant's family by reason of the unsanitary condition of the tenement. The expense attending the change of faulty plumbing to the correct and sanitary arrangement is one of the greatest matters that affect the avaricious landlord, and by which the family of the tenant suffers. One remedy, and one which is thought to be most practical, is that before renting a house the proposed tenant should require of the landlord a certificate from a reliable sanitary officer that

the tenement is in a healthful condition. This would appear unnecessary in our own midst, but in face of such facts it seems well to simply call attention to the subject, believing that a hint in this direction will suggest to the owners of tenement houses the necessity of the best sanitary arrangements that can be made.

There is no subject touching the sanitary improvement of our borough that better commends itself to those desirous of establishing a good system of drainage than the extension of the sewer system to the point it has already reached. While the construction of it has seemed to impose upon some property owners needless and unjust burdens we trust the better drainage thus obtained will conduce to such improved condition of health, as to prove the wisdom of the undertaking. There are few subjects that should interest citizens of towns more than perfect sanitary drainage, so markedly conducive to the health and happiness of their homes. The Board would specially advise, as a matter of public health, that all property owners on the line of the sewers be at the earliest possible day connected with the sewer, taking care that in making connections all necessary traps and ventilating pipes receive the most guarded attention. Where no connection with sewers can be made the Board would again call attention to the great necessity of frequently cleaning and perfectly ventilating the cesspools and vaults, thereby maintaining as nearly as possible the best drainage for the home.

It is of special note that the citizens have shown commendable interest on questions of public health by their coöperation with the Board in many matters tending to an improvement in the better sanitation of the borough. Questions that deal so closely with that which affects the happiness and prosperity of our homes surely should enlist the hearty coöperation of every citizen who desires the greatest good to our borough. In this period of restless activity, when ill health by its effect upon business can be considered as possessing commercial value, it becomes a question that should be of the greatest interest to every one.

WASHINGTON—*Guy C. Ford, Clerk, Reporter.*

No nuisance or contagious diseases have during the past year called for the official action of either the Health Committee or the Board of Health.

WILLIMANTIC—*J. D. Wheeler, Clerk, Reporter.*

There is nothing of interest to communicate at present. The sanitary improvements of our town are progressing favorably. Sewers are on the increase over the borough, and at the present time being run through the principal streets which were much needed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

That the public health is of sufficient concern to be under the oversight and protective care of the State has come within a few years to be recognized in Connecticut. It has also received something of the attention which it deserves in many other States of the Union.

This recognition is manifested in different ways by different State governments. Those States which have attempted an active supervision of the health of their citizens have all agreed in the establishment of an organization called a State Board of Health. But these State Boards differ widely from each other in their functions and in the methods by which they aim to guard against the dangers to life and health. In some States the said Boards are clothed with large and responsible powers. For example: the State Board of Illinois has charge of all matters pertaining to quarantine. In times of peril from epidemics it has full authority to prevent invasion of disease by closing the portals of admission to the State. It can, at its discretion, put railroad and steamboat traffic under its own control; it can temporarily arrest the wheels of commerce, and arbitrarily dictate who and what may pass its borders, and under what conditions.

It can at all times "make such rules and regulations," and undertake "such sanitary investigations as it may from time to time deem necessary for the preservation or improvement of public health;" it can command the services "of all police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employes of the State, to enforce such rules and regulations, so far as the efficiency and success of the Board may depend upon their official coöperation."

It is also made the arbiter of the fitness and competency of all practitioners of medicine within the State. This last authority has been so judiciously and wisely exercised that it has rid that State of a horde of ignorant quacks and swindling mountebanks

who have fled from its borders to infest the communities of other States which are not so protected.

In Connecticut the functions of the State Board of Health are in strong contrast with those of Illinois. The Connecticut Board has no mandatory authority whatever. It is not empowered by its own act to oppose any barrier to the progress of infectious and contagious diseases in any direction.

The theory of sanitary administration in this State is to lodge all authority and executive power, in sanitary matters, with the local Boards. It is provided that in every town there shall be at least one Board of Health; and as within the limits of a town there is sometimes included either a city or a borough or both, it happens there may be two or even three Boards of Health included in the boundaries of the same town, according to the extent to which the town may be subdivided. These various Boards have exclusive jurisdiction within their own territories, and each with power to make its own sanitary regulations and elect its own health officers or health committees.

There is a proverb, "That many hands make light work." Unquestionably, there are economic advantages in the division of labor, but the benefits which are derived from such conditions depend upon concert of action and unity of purpose under the guidance of one controlling and directing power. That essential element of successful coöperative work is wanting in the Connecticut system.

These little local Health Boards, with their small territorial dominions contiguous to each other, are entirely independent bodies and liable to act without mutual consideration of each other's interest, or to wrangle and squabble over the share of expense for which each is liable in undertaking some public measure for the common safety.

Or, the inaction of the Board of Health of one town may suffer a nuisance to exist upon its borders, too remote to annoy any of its own inhabitants, and yet so near the boundaries and residents of the adjoining town as to be a cause of serious suffering and injury to them.

On these temporary occasions, when local selfishness so conspicuously takes advantage of circumstances, regardless of the best interests of the general public, the State Board has no authoritative voice. It has no function as an umpire or arbiter, to whom these petty disputations may be referred and decided, so that

prompt and judicious action may be taken, public safety guarded, and peace and harmony restored.

Aside from the duties of superintending the registration of the vital statistics of the State, this Board is charged with enquiring into the causes of disease, keeping itself informed on the health of the State, the principles of sanitary science, and giving advice on sanitary questions concerning drainage, ventilation, etc., of the public institutions of the State. Also supplying to local health authorities such information on hygienic subjects as its knowledge and experience may enable it to give when asked for. In short, its functions are simply advisory and never mandatory.

Such is the system of sanitary administration in Connecticut. It is one of the many phases of town government in this State. In Connecticut the town is supreme; the small country town has the same representation and votes in the State legislature that the largest city has.

The system has its advantages in its extreme simplicity and in placing the responsibility upon designated persons for the sanitary condition of every square rod of territory in the State. But it lacks organization and executive energy. It has no head. It is an army without discipline, without training, and without a general. Under the present system there are no means of presenting a united front against the invasion of a threatening epidemic, or of resisting its progress if it gained admission.

A pestilence breaking out in any quarter of the State could not be restricted from extending, if such restriction should be dependent upon concert of action among the health officials of the surrounding towns. There is no existing means of securing such concert of action. Each local health authority is wholly independent of every other.

The above statement of the defects in the sanitary administration of the State is not made for the purpose of urging, at the present time, any radical and revolutionary reforms, but only to make a clear and plain exposition of the situation, so that if an occasion should ever arise, when the public safety would be imperiled for lack of united action of the health authorities, it may be understood upon whom the responsibility should rest.

The situation, however, does not necessarily prevent an unlimited degree of harmonious and united action on a voluntary basis; provided, any means could be devised of bringing the local

Boards into mutual relations with each other. It has been the aim and desire of the State Board for this purpose to become in some sense a connecting link with the local Boards, by seeking to establish a system of constant communication with as many of them as possible.

This purpose was in mind when the law was enacted requiring local Boards to report promptly to the State Board every epidemic which might occur within the State; and again when it became a law that registrars in every town should make monthly reports of mortality to the State Board, not only that the said Board should be thereby informed of sickness and the causes of death, but also that it might give occasion for rendering valuable service to the local Boards in preventing or restricting such evils. Previous to the adoption of the present revised statutes of Connecticut there was a law requiring each town Board of Health to make an annual report of its doings at the annual town meeting, a copy of which must be supplied to the State Board. It is a misfortune that this law does not appear in the body of laws now in force in the State, because it severs a very important and serviceable method of intercourse with the town Boards.

Comparatively few annual reports of local Boards have been received by the State Board for the past year.

In still another way the State Board has sought to bring the local Boards into harmonious and like methods of work, which was by suggesting and publishing a code of sanitary regulations, suitable for general adoption throughout the State. These regulations have met with general favor, and in most cases since their publication they have been adopted by such towns as have made rules for their own government. The State Board felt that it was quite desirable, that upon all those principles of public hygiene, upon which there is an established agreement, the laws pertaining to them in the various towns should be framed in the same terms. So that in a shorter time it would come to be known that in whatever town in Connecticut one might live, the sanitary laws relating to the abatement of nuisances—the notification of infectious diseases, etc., were the same.

The State Board is gratified to be able to state that a good measure of success has resulted from these various efforts; and is encouraged, with a sense of success, by the positive evidences of practical, judicious, and useful work by the health officials,

in many towns in the State which until recently have had no such experience.

One source of embarrassment, which has greatly hampered progress, has been the marked indifference and apathy with which the subject of public hygiene was regarded by so many of the town officials.

"Our town has no use for a health officer." "There is nothing whatever in our town for a health officer to do." These were frequent forms of expression, used by town selectmen in making their objections to organizing a Board of Health and electing health officers.

They were uttered in all sincerity and earnestness ; and were incited partly from a laudable spirit of economy of the public funds, but more from deficient knowledge of the laws which control the spread of contagious diseases and epidemics and from skepticism respecting good results from any attempts to improve local sanitary conditions.

It is not to be expected in every small town in Connecticut, or fraction of a town as the case may be, that those persons who are *ex-officio* members of the local Board of Health, in consequence of their holding some other town office, are best qualified either by education or inclination to discharge the responsible duties of guardians of the public health in the most satisfactory manner. They are members of the Board of Health not because they were chosen for their special fitness for such functions, but because they have been elected to be selectmen or justices of the peace. Hence too many of them regard their duties as health officials as of very secondary or even of insignificant importance.

The following correspondence illustrates various phases of sanitary work, as it is done or attempted to be done, in some of the towns of the State.

The first letter gives a typical instance of the way in which a few health officers do not do their duty. It is devoutly hoped that there are only a few of this kind.

This letter was addressed to Dr. Goodwin, of the State Board, who forwarded it to the Secretary.

— — — April 17, 1889.

DEAR DOCTOR :—Last week I had a child die of malignant diphtheria. The membrane was wholly nasal or post-nasal. The glands were enormously swollen, and early in the case petechiæ formed upon the face,

neck and backs of hands which broke and bled. I have never seen such a case since 1875, when I saw two in Simsbury. The cause of the case I could not definitely determine. I fumigated the whole place with sulphur fumes, isolated and quarantined to the best of my ability. As soon as death came, had a speedy private funeral. I then went and made a written report to Health Officer, and advised that a very long drain which connected with three sinks, should be thoroughly disinfected. It is in a bad condition. Also that three privies, which were full, be emptied. That garbage heaps at the back of the house be cleaned up. That a large pile of coal ashes at rear of house should be cast over the surface upon which the outlet of the drain deploys. The two health officers came and looked, went away, did nothing. They do not tell me why they do nothing. To-day I saw the owner of the property. He said nothing had been said to him, but that he had been up there and that the conditions I spoke of were very bad and he would clean it up. This he said voluntarily. Now I am one of the Board of Health (so-called). I desire to ask if I had any authority to command a thing done of myself, not being a Health Officer?

2d. If it is generally a habit of Health Officers to pay no attention to such requests?

3d. If it is right to allow such sources of infection to go on untouched?

4th. Have I any individual right to purchase disinfectants and charge to the town in such a case?

The house is in a thickly settled place with children all about us. People up that way are indignant at this action of the Health Officers.

Do you think it was just to me to pay no attention to such a request and to do nothing.

I remain very truly yours,

_____, M.D.

Dr. Goodwin, Thomaston.

The response :

NEW HAVEN, April 20, 1889.

Dr. _____ :

DEAR SIR—Dr. Goodwin has forwarded your letter to me asking me to communicate with you on the matter in hand.

I desire in the first place to thank you in behalf of your fellow townsmen, for the judicious and timely precautions which you took to prevent the spread of the disease.

The indifference of the Health Officers to their duty in a case so conspicuously demanding their official interference was in my opinion inexcusable.

You inquire if you, as a member of the Board, can act on your own authority. I did not receive any report of the election of the officials of the Board of Health of _____, last autumn; but I find that Dr. _____ was the Health Officer of the year before. As such the Board by law delegated to him their powers.

If he is the Health Officer now the responsibility rests upon him. If he neglects to do his duty in so urgent a case as this, I think you should convene again the town board, as you can do—(see Section of Gen. Stat. 2589), and lay the facts before them. They have full authority, and if they refuse to act, the town must accept the consequences. There is no power back of this which can compel them to. In most towns, however, popular indignation would be a sufficient incentive.

Unless you are the legally appointed Health Officer, or a member of the Health Committee provided for in the statutes, I do not think you can act individually with authority although a member of the Board of Health.

I am, very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

In the above case the duty of the Health Officer was not only very plain, but as the report indicates, would have been exceedingly easy—only to call the attention of the owner to what it was necessary to do in order to get it accomplished.

More frequently the Health Officer meets his greatest difficulties in dealing with persons who resist the orders of the health officials and boldly attempt to jeopardize the public health rather than incur any personal expense.

The following letter exemplifies the citizen of that class :

———— May, 1889.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health* :

DEAR SIR—I have a case of interest—not as a disease, but tending to produce disease in others.

Last fall, or in early winter, the officers of the town opened a sewer connected with the Town Hall, and gave the village residents the opportunity by paying a reasonable sum (\$40), to connect with the main pipe and carry off the sewage. One of our largest real estate owners, who would be most benefited and whose premises could be drained by laying a few feet of pipe, proposes to bail out his cesspool and carrying it to the main sewer, belonging to the town, deposit it during the most busy hours in the day.

Complaint was made to me, as Health Officer, and I forbid his removing it the way proposed. I instructed him that by mixing it with coal ashes or fresh earth he might remove it in wagons or carts between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M. Or he might connect his pipes, subject to the rules and regulations made by the selectmen, with the main sewer, and carry it off under ground, which was preferable.

Did I transcend my powers as Health Officer?

If Mr. ——— (the man in question), persists in removing the contents of his cesspool in the manner he at first proposed, making it a neighborhood nuisance, have I the power to arrest him and put a stop to his

proceedings? Or, if he leaves the cesspool and refuses to remove in a way specified by me, have I right to remove it at his expense?

Please instruct me at your earliest convenience and believe me

Yours, very truly,

—— ——— *Health Officer.*

The answer :

Dr. ——— ——— ,

Health Officer of ——— ——— :

June 2, 1889.

DEAR SIR—In my opinion your authority in the case you mention cannot be successfully disputed.

By Sec. 2591 of the Revised Statutes you are vested with the full powers of the Board of Health.

By Sec. 2592 the Board has full authority to remove all nuisances dangerous to health. The moving the contents of a cesspool in the manner you mention becomes instantly a nuisance of that character. Or if the cesspool in its present state is in your opinion dangerous, the same section, 2592, tells you how to proceed.

Your duties would, however, be much lighter if you had published a code of sanitary regulations, similar to those suggested by the State Board, wherein the case in question is exactly covered in Rule II, concerning special nuisances. As you are now vested with the full powers of the Board you can at once publish such a code, as Dr. ———, of ———, has done. See last Report letters, on page 217.

They are of great aid to a Health Officer in the discharge of his duties.

See last Report, page 13, letter to Dr. ———.

But you do not need that aid in this case. I have not the slightest doubt that as the guardian of the public health it is your duty to prevent such an outrage as you describe.

I am, very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The following letter illustrates the useful services of an intelligent health officer in preventing a very economical district school committee from ignorantly putting in danger the health and lives of their children rather than incur the expense of a few dollars for their safety :

—— ———, Oct., 1889.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., *Secretary of State Board of Health :*

DEAR SIR : My attention has been called by the District Committee of the School District of this town to the condition of the well and drainage pertaining to said district. The water for all purposes is drawn from a driven well situated under the basement of a two-story building about midway from the two ends of the building, which runs north and south, and just within the eastern wall of the building. At the time of the erection of the building there was a tile laid from the cement floor

immediately under the spout of the pump, which was fitted with a grate and lid to prevent extraneous substances from entering the tile. The tile was carried under the walls and terminated in a *cul-de-sac* about 12 or 15 feet beyond and outside the wall. This pipe became entirely stopped and choked with filth. It had to be dug out and was found to be packed with dust and paper wet with the drippings of the pump and with urine (for it had been used as an urinal by unknown persons).

Now the question is, Shall the drainage be restored in the original way, leaving the drippings of the pump and whatever other filth may accumulate about the pump to percolate into the well, or should the district lay a tile to the river, a distance of about 10 rods, at a cost of from \$25 or \$30?

The teacher says that at the opening of the school term there is no cause of complaint in the taste of the water, but after being in session four or six weeks it becomes offensive to the taste.

Will you please tell us what is the proper course to pursue in the matter. We want it made safe at the least possible expense to the district.

I remain, very respectfully,

— —, *Health Officer*.

The answer :

New Haven, Oct. 31st, 1889.

— —, M.D., *Health Officer of* — — :

DEAR DOCTOR : A temporary absence has delayed an answer to your enquiry until now.

There can be only one reply to it, which is : Carry your drainage securely so far away that there can be no possibility of contamination of the well.

The economical method described in your letter was simply an attempt to utilize the same hole in the ground for both a well and a cesspool.

It is not by any means the first time that experiment has been tried, but it has never yet been found satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

The following letters exhibit some of the internal troubles of local health boards. As they involve questions which are frequently referred to the State Board for solution, citing them here will give opportunity to publish the legal opinion of the Hon. E. Johnson respecting them.

Those letters were written, each soon after the annual election of health officers.

— — —, Oct. 11th, 1889.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary of State Board of Health* :

DEAR SIR : I was Clerk of the Board of Health of — — — last year, but my term as Justice of the Peace having expired, I am no longer a member of the board. However, I have received notice that the new board elected me President and Clerk, on the ground that having had experience (which none of the other members have had) I could better serve the interests of the town.

I informed the clerk *pro tempore* that I doubted the legality of the action, but that I would refer the question to you. I therefore ask you to decide whether the board of health can go outside their number for a president, clerk or other officer.

Yours respectfully,

— — —.

The above communication having been submitted to the State Board of Health was referred to the Hon. E. Johnson, the legal member of the Board, for his opinion. The Secretary soon after received and transmitted to the enquirer the following opinion by Judge Johnson :

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary of State Board of Health* :

DEAR SIR : I think the President of a town Board of Health must be a member of the Board, but I do not think the Clerk need be.

Respectfully,

ELISHA JOHNSON.

Extracts from another correspondent illustrate the fact that health officials are not wholly exempt from the little frailties that afflict other mortals.

The communication is from the Health Officer of the town of — — —, in which he writes : "The President of our Board intimated in a recent interview that as the President he had equal or even greater authority than the Health Officer. In reply I stated that his duties as the presiding officer were limited to the meetings of the Board, and at other times would just equal those of any Selectman, Justice of the Peace or physician elected a member of the Board. Will you kindly advise me whether that is the correct construction? Our President of Board of Health is neither Selectman, Justice of the Peace or a physician. Is he eligible?"

This also, with the previous letter, was submitted to Mr. Johnson, who rendered the following opinion : "I think the

President of the Board must be a member of the Board ; and that the Health Officers or Committee have such powers as may be specially delegated to them or it, by the By-laws of such Board, and by section 2592 of the statutes."

Among the duties of the Secretary there are none that tax his time and attention so much as those which pertain to the superintendence of the registration of vital statistics.

There are over one thousand practicing physicians in the state ; there are as many clergymen ; there is a host of justices of the peace and other civil officers, authorized to perform the marriage ceremony ; there are medical examiners and coroners authorized to give death certificates and there is an uncounted army of midwives who with the doctors superintend the advent of the coming generation into this troublesome world, all these by law are required to certify to each of these events both sad and joyful. And last and least in number, but not least among the troubles of the superintendent are the one hundred and sixty-eight registrars in the state, through whom chiefly the superintendent is brought in relation with the others.

Upon each and all of these numerous individuals a duty devolves, the prompt and lawful performance of which is necessary to a complete and accurate registration of the vital statistics of the State.

It does not require a large experience with men, to learn, that uniform and regular observance of a duty, in which exactness and punctuality are important elements, will not be given by a large number of unassociated individuals, otherwise fully occupied in other and various pursuits. It is in every instance a personal act, in which each must remember for himself that at or about a certain time each month, he or she must make report to the registrar, of the births, marriages and deaths of which they are professionally cognizant.

It does not require the sagacity of a prophet to predict that any law requiring such duties of persons in such varied stations and pursuits in life, would not be automatic. When the State requires exactly the same useful and intelligent service to be rendered by the humble and illiterate midwife, the busy medical practitioner, or parish priest, and the profound scientist or theologian, it can only hope to obtain a satisfactory performance of such service by providing for some general adequate and authoritative supervision of it.

Such supervision does not exist. The registrars in the towns who are most directly conversant with the practical operation of the law will kindly receive all certificates voluntarily sent them and will often make polite requests to delinquents, but disclaim any inclination or authority to enforce the law by prosecuting the neglectful. They will not jeopardize their popularity with the voters by adopting any stringent requirements. The State Board of Health are charged with "the general supervision of the State system of registration of births, marriages and deaths," but it does not understand that it is made a part of its duty to proceed against delinquents by process of law for the penalties which they have incurred.

It has been a prominent object with the superintendent of registration to overcome as far as possible this defect in the system and to secure more prompt and complete records of the three great events in man's career than has been obtained heretofore.

He has endeavored to obtain this result, not by any forcible or compelling influences, but rather by constant and unremitting efforts to present the importance and value of the system of registration to all such as are concerned in it, so that every well-disposed citizen would feel inclined to do his own duty in the matter. To this end circulars have been issued from time to time, stating the laws and urging compliance with them, to the registrars and to physicians, clergymen and others, and if not with entirely satisfactory yet with positively good results.

The following circulars were issued in the interest of the registration of births :

Circular No. 47.

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New Haven, Conn., 1889.

To whom it may concern :

The following is the law of Connecticut on the matter of reporting births occurring in the State :

"Every physician, or midwife, who shall have professional charge of
"the mother at the birth of any child, and every attendant who may
"act as midwife at such time, where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, *during the first week of the month* next succeeding
"such birth, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such births
"may have taken place a certificate, signed by such physician, midwife, or attendant, and stating, from the best information which can

"be obtained, the name of such child, if it have one; the place and date of its birth; its sex; the name of its father, the maiden name of its mother; the ages, color, residence, and nationality of its parents; the occupation of its father; the number of the child, and the name and address of the medical attendant."—*Section 103 Gen. Statutes.*

The State Board of Health desires to make the registration of births as complete as possible and expects that this law will be observed in every town in the State.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than ten dollars."—*Section 112 Gen. Statutes.*

The numerous complaints of the registrars in every part of the State respecting the difficulty they have in getting the birth certificates from the doctors and midwives, indicates a widespread disregard of the law. The practice which many physicians have adopted for making their returns only once a year, instead of monthly as the law requires, is for many reasons very objectionable.

There is more emphatic complaint against those physicians than others, because the registrars cannot get the returns in time to make their annual report to the State Board of Health when the law requires it.

That the law is disregarded to the extent of greatly impairing the completeness of the registration of births, which are legal records, is evident from the low birth-rate in Connecticut. The average annual birth-rate for the last ten years, 1878 to 1887, was only 23.1 per 1,000 of the living population. While in New Haven where a nearer approximation to completeness is attained, the average rate for the fifteen years, 1874-1888, has been 30.9. The average annual birth-rate for all Europe for the thirty years, from 1856-1886, was 38.7.

The subject is one of no trivial importance. The frequency with which the records are consulted, and certificates of record given to establish claims to titles and to pensions, to determine the settlement of paupers, and to prove the rights of heirship and other rights sufficiently attest their value. The neglect of this duty by physicians and others whom the law charges with it, is a direct personal wrong inflicted upon the new born native.

Every child born in Connecticut has the right by law to have its birth recorded, with its parentage and other facts sufficient to identify it. The omission may be of serious consequence to its future interests in the world.

The physicians and midwives are paid for the duty, and have no right to neglect it.

The State Board of Health as being charged with the supervision of the registration of vital statistics would respectfully appeal to all physicians, clergymen, midwives and others who are concerned in making the registration full and accurate, to comply with the require-

ments of the law and make their reports monthly to the registrars, as the law demands.

Per order of Connecticut State Board of Health,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Secretary and Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

Simultaneously the following circular was sent to each of the registrars in the State, for distribution among midwives of whom the secretary has no list.

Registrar of ————.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith enclose a few circulars which explain themselves.

Will you be kind enough to send a copy to each of the midwives who practice in your town.

I have already mailed a copy to each physician in the State, whose name is in the "Register and Manual of Connecticut."

The State Board also desires that you will take note of the names of such physicians and midwives as neglect the observance of the law and send them to the secretary.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

Feb. 4th, 1889.

The following letters received from different places afford sufficient evidence, that through the foregoing circulars, or by some other means, it was quite time an effort should be made to supplement the defective operation of the laws.

TOWN CLERK'S AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

———, CONN., Feb. 14, 1889.

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY :

DEAR SIR:—Since my annual abstract was forwarded to you, I have received twenty-seven birth certificates from different doctors. There is one more to hear from, he having returned none during the year. I have sent word to him twice to make return as soon as possible as I was about to complete my report, but he has failed to do so. It may be that he has none to make. Do you desire me to make a supplementary report of the number I have received this week? If so, I will do so, if you will send me a blank abstract. I presume there have been between two hundred and three hundred births in this city during the past year of which no returns have been made. I have done my best to obtain all, but could not make a success of it. Next year it would be well to make some of the delinquent physicians feel the power of the law.

Yours respectfully, ———, *Registrar.*

The response :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 14th, 1889.

Registrar of —————.

DEAR SIR :—Replying to your favor of even date ; it seems to me there ought not to be two reports from one town the same year. And in making the report for the State they would have to be consolidated and I should have to make anew the tables I, II, III, by adding your supplement to the one you have sent me. So that I think it would be better, if you will make out anew, tables I, II, III, on the blanks which I send you, and I will paste them over the present tables of your abstract.

You suggest making the delinquents feel the power of the law “another year.” Why another year, and what other year? And why not now?

You and I feel “the power” of the trouble they have given us. Is it worth our while to have that trouble again? I should pass those certificates over to the prosecuting officer of ———, and ask him to collect some penalties, if I were registrar of ———.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY.

The next letter which is from an official and therefore of a public nature, I take the liberty of publishing in full.

It shows that a whole town has for the past twenty-five years and more, openly ignored the statutes regarding registration ; and I have letters from physicians practicing in that town, saying that their certificates when returned in compliance with the State law had been refused by the town officials, and they were directed not to make returns.

The monstrous absurdity of the town by-law is immediately conspicuous when one thinks how a school committee would be able to certify to the disease or cause of death.

TOWN OF GROTON.

POQUONOC BRIDGE, Feb. 14, 1889.

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY.

DEAR SIR :—Your circulars for physicians' returns of births, duly received.

According with general statutes of the State, sec. 116, page 27, our town passed a by-law in 1862 making it “the duty of the several school committee of the town to obtain and make return of all births, etc., to the registrar for each year ending Dec. 31.” Since that time of course physicians have made no returns.

Now the physicians want to know, can they receive their pay for making such returns? Will the selectmen allow and give order for their returns whilst our by-law exists?

Either one or the other is in force, which shall it be?

Yours respectfully,

JAMES D. AVERY, *Registrar*.

The response :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 16th, 1889.

JAS. D. AVERY, ESQ., *Registrar of Groton*.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your enquiry, I would say that I am not a lawyer, but I do not think it requires a very profound acquaintance with law to know that the selectmen of Groton cannot declare a statute of Connecticut null and void.

The section 116 does not give them such liberty as they have taken. It only allows them to make local laws *not contrary to law*. Sections 104 and 106 lay down the duties of physicians and midwives.

The selectmen of Groton have no right to tell them they need not perform that duty.

You could no doubt require your school committee to do what you ask them to, but that does not excuse the doctors and midwives.

The consequence of your method in Groton has been, two very important lines of enquiry required by law are wholly ignored, and the registration is by so much impaired.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Supt. Regist. V. S.*

Another letter, on annual returns.

SOUTH COVENTRY, CT., April 4, 1889.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., New Haven.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Recently a communication was received from you relative to report of births to registrar. Now, in this section all births have been, in past years, returned in December, thus relieving us of the very great inconvenience of returning each month from a broad territory.

As no report of births is made from town registrars except in January, why could we not be allowed to follow our usual custom?

* Respectfully yours,

———, M.D.

The answer :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 20th, 1889.

———, M.D.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your enquiry *de* the return of births,—“Why could we not be allowed to follow our usual custom?” I would say, 1st. It is a sufficient answer, that it is in violation of the law. 2d. It

is the universal experience of all attempts to secure a registration of vital statistics, that laws requiring only annual returns are comparative failures in practice.

The nearest approach to full registration is always attained by frequent reports.

3d. Everywhere in Connecticut the *annual* reports have been unsatisfactory, and defective.

If your town is an exception it is the first and only one, and finally the State Board cannot discriminate between towns. The go-as-you-please method has been tried and found wanting. It is now proposed to require the law to be observed in every town alike.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Supt. V. S.*

Just in this connection it is appropriate to mention a communication received from one of the most prominent and reputable medical practitioners in the State. It illustrates the surprising indifference with which some men in the medical ranks estimate the value of registration of vital statistics—men, too, who have become distinguished not only in their profession but also for their public spirit and hearty sympathy with every worthy public enterprise.

My correspondent acknowledges the receipt of the foregoing circular No. 47, admits the embarrassment in registration which remissness on the part of the doctors must occasion, confesses that he has made no returns of births during the year, that in addition to my circular he had received “a prodding by postal card from his registrar,” but still neglected to make returns of the births he had attended during the year until after the time when the registrar was by law obliged to make his annual abstract. He pleads in explanation the “he was unusually busy” and with refreshing simplicity and frankness seems to regard that as an excuse which ought to be sufficient and satisfactory. But the most astonishing part of his communication, and evidently the chief occasion of writing it, is, a formal complaint that he has been misrepresented before the public whom he serves, by the local papers. One or more of them had published the number of birth certificates rendered by each doctor in the place, and had credited to him and another equally delinquent doctor in large practice, only two for the whole year. He consoles himself with the reflection that the record as published will not injure one so well known to the community as himself, but deplored the unfavorable impression it might create

for a younger man seeking practice if he should neglect to make returns of his birth certificates, and asks *me* to "suggest some remedy" by which newspapers shall be prohibited from publishing such information from the public records.

The Secretary felt moved to make the following reply.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 14th, 1889.

———, M.D.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I have received and read your interesting letter of the 12th inst., with great pleasure and satisfaction. Indeed I have read it the second time with increasing delight. And although I have tried hard, I have failed entirely to feel the slightest sentiment of sympathy for you, notwithstanding your mournful lamentation.

From my point of view, I have nothing to say but approval, of the reporters. They did the same thing in New Haven a few years ago and it worked a wonderful change in the promptness and fullness of returns of certificates. I think it probably will in ———, at least I hope so.

Just reflect upon the facts, as *you* present them. The registrar of ——— has reported the number of births, with certain particulars, to the State Board of Health, occurring in your town during 1888. That report goes into the Consolidated Registration Report of the State, and the law provides that it shall be a full report of such facts.

The State pays for and expects to get a full report. But you boldly assert that both yourself and another practitioner in full practice in ———, notwithstanding a "prodding" from the registrar, have neglected throughout the year to make returns of the births under your professional care, as the law requires you to do, and pays you for doing.

That only two of the many births you two physicians have attended, are enumerated in the "Abstract of Record" sent by the registrar.

By this means the birth-rate of ——— as appears by the registration report is less than it should be. That is an injustice to your town.

It leads to incorrect conclusions when these reports are utilized for various purposes and injures the results of registration in various ways.

You plainly and candidly confess that you and Dr. ——— have persistently and obstinately disregarded the law even after being "prodded" to comply with it. And that you have done almost all you could to render the registration of births in Connecticut a useless, but expensive farce, which it certainly would be if all the Doctors should do as you and Dr. ——— have done. And then on the top of that confession with the air of injured innocence you send a complaining letter to the superintendent of registration of vital statistics, because some newspaper has published the number of your registered births and you fear that the public will not understand that the small num-

ber is only due to your violation of the laws of the State, but will think it represents the amount of your obstetric practice, and so may injure your professional business. Then as a cap to crown your epistle with a fitting termination, you beg him to suggest some remedy.

Your anxiety about the effects of such a publication upon the prospects of a young man laboring to build up a practice, shows the goodness of your heart, but it is misplaced benevolence. For if the young man can be corrected of this bad habit of neglecting to return all his certificates, the publication of his returns will hurt him less than paying the penalty of ten to twenty-five dollars a piece for those he omitted to return.

The remedy which I would suggest is simply this, that in future you and Dr. ———— make your returns fully and promptly as the law requires, and then if the reporters publish the number it will advertise your extensive practice.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY,

Sup't of Registration of Vital Statistics.

The letter quoted below is here introduced to illustrate how important the records of the registrar's office sometimes are to the welfare and rights of families. Also how little value is attached to them in too many instances, by both physicians and registrars.

———, CONN., July 26th, 1889.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

DEAR SIR:—Please instruct me in regard to the following:

A man died in May 11th, 1884, and the physician who attended him previous to his death failed to make a return of the same within the proper time, consequently the acting registrar made a return from the best information he could obtain from outside parties (the physician lived in another town) and a record was made from the registrar's certificate. Three or four months after the physician at the request of the relatives of the deceased, made a return of the death to the registrar who succeeded the one who made the return and as it was already recorded, he laid aside the physician's certificate although the cause of death was returned differently by the physician. Now the bottom of the matter is this: The widow of the deceased has tried to get a pension and a copy of the certificate of death was sent to Washington, taken from the record of the registrar and the claim is made that the pension was not granted because the cause of death given by the certificate obtained by the registrar would not admit of it. The relatives claim that the certificate of the attending physician should be recorded in place of the one made by the registrar. I have received from the physician a certificate of death, which he claims to be a copy of the one which he sent the registrar in 1884, and taken from a record he kept at the time, and I enclose you a copy of his copy. Now I should be

pleased to receive instruction or advice from you in regard to this, as I have refused to do anything about it more than give a copy of the record as it now stands unless I have instruction or advice from you.

Hoping it will not put you to too much trouble and that you will comply with my request,

I remain, respectfully yours,

_____, *Registrar.*

The reply :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 29th, 1889.

_____, *Registrar of* _____.

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 26th is received.

It affords another instance, in addition to the many I have received, illustrating the placid indifference with which many registrars regard the responsibilities of their office.

The registrar of 1884 did not in this case get the "best information he could obtain," if I understand your statement. There were certain facts required in the certificate, such as the full name, age, nativity, etc., which could be best obtained from the family of the decedent. But if he could learn that a physician had been in attendance he should have obtained the cause of death from him, and no one else.

Registrars ought to appreciate the fact that the records of their office are just as important in the adjustment of claims, as the records of the Probate office or the Town Clerk's office. One registrar in a large town, wrote me some years ago that he obtained four-fifths of his death records from the newspapers.

In regard to what you shall do in this instance my own opinion is that you have done the only thing you could have done. You have given a copy of the record, as made by one of your predecessors in office, and you have no right to alter it. For a similar instance see last Annual Report of the State Board, page 36, where Judge Johnson's opinion is quoted. If the exact facts were laid before the Pension Commissioners they might be disposed to accept the physician's certificate instead of the record. And they ought to do it with a public reprimand to the physician, for neglecting to return a certificate of death as the law requires.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The Boards of Selectmen of towns have an effective means of promoting a better registration if they would employ it. By the statute every person whose duty it is to make return of birth or death certificates to the registrar is entitled to receive from the treasury of the town twenty-five cents for each certificate, if returned as the law requires. It would seem to be a reasonable vigilance on the part of the Selectmen, who dispense the public funds, to require that the money so paid shall be legally earned. By this law physicians who do not make their returns legally are subject to pecuniary penalties.

New Haven Selectmen have established certain rules relating to this matter which are deserving of imitation in every town in the State. If they were universally adopted they would probably do more towards the completeness of registration than any other single effort can now promise. The Selectmen of New Haven require the registrar to submit to them every month all the certificates of births, marriages and deaths which he has received for the previous month and recorded. For these he is paid the compensation allowed by law. Those who have returned the certificates are also allowed the legal compensation.

If the registrar subsequently receives certificates which should have been received before, he is required, in order to be paid for recording them, to inform the Selectmen what physicians, clergymen, or other persons have been tardy. If the delinquents offer a reasonable explanation for their tardiness, it is overlooked and they are paid for their returns. But the following quotation from a local paper illustrates what is done under different circumstances :

NEW HAVEN, September 11th, 1889.

The Board of Selectmen held its regular meeting last night in the Town Agent's office.

The first person to appear before the board revealed a sensation. He was Registrar Carr and the board wished to know why he did not registrar all the marriages in the respective months in which they were solemnized. And this query compelled the registrar to make the statement that, urge as much as he would, the clergymen of the various denominations were very dilatory in making their marriage returns. The law requires that these returns shall be made within the month in which the marriages take place.

The board then asked him to explain why in his report of last month, some of the marriages dated back to January. He replied that last month the Rev. ———, pastor of the Church of ———, passed in a bundle of 18 marriage certificates which dated from the very first month of the year.

This aroused the board to the executive, and all the members, except Selectman ———, voted to prosecute this flagrant delinquent as a salutary example.

Selectman ——— thought that even this case should be allowed to pass and that the first prosecution should be instituted against the next clergyman who might prove dilatory. But as the Rev. ——— case was a mammoth one the board determined to prosecute him on all the eighteen cases. The fine in each case is \$10.

The Selectmen voted that the town agent cause the clergyman complained of by Registrar Carr to be prosecuted according to law.

Upon reading the above the Superintendent of Registration felt justified in giving such encouragement and support as he could to this eminently just proceeding of the New Haven Selectmen, believing that the registration of vital statistics is a most desirable and valuable object to accomplish, and that such habitual disregard of the laws necessary to registration would simply make the results a farce. He thereupon at once sent the following communication :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 11, 1889.

To the Board of Selectmen of New Haven :

SIRS :—I desire to express to you directly the gratification given me by the action of your Board at its meeting last night, as reported in the morning papers.

Your vote to compel delinquents who habitually neglect to obey the registration laws, to pay the penalties incurred, and so enforce their obedience, is the smallest justice you can render your constituents.

The records of the Registration office are as important as those of the Judge of Probate, and ought to be kept with as much accuracy and care. The numerous instances in which the rights of individuals are wholly dependent upon them afford sufficient proof of this assertion.

Your prompt and judicious action last night was a valuable service rendered to the whole State. It will be a practical and impressive lesson which clergymen, physicians and midwives will appreciate.

I write this purely from the simple impulse of official duty. As the Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut, I have always recognized as a prominent cause of defective registration the careless indifference and negligence of those whose duty it is to make prompt and correct returns to the Registrars of certificates of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

If your Board will maintain the position which you have now taken towards all the clergymen and physicians of New Haven, you will present an example to other towns and cities which will be followed, and which will result in a vast improvement in the records of Vital Statistics throughout the Commonwealth.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut.

The efforts of the Superintendent of Registration to improve the practical workings of the laws relating thereto, has necessitated a very large correspondence with the registrars. He is much gratified to be able to say that in almost every instance they have seconded his efforts and manifested a desire to co-operate with him to the full extent of their ability.

It is seldom that more than one or two fail to make promptly their monthly reports of mortality, and for many months during the time that practice has been carried on, complete returns from every town have been received. Sometimes a few of them are a little tardy, but they usually respond promptly to a reminder. Only one in his experience so far has exhibited a sullen and refractory spirit, and it is pleasant to know that when his term of office expired he was succeeded by another incumbent. In that case the superintendent felt it his duty to send the following letter to the Grand Juror of his town :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 11th, 1889.

———, Esq., *Grand Juror in* ———, *Conn.*:

DEAR SIR :—It is with much reluctance that I feel it my duty to call your attention to the neglect of Mr. ———, the town Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for ———, in regard to his duties in reporting to the Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

He has neglected to make the monthly reports more than any other Registrar—much more. When he does report, it is frequently after the time prescribed by the law.

I have many times written to him, requesting more punctuality ; but often get no response.

I have several times complained to the first Selectman of ———, who writes me that he has promised to do better. But he does better only once or twice.

It is now the 11th of February ; his mortality report for January is not yet received. It should have been on the 7th by law.

I wrote him a reminder on the 8th, but have heard nothing from him yet.

The Annual Abstract of his registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for ——— should have been returned to me on or before the 25th of January.

I wrote a reminder respecting that, about the 27th of January, but he does not reply in any way and I have not yet received the "Abstract."

Such delays and negligence of his functions, hinders and interrupts the work of this office very seriously and it seems to me unnecessarily.

I do not wish to subject him to the penalties of the law for his violation of it, but I want him to discharge his duties more punctually than he has heretofore.

I therefore present this information against an officer of the State for neglect of duty, and desire you to make such use of it as will secure his attention to his duties in future, without prosecution if possible, but if not possible without, then I think it is right to let him feel the majesty of the law.

Very respectfully, C. A. LINDSLEY,
Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

P. S.—I enclose copies of the law, with marked passages.

It only remains to record that there was no further difficulty about getting returns while that registrar remained in office, although legal proceedings were not instituted against him.

The Secretary has been in receipt on several occasions of enquiries like the following :

“ What is your opinion in regard to the moving the body of an infant buried some sixteen years ago—cause of death, Small Pox? The removal is only from one lot to another in the same yard—a very short distance,—and of course not till next Fall. Is there any danger? or are any unusual precautions necessary?

Yours truly,

J. D. WHEELER,
Registrar of Willimantic.

July 16, 1889.
To Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The answer :

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 20th, 1889.

———, *Registrar, etc.:*

DEAR SIR :—Replying to your favor of the 16th inst., I would say that, there are instances of contagion resulting from the exhumation of bodies dead of small pox. But perhaps not from any so long buried as sixteen years. However, the limit of the vitality of the contagion is not known ; hence it is better to be prudent than reckless.

What I would advise is, that some person who has had small pox, or has been recently successfully vaccinated, be employed to disinter the body.

That having removed the soil down to the coffin, then a pound of sulphur saturated with alcohol should be lowered into the grave and fired. After which the grave should be immediately covered so as to confine the fumes. Such precautions having been taken, I think the disinterment may be completed with safety.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The Secretary has been requested from time to time during the year to visit various places about the State, to confer with the local sanitary authorities.

The following are some of the special reports of such visits :

REPORT ON THE STAMFORD TOWN HALL.

To the State Board of Health :

At the invitation by telegraph of Dr. Rogers, the Health Officer of Stamford, I visited that place Dec. 8th, 1888.

The purpose in calling me to Stamford was to have me inspect, as the executive officer of the State Board of Health, the unsanitary condition of the Town Hall.

The Town Hall is a building four or five stories in height, occupying the whole front on Atlantic St., between Main and Bank Sts. It is located in the business center of the borough, constructed of handsome pressed brick with elaborate light colored freestone trimming, and presenting an appearance of superior architectural merit. It is a public building which in design and structure is exceedingly creditable to the business enterprise and good taste of the town. In it are located the Postoffice, the office of the Town Clerk, a telegraph office, a Town Hall for public meetings, an opera house, many private offices of lawyers, a hall for the meetings of the Young Men's Temperance Society, besides half dozen stores including a confectionery and ice cream saloon. In addition to all these public and private uses to which the building is appropriated from ground to roof, a portion of the basement directly under the office of the Town Clerk and the post office is devoted to the uses of a prison, for the temporary detention of persons arrested for misdemeanors and for the lodgment of tramps. This "lock-up" so-called is approached by an outside stairway on Bank St. It is almost entirely below the level of the sidewalk. It consists of two apartments, each being roughly estimated about 20x30 feet in width and length and from floor to ceiling less than eight feet. The cubic capacity of both these rooms is probably considerably less than 5,000 feet.

The means of ventilation provided, when the one door of admission is closed, consists of an opening in the ceiling of the rear room of a space about 4x2 feet, which opening communicates with a window in the cellar wall. This window at the time of my visit was partly open, and afforded the only visible communication with the external air which I discovered. Even this opening through the ceiling was partially obstructed by an iron grating which of itself occupied three-fourths of the space, so that in fact the whole ventilation was necessarily through little one inch square apertures which in the aggregate did not amount to more than two square feet.

The rear room was the prison proper, and in it were built three brick cells of about the usual dimensions, with doors of iron grating. In one corner of each cell was an uncovered seat of a water closet. Of what particular pattern or construction it was

impossible to tell, because each of them was nearly filled to the surface with human excrement and other filth. They were so smeared with the same on every part, that it would have been impossible for any prisoner to have used them in a proper way, without inevitable personal defilement. And for this or other reasons, such use had been abandoned and the common floor of the cells had been substituted. It is impossible in a brief report to detail the full particulars of the horrible nastiness of this underground dungeon.

I was informed by the Postmaster, by the Sheriff, by the Town Clerk, and others, that the wretched creatures in human form who were sometimes confined in this modern "black hole of Calcutta" numbered from fifteen to twenty in a single night. It is in exactly such foul places as this that Typhus Fever, sometimes called Jail Fever, is generated. A stable for domestic animals is usually cleaned out once or twice a day, and the excrement and other refuse removed. A hog-pen does not often receive so much attention, but all the hog-pens that I have ever seen have had some portion open wide to the air of heaven. But in this detestable place there was no evidence of systematic cleaning or of any attempt at cleaning at all, and the pure air of heaven could only exist as a vision of the memory.

The Black Hole of Calcutta was only destructive to the lives of those confined in it. But here the dangerous effluvia generated from the rank and pestiferous accumulations of filth in this horrible place, finding insufficient escape through the one contracted and tortuous opening in the ceiling, escaped by all the crevices and cracks through which it can find passage, until the atmosphere of the whole building is more or less charged with the stench. The truth of this statement which was made to me, I can very readily believe, because the disgusting odors were so positive and oppressive in the offices of the Town Clerk and the Postmaster, which were the only other parts of the building that I visited, I could not reasonably doubt it.

Upon whom the responsibility for this state of things rests, I could not fully understand. Between the town and borough authorities there appears to be a joint ownership in the dishonor of its existence and perpetuation. But Stamford is distinguished among the towns of Connecticut for the wealth, the culture and the refinement of its inhabitants. And if it was generally known that this most fashionable place of public entertainment was in

the line of ventilation from such a sink of corruption ; that the citizens of the place were exposed to an atmosphere contaminated from such a source, in their daily visits to the postoffice, and that the business men must consult their lawyers and their Town Clerk amid such pollution, I believe they would act as a unit and in a storm of indignation demand that this disgraceful place be abolished, to exist no longer as a blot upon the fair fame of Stamford.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT ON TYPHOID FEVER OUTBREAK AT STAMFORD.

To the Connecticut State Board of Health:

Having been requested by telegram from the Health Officer of Stamford, Dr. Rogers, to come to that place to make an official inspection, I went on the afternoon of the same day, August 6th. I was met at the station by Dr. Rogers, who took me to Adams avenue, in the western suburbs of the town. In a group of houses occupied by families of foreign nationalities there had been five cases of Typhoid Fever, with three deaths. Two cases were first found on the 10th of July, of which one was fatal. Both were in the same house. Three others occurred in a house next but one, on the 19th, 20th and 23d respectively. Of the last three, two were fatal.

The houses were of a very inferior class of tenement houses, each occupied by several families. They were located near the foot of a hill rising towards the west. The location was upon a flat, porous gravelly soil. There were no sewers connected with the houses. The kitchen sewage was disposed of upon the surface of the ground in the rear of the houses. The excreta in the customary fashion in New England towns in deep vaults beneath the privy. In one instance I was informed that an abandoned well had been utilized for that purpose, while in the case of some of the tenants no sense of decency prevented the deposit of excretive filth anywhere upon the surface of the yard. The water supply was wholly from wells, sunk in the division line between houses, so as the better to serve two premises. The privy vaults were generally full to the surface, the porous character of the soil permitting the fluid parts to be largely absorbed into the ground. In the construction of the wells no provision had been made to prevent top soil or underground soakings. And as

might have been foreseen a chemical examination of the well water showed a high degree of contamination from such sources. The general condition of the yards in the rear of all the houses was slovenly and filthy.

Without being able to obtain sufficient data to fix positively the origin of this outbreak, the most reasonable inference is that its extension in the vicinity should be attributed to the general unsanitary condition of the premises and especially to the contamination of the wells. The wells are shallow, being only about 12 or 15 feet deep.

It is quite evident that it is impossible to have a safe supply of water from surface wells in a soil so open and absorbent, with leaching filth pits in close proximity, and no provision for the removal of sewage of any sort, except by earth absorption. Contamination of the well water under such circumstances is inevitable.

The typhoid germ is now implanted in that locality. Its staying powers in a soil so fat with pabulum for its support, cannot be estimated. It can scarcely be doubted that for an indefinite period in the future the water from those shallow wells will be dangerous to use unless first subjected to boiling.

The general condition of the outside surroundings of the three or four houses inspected was unsanitary to a dangerous degree, there should be a radical revolution of the whole system of filth disposal. If sewers are not available, the leaching vaults should be thoroughly emptied, and either water-tight vaults substituted, or privies contrived without vaults and with arrangements for frequent removal of the ordure. The present condition endangers the public health not only of the tenants of those premises, but of the whole vicinity.

The State Board not being clothed with any authority in such cases, your Secretary could only advise the local Health Officer to use what power he possessed to secure a prompt abatement of the dangerous conditions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF WATER SENT BY DR. F. J. ROGERS, STAMFORD,
FROM THE ABOVE MENTIONED WELLS.

| | Grains per U. S. gallon. | Parts per million. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Solids | 10.7 | 184. |
| Loss on Ignition | 0.6 | 10. |
| Chlorine | 0.9 | 16. |
| Nitrogen of Free Ammonia | | 0.21 |
| “ Albuminoid | | 0.24 |
| “ Nitrates | | 4.00 |
| “ Nitrites | | 0.05 |

This water has a very considerable amount of organic impurity and is quite unfit for use as a potable water.

Signed,

HERBERT E. SMITH, *Analyst*.

August 1, 1889.

REPORT TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF A VISIT TO
NEW CANAAN.

On the 5th of September in response to a request from the Warden and Burgesses of that Borough, I visited New Canaan to inspect a locality in the center of the business part of the village. The reason for the request was stated as follows:—
“Complaint has been made to our Court of Burgesses, and to me as Health Officer of a nuisance arising from a drain emptying into the gutter in the center of the village; said drain has two sources on the common washing of the streets and gutters during rains, the other a cellar where ice cream is manufactured, the two uniting under the street some twenty feet from the point of exit. The odor arising from one or both of these discharges is rank and offensive.” . . . “A resolution was passed last evening at the meeting of the burgesses, that the Secretary of the State Board, Dr. Lindsley, be invited to visit New Canaan, and make examination of the place with the Health Officer and Committee.

Upon visiting the place with the above Committee, I found it to be as described. At the time of my visit, however, there had been no rain for several days and therefore at the exit of the drain into the open gutter there was no washing of the streets and gutters as above mentioned and the small discharge came only from the ice cream cellar. The natural and obvious inference was that, at that time, the bad smell from the gutter must have its origin in the products of the cellar, there being no other source of sewage in connection with the mal-odorous drain.

Above the cellar was a drug store in which was a sink also connected with the drain, and a discolor of the sewage from the drain was probably due to some chemicals from the drug store. The length of the underground drain was, at a guess, less than a hundred feet in length, extending from the cellar across and under the street to the opposite side, where it emerged into the gutter of a cross street. From this point the grade was descending.

I gave my unqualified opinion that the bad odor observed in the gutter at the outlet of the underground drain was due to the sewage from the cellar, as no other source of sewage at that time could be found.

To suggest a remedy, if the making of ice cream at that place was to be continued, is not easy. There are no public sewers in New Canaan, and that means of relief is therefore unavailable. The premises on which the store is located are limited, and forbid the construction of a cesspool if such an abomination is ever justifiable. There is no possibility of disposal by irrigation or subsoil filtration. My want of acquaintance with the topography of the vicinity and other circumstances did not enable me to offer any practical way of disposing safely of the refuse from an ice cream manufactory in a closely settled neighborhood, where none of the above means of disposal are practicable.

REPORT ON AN OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA AT THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME FOR INDIGENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The Secretary received the following letter from one of the Commissioners of Fairfield County.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 31, 1889.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

DEAR SIR :—I am sorry to be obliged to report that we have a case of diphtheria at the County Home. On Friday, Aug. 23, we transferred five children to the home in Danbury to relieve the pressure on our own home.

On Sunday following (the 25th), one of the children was taken down with diphtheria, and we immediately removed the four well ones to a house in a private family in Bridgeport. On Thursday morning, the 29th, the child in Danbury died. We immediately caused precautionary measures to be adopted in Danbury—at the family in Bridgeport where the four children were placed—and at our home in Stratford. Yesterday morning symptoms of the disease manifested themselves in the

case of a little boy in the Stratford Home. Dr. Cogswell advised the erection of a tent in the orchard adjoining, and the removal of the patient to the tent. I immediately carried out his suggestion and have the patient comfortably housed, and we expect to get a professional nurse to-day.

Dr. Cogswell has disinfected the house, privy, etc., and we are using every precaution possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

We think you would do well to visit the house officially, and would be pleased to have you do so.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

The Secretary visited Stratford as requested, and found that the management of the cases had been very prompt and judicious, to avert as much as possible the evil results of the outbreak. He soon after received among other communications the following:—

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Sept. 6, 1889.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.:

DEAR SIR:—I am just returned from Stratford. We now have six or more cases and some "suspects."

Yours in relation to removal of inmates of Home was received this P. M. by special messenger. I am as anxious as anyone to move from that house, but can the very sick ones be moved with safety either to them or citizens?

We have two little girls quite sick. The first cases are now on the road to recovery, I think.

We have a female nurse from Hospital Training School, and are doing all we can.

Our Board meets Stratford authorities and citizens to-morrow (Saturday) at 10.30, at Stratford, at Smith's store. I very much desire you to be present.

Yours truly,

J. W. JOHNSON.

The following is the report made to the State Board :

DIPHtheria in FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME.

To the State Board of Health:

The Secretary was notified August 31st of an outbreak of diphtheria, etc.

In compliance with request, visited the Home in consultation with the commissioners on the following day.

Was informed that on August 23 (Friday) five of the children had been sent to Danbury, and on Sunday 25th, one of them was seized with diphtheria, and died on Thursday the 29th. The

other four were immediately removed to Bridgeport and were kept under careful supervision. August 28 one child was taken sick at the Home, and had been lodged in a tent provided for it, in the orchard on the premises.

Excepting a slight set back in the drain pipe to the cesspool, by which the bottom of the cellar was partially wet, the sanitary conditions within the house were to all appearances satisfactory.

The privy vault was located some 50 feet or upwards in the rear of the house and the cesspool at a little greater distance. They were, as such places always are, stinking masses of abominable filth, and always centers of danger.

Since the first outbreak other cases among the children have appeared from time to time until the whole numbered 14, of which only 4 were fatal. The "Home" family at this time numbered about 33.

As they were taken with the disease new tents were provided and more nurses employed, and they were all treated in tents entirely isolated from others. The practice of thorough disinfection was employed throughout the whole time, in accordance with the directions published by the State Board of Health.

The untiring efforts made by the county commissioners, under somewhat peculiar and difficult circumstances, to provide for the welfare of the patients and to protect the public from the influence of the contagion are deserving of high commendation. The result, aided by the vigilant professional skill of Dr. Cogswell, who had charge of the patients, was eminently satisfactory. The disease did not extend beyond the limits of the Home, and of the whole number of cases four only were fatal.

The foregoing facts are strong illustrations of the value of isolation and disinfection.

The origin of this local epidemic has not been satisfactorily discovered.

The Secretary has made several visits to Stratford to advise with the county commissioners, and has had considerable correspondence in addition, besides several interviews at New Haven with Dr. Cogswell and other citizens. At one of these interviews it was fully considered and agreed upon to erect a temporary structure for the accommodation of the children on "Clapboard Hill," preparatory to abandoning the present location of the Home.

The immediate execution of this plan was prevented by the occurrence of such a violent rain storm and protracted bad weather as to wholly forbid any work of that kind.

In the mean time it was determined that a satisfactory supply of water could not be easily obtained on Clapboard Hill, and the project was finally abandoned. The Home remains where it was.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

STRATFORD, CONN., Oct. 11, 1889.

DR. LINDSLEY :

MY DEAR SIR :—Your letter is at hand and I hastily note down the following facts which you desire.

The first case of diphtheria at the County Home occurred Aug. 28 ; 2d, Sept. 1 ; 3d, Sept. 3 ; 4th, Sept. 5 ; 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, Sept. 6 ; 9th and 10th, Sept. 8 ; 11th, Sept. 9 ; 12th, Sept. 10 ; 13th, Sept. 30. The whole number of children at the Home was *thirty-three*. Whole number of cases *thirteen*—fatal, *four*, one of which died of inflammation of kidneys following diphtheria.

Six tents were used—four for patients, two for nurses. Number of nurses, three, two female, one male.

The children are now in usual health ; at present I am unable to give you *good* information on the previous history of the house, but will do so later. The privy vault was cleaned Aug. 15. The cesspool was cleaned Aug. 1. We are now fumigating and cleansing the house as thoroughly as possible, and hope no new cases will appear.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. B. COGSWELL.

Subsequently and after the epidemic was supposed to have passed still another case appeared at the Home. This was reported to the Board by the Secretary, and the Board appointed a committee to visit the Fairfield County Home and confer with the commissioners on the best means of arresting the further progress of the disease.

The committee immediately visited Stratford and made the following report to the Board :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME, AT
STRATFORD.

The committee appointed by the State Board to enquire into the outbreak of diphtheria at the Fairfield County Home, consisting of Drs. Wilson and Goodwin and the Secretary, visited Strat-

ford on Tuesday, October 15th. A very careful inspection of the whole premises was made, both of the house and the surroundings. Under the vigilant care of the matron the most scrupulous cleanliness was found to exist in every part. No satisfactory explanation of the appearance of the disease at this special time was discovered. The most rigid observance of the instructions issued by the State Board relating to isolation and disinfection were being kept among the tents in which the sick were lodged.

In view of the recent occurrence of a fresh case in the house, the committee advised a renewed disinfection and fumigation of the house in the most thorough manner practicable. One serious difficulty in the accomplishment of this was the necessity of continued occupation of the house by the matron and the well children. The only practicable method was by doing it by sections. That is, one-half at a time, and when part is finished, to be reoccupied until the other part is purified.

Since this has been accomplished in the manner recommended by the committee, there have appeared no new cases of diphtheria, and all those who were sick at that time have recovered, and resumed their occupation of the house.

The committee, however, were strongly impressed with the urgent importance of soon securing a location and building better adapted to the needs of the "Home" than their present quarters afford.

C. A. LINDSLEY, }
R. S. GOODWIN, } *Committee.*
G. H. WILSON, }

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY FOR THE BOROUGH OF LITCHFIELD.

The following letter was received which explains itself :

LITCHFIELD, CONN., Oct. 8th, 1889.

Prof. LINDSLEY, *Secretary State Board of Health* :

DEAR SIR:—As you are already aware a number of the citizens of Litchfield have organized a company for the purpose of supplying said town with a pure supply of water for domestic uses.

Knowing the importance to our town and its inhabitants of this matter and that prevention is easier than a cure, I have been requested by the directors to extend an invitation to the State Board of Health

to visit Litchfield and inspect the proposed site of water supply, and to make such suggestions as they may deem proper. As we are anxious to begin work, an early acceptance is requested.

Very truly yours,

F. H. WIGGIN, M.D.,

President of Litchfield Water Co.

In compliance with the foregoing invitation the Secretary was instructed to notify Dr. Wiggin of its acceptance and that the Board would visit Litchfield on Saturday, Oct. 19th. Accordingly on that day the following members of the Board went to Litchfield: Dr. Wilson, of Meriden; Dr. Goodwin, of Thomaston; Dr. Lindsley, of New Haven, and by invitation, Dr. Williston, of New Haven. They were met by a committee of gentlemen on the part of the Water Company, and after a hospitable reception at the house of Dr. Wiggin were driven in carriages to the location from which the proposed water supply was to be obtained.

The place was nearly five miles in a northerly direction from the center of the village. A storage reservoir was proposed by the construction of a dam across a small stream having a water shed on each side of it. The engineer, Mr. T. H. McKenzie, informed us that the water shed would embrace a territory of 375 acres directly tributary to this stream, and that an additional 175 acres can be diverted at small cost to the same outlet; that this source, it had been estimated, would afford a daily supply of 150,000 gallons. The storage reservoir when completed in accordance with the plans would cover an area of five acres, and when filled the depth of water near the dam would be twenty feet. The topography of the surface was such that there would be comparatively no shallow water, but the average depth of water throughout the reservoir would be ten feet.

It was stated by the company that the entire area of the bed of the reservoir would be prepared for its purposes by a thorough removal of all vegetable growths. The stumps of trees were to be all pulled up and removed. The surface was to be further cleaned by the entire removal of all accumulations of muck, black loam, and organic matter of every kind to a depth sufficient to uncover the subjacent stratum of clean gravel.

The above preparation was to be made not only for the bottom of the reservoir, but for one hundred feet beyond the flow line on every side. An analysis of the water had been made by Prof.

H. E. Smith at the Laboratory of Yale Medical College and no unwholesome constituents had been found in it. The slight coloring it showed was undoubtedly caused by the vegetable matter on the surface of the water shed, and it was believed this would disappear after the above mentioned preparation of the reservoir will be completed.

The elevation of the storage reservoir is 165 feet above the town of Litchfield. An iron tank with a capacity of 250,000 gallons is to be located on a hill one mile and a quarter from the center of the town, to be used as a distributing reservoir. This will be roofed over and properly ventilated.

After making the inspection of the stream, the surrounding water shed and the general conditions of the location, with reference to its liability to contamination from extraneous sources, and hearing the above statement in regard to the intentions of the Company, the members of the State Board of Health held a brief conference with the gentlemen of the Water Company present, and unanimously gave their verbal approval of the proposed undertaking.

The above memoranda are made for record by

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

TYPHOID FEVER AT YALE COLLEGE.

The following is the report made at the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health by the Secretary :

The occurrence of several cases of typhoid fever among the students of Yale College during the first two or three weeks after the beginning of the college term, occasioned widespread alarm throughout the country. The so-called "newspaper enterprise" of the times seized upon the circumstance, and, by gross exaggerations and misrepresentations of the sanitary condition of the college grounds and buildings, aroused the anxieties and fears of the patrons of the University in a most unwarrantable manner. In truth, there were nine cases in all, including one tutor. Of these, four were fatal. The fact that all the cases occurred soon after the beginning of the college term, and when they had recently returned from the long vacation, and that no new case had occurred since about the middle of October, adds much strength to the opinion that most, if not all of them, received the infection elsewhere than in New Haven. A careful inspection of the college premises was made at the time, both by

the officials of the State and local boards of health, and nothing has been discovered on the premises which could justly be considered even a suspicious source of the disease.

Five only of the victims of the fever occupied rooms in the dormitories of the University, each one in a different building. The four other sufferers had rooms each in a different house and quite remotely from each other, and on four different streets.

None of them took their meals in the buildings in which they roomed, but found their table board in seven widely separated houses, where many other boarders also ate. Only three of the seven received their milk supply from a common source, the other four from three different sources. It cannot be learned that any of them used well water after their arrival in New Haven. The city water which they used in common with 75,000 other citizens of New Haven is examined monthly, both chemically and biologically, and nothing detrimental to health has been found in it. If the city water contained the infection typhoid fever ought to prevail among the citizens. But it is less prevalent than usual this autumn. Regarding the houses in which four of the sick students roomed, outside the college premises, two of them were in excellent sanitary condition as to location, drainage, plumbing, etc. Two of them were not in so good sanitary condition, being objectionable by reason of defective methods of plumbing—chiefly from the liability of the traps to the fixtures being unsealed by syphonage.

The faculties of the various departments of the University have not, except in a general way, taken any supervision of the lodging and eating places of students. The students' lodging and boarding places in the city are very numerous, but being under private management the College authorities have not attempted to exercise any control over them. Possibly it would be judicious to have all the places at which students are cared for inspected annually, or oftener, by some competent person, and so be able to advise the students as to the sanitary condition of their homes, from a well-informed acquaintance with facts.

So much notoriety, prejudicial to the interests of the College was produced by the unwarrantable misstatements of certain newspapers that President Dwight thought it advisable to issue the following announcement, for the information of the friends and patrons of the University :

YALE UNIVERSITY.

In view of the exaggerated reports which have been widely circulated with reference to sickness among the students of Yale University during the term now closing, the authorities of the University have caused a thorough examination of the grounds and buildings to be made by the eminent Sanitary Engineer, Col. George E. Waring, Jr. The attention of all who are interested in the institution, and in those now pursuing their studies in it, is called to the following statement of Col. Waring, and also to the statements of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and of two of the leading physicians of the city, Drs. Bacon and Lindsley, who are well known to the medical profession throughout the country.

1. Col. Waring, addressing the President, writes as follows :

I have just completed a minute inspection of the sanitary drainage of the several buildings within the Campus of Yale University, which are occupied by students and are connected with the main sewer laid in 1881—all the buildings, that is, which are used for residence of students or for study.

I find the whole work to be in sound condition and well kept—giving evidence of much more than ordinary care on the part of the curator of the buildings and of his assistants.

I find nowhere—neither in connection with the sewerage and plumbing work, nor in the general arrangement of the buildings—anything to suggest a source of typhoid infection, nor a seat for the development and extension of the disease if introduced from without.

The drainage of these buildings is beyond question or suspicion, and their general sanitary condition is noticeably good.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 14, 1889.

2. The Secretary of the State Board of Health, in his Report dated Dec. 15, 1889, calls attention to the fact that the fever has entirely disappeared since the cases which occurred in October, and adds the following passage :

The fact that all the cases occurred soon after the beginning of the college term, and when the persons affected had recently returned from the long vacation, and that no new case has occurred since about the middle of October, adds much strength to the opinion expressed in the report for that month, that most, if not all of these persons, received the infection elsewhere than in New Haven.

3. With reference to the general healthfulness of the city of New Haven, the words of the physicians to whom allusion has been made are indicative of the facts of the case. The University buildings are located in the healthiest part of the city, and the general good health of the students from year to year attests the truth of the statement which is given. This statement is as follows :

New Haven is believed to be the healthiest city of the Atlantic seaboard. The best test of this question from the present available sources of information is the death-rate. In no city in the Union has the registration been kept more accurately for the last ten years than in New Haven. The average annual death-rate for the period from 1879 to 1888, inclusive, was 19.1 per 1000 of living population. The average annual death-rate of fourteen of the largest towns and cities of Massachusetts for the fifteen years from 1870 to 1885 was 21.1.

There is probably no city approximating the population of New Haven, in any of the Eastern or Middle States, which has maintained during the last decade so low a death-rate as the "City of Elms."

Its superiority in this respect over other cities, as a healthful and attractive place of residence, may be in part explained by its location, the character of its soil, and the vigilant supervision which has been maintained by an active Board of Health over those conditions which most affect the sick-rate and the death-rate. Its proximity to Long Island Sound moderates the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

The residences of its citizens are not as compactly crowded as in most cities of its size, but are for the most part isolated, so that a healthful ventilation and sunlight are secured by more or less ample yard-space on every side of them.

The soil is sandy and well drained. An admirable system of sewerage for the whole city was planned and adopted many years ago, and is now nearly completed for all the populous parts of the city.

There is an abundant supply of good and wholesome water from trustworthy sources, the quality of which is scarcely surpassed by any large public water supply in the country.

Owing to these natural and acquired advantages New Haven has won, and is likely to maintain, a reputation for salubrity which few cities enjoy.

FRANCIS BACON.

CHARLES A. LINDSLEY.

New Haven, Dec. 17, 1889.

4. It needs only to be added that, in the cases which have been most recently reported in some of the newspapers as cases of typhoid fever, no trace whatever of this disease existed.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT,

President of the University.

New Haven, Dec. 19, 1889.

ILLUSTRATIVE INSTANCES OF THE WAYS BY WHICH INFECTIOUS DISEASES ARE TRANSMITTED.

During the last Summer the following circular was quite generally distributed among the members of the medical profession. Numerous communications have been received in response to it, and the following have been selected as illustrating some of the various ways in which infectious diseases are communicated, and exemplifying in an emphatic manner the need of a better understanding among communities of these modes of infection, and of the supreme importance of strict attention to the well known means of preventing the spread of diseases which are "catching."

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August, 1889.

DEAR DOCTOR :—The State Board of Health believes it to be a matter of prime importance to impress upon the public mind the best established truths relating to the causes of sickness. This is particularly desirable in regard to the way in which contagious and infectious diseases are communicated. Nothing can be more impressive than illustrative FACTS, they attract the attention, and are more convincing than theories and arguments.

The State Board desires to accumulate well authenticated instances of outbreaks of any of the infectious diseases where the cause of the outbreak can be distinctly traced to exposure to infected persons, infected articles, or infected places, or to infected water, milk or other food.

Instances where scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, smallpox, or other infections can be fairly attributed to fomites, are particularly instructive and establish the great importance of thorough and complete disinfection in all cases of the occurrence of communicable diseases.

The importance of isolation of the sick, and disinfection of whatever may be a means of transmission of the disease is a matter upon which the general public are but illy informed.

It is not sufficiently appreciated, in the popular mind, that the infective principle proceeding from a sick person can be destroyed by means which are well known. That if in every case of contagious sickness these means are employed the disease cannot spread. That whenever an infectious disease does extend from a sick person to others, the means of disinfection have not been effectively used. In other words that disinfection is the fundamental principle upon which the spread of infectious diseases may be prevented. That to be successful it must

be thorough and complete, and that if thorough and complete, it always will be successful. Disinfection means destruction of the infection.

The restriction of contagious diseases is chiefly by three agencies, viz: Notification, Isolation, and Disinfection, these three, but the greatest of these is Disinfection.

The strongest indirect disinfectant is cleanliness, with all that it implies.

The State Board will be pleased to receive, through its Secretary, concise and plain reports of instances which may have occurred in your experience, illustrating any of the modes in which infection is actually spread from the sick to the well.

Such reports as the Board deem advisable to publish will appear over your name, although, of course, the names of the persons to whom they relate will not be published.

Enclosed please find stamped envelope for return.

Per order of the Board,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., *Sec'y.*

Reported by GEO. D. STANTON, M.D., of Stonington.

Suggestive of the way rags become infected.

A small pox patient among the lower tenement class had died. I buried the patient just before dark, and gave strict orders that nothing whatever was to be disturbed in the room occupied by the patient, that I would see to them the following day. In the morning on my arrival not a single vestige of the bedding or clothing was anywhere to be seen. The family refused to disclose anything as to what had become of them. I searched the premises from cellar to attic without avail. I obtained a crow-bar and tried the cellar bottom. In one corner was a pile of potatoes of 3 or 4 bushels. These being removed, I found the earth loose, and on digging down about a foot found the infected articles. On asking the family why they had done this they stated that they designed disposing of them to some *rags peddler*.

Reported by A. E. WINCHELL, M.D., New Haven, Conn.

On the 23d day of May last, William D——, aged four years, residing in E—— street of this city was taken with diphtheria, mild type. He was convalescent at the end of five days, was allowed to go with other children in immediate vicinity. The case was not reported at the health office. No precautionary measures were taken. Probably the case like many others would have passed without further notice, but for the unfortunate sequelæ,

not aware of any danger from infection, several children were allowed to associate intimately with the patient and one, a little girl, J. N——, aged three years, took from the convalescent boy a piece of chewing gum which was transferred from his mouth directly to her own. On following day she developed the disease which assumed a severe form, and from which she died. It is reasonable to infer that if timely warning and suitable precautionary measures had been taken the little girl would not have been infected.

Reported by A. P. MACDONALD, M.D., Danbury.

Mr. M——, not believing there was danger, went to a friend's house in another part of the city to nurse a child sick with diphtheria. In a few days after his own child had the disease in a severe form. No disinfectants were used in the neighbor's house.

Reported by C. E. FROELICH, M.D., Hartford.

Four years ago I had two cases of diphtheria in one family ; they both died. The family left the tenement. This Spring the same family moved back to the same tenement and very soon diphtheria again manifested itself in one child ; this lived about twelve days and then died. Two days previous to its decease a still younger child (two years old) showed diphtheria and next day morbilli (not scarlatina) and also died a day or two after. I mention this case to prove the duration of a malignant poison in a house not properly disinfected.

Reported by WILLIS CUMMINGS, M.D., Bridgeport.

In May, 1889, was called to a house in my neighborhood to see a case of "mumps ;" found patient a boy of seventeen years in bed breathing with difficulty, two pencils of membrane protruding from the nostrils, the roof of mouth and vault of pharynx, covered with the characteristic membrane ; a moderate amount of fever, membrane commencing to appear in both eyes, face palid, head thrown back, extremities cool, pulse small and frequent. He had been taken sick on Tuesday and the odor had been noticed from almost the first appearance of disease which had been reported as "MUMPS," *smell and all*. In another room was a sister in bed, nineteen years of age, who was commencing with the same symptoms.

There were exposed directly to the sick ones, eight people living part in same house and part in a house three or four removes from original source. These eight persons consisted of a father, mother, three brothers, two sisters and a sister-in-law ; of the eight, four were taken down with diphtheria, one of the sons, who persisted in kissing and embracing the dying brother. Two girls and sister-in-law had a severe time but pulled through with no sequels. The two original cases died. There was considerable difficulty in convincing the parents that washing, by powerful germicides of all articles that could possibly convey infection, was necessary, but pressure from the Board of Health combined with that from nurses and doctors finally brought matters into correct shape, and the place was cleaned. No more cases developed on the street. The neighborhood was greatly aroused by the combined effects of the poison and the doctor's method of impressing the danger threatening, and as a consequence disinfection was practiced as was never done before.

Now for the cause. Naturally we looked for local causes, and we had almost settled on one that need not be mentioned, when we found out that two other and younger children had had the "MUMPS" in another town and had apparently not quite recovered when they came to Bridgeport, and had slept in the same room or bed, with the two fatal cases, previous to their being taken with the same disease ; or, as one member of the family insisted, even in the presence of death, that it was "quinsy." The lesson to be learned is this when a child or adult for that matter, has a sore throat with a peculiar, and generally a "nasty" odor with it, see a doctor, who will watch the case, after a thorough investigation, until he is sure it is *not* diphtheria. So long as very mild cases appear with the fatal ones, it seems to me that all such patients should be watched by a competent attendant until danger is past. "Prevention is better than cure."

Reported by HENRY GRAY, M.D., Bloomfield.

The Hartford City Missionary Society owns a farm and cottage in Bloomfield to which poor children are sent from the city to stay during the summer months. During the past month there were eight well-marked cases of diphtheria, with one death. The surroundings were apparently healthy, no case of diphtheria or typhoid fever having occurred during the past thirty years.

It is believed that the disease was brought there by three children who had recovered from the diphtheria about two weeks before their arrival at the place. This fact was not known till the new cases occurred. All the precautions in the printed directions of the State Board of Health were put in force, but owing to the number of children present—about twenty—and the limited accommodations, it could not be very effectually done. No more cases have occurred.

Reported by FRANK W. WRIGHT, M.D., New Haven.

During the summer of 1889 a child was taken sick with diphtheria on H— street. As soon as the complaint was diagnosed the mother, with the rest of the children, moved into a neighboring house. The child died, and after the house was fumigated the mother and children moved back. Now, in the other side of this neighboring house in which this family temporarily stopped there resided a family with a number of children. Within ten days diphtheria broke out in this last mentioned family and three children died from it.

In a certain house in this city there lived on the lower floor a family that had four children, and all had diphtheria. Three of these died. This occurred about six months ago. About the time the children were sick the family that lived upstairs moved away. After the fourth child recovered the house was thoroughly fumigated on the lower floor, but as the family that had had the sickness declared none of them had been upstairs, nothing was done there. Very recently a family moved in this part of the house, which for nearly six months had been empty. Within ten days a fatal case of membranous croup occurred in this family.

Reported by J. W. BIDWELL, M.D., West Winsted.

Three fatal cases of diphtheria in one family have occurred in Winsted during the last two weeks; they were evidently the result of a local contagion, no other cases are believed to exist here at this time. In a dooryard across the street from where the children lived was an obstructed drain pipe; this was opened and cleared out, a short time before these three little children were attacked with the disease. While this was being done the children were allowed around quite near the men, they lived much of their time in a very poorly ventilated basement, the family cooking, eating, washing and ironing, etc., was all done

in this room; the yard about the house and for quite a distance around about it was much too flat to admit of easy drainage, consequently it had not been drained at all. The unusual wet season, and the pouring out of so much water, on the surface, has kept the yard constantly saturated, thus holding in solution a larger amount than usual of material well fitted to develop the dangerous exhalations which we often find do precede the appearance of a fatal form of this disease. An unusual humid atmosphere, at this season of the year, develops with us abundant throat ailments, such as tonsilitis, pharangitis, catarrh, bronchitis, granulated and ulcerated throats, etc., etc., but fortunately for our people there are no such quantities of diphtheria germs afloat as to develop anything like an epidemic of this particular disease.

Reported by M. A. CREMIN, M.D., New Haven.

The following case illustrates how the contagion of diphtheria can be carried in the clothing.

On February 16th, 1890, I saw in consultation with Dr. Luby a girl five years old residing at No. 214 H—— st., New Haven, Ct., with well developed diphtheria from which she died in four days.

On February 25th, 1890, I was called to attend two children, sick with diphtheria at No. 211 H—— st., cousins of the child who died of diphtheria at 214 H—— st. The parents of the children at 211 H—— st. were frequent visitors at No. 214 H—— st. during the illness of the child which died of diphtheria there, but their children aged respectively 2 years and 10 months, and 1 year and 8 months, had not been to house 214 H—— st. at all. The younger of those children died from the disease. The contagion here was undoubtedly carried in the clothing of the parents. Two other families resided in the house 211 H—— st.; there were two children in one and three in the other, and none of their children contracted the disease, complete isolation being enforced.

The following is a typical illustration of the way in which typhoid fever may be communicated.

Reported by R. S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston.

My attention has recently been called, as member of the State Board of Health, to the epidemic of typhoid fever in February,

1889, at Polkville, a little hamlet two miles north of Bristol, and the facts which came to light present an apt and striking illustration of the mode of origin and propagation of an epidemic of this terrible though preventable disease.

I give some of the details of this outbreak for the purpose of emphasizing the important fact that such epidemics of typhoid fever are preventable or can be stamped out early by proper precautions. In the hamlet called Polkville there are twelve houses all located on one street within a radius of a quarter of a mile. In these twelve houses have occurred fifteen cases of typhoid fever with one death. About half the cases were of a severe character and presented a distinctly typhoid typé. The remainder were more or less mild and lacked the typical features of typhoid. The mild cases were variously declared to be "malarial fever," "typo-malarial" and "billious remittent"; but from careful inquiry and personal examination, I believe they should all be classed under the head of "typhoid," with one common origin and cause varying only in degree and severity and not in their essential nature. The water supply for all the houses of Polkville is derived from a pond which is only a few rods distant from the place, and which covers about an acre of ground. The water of this pond comes partly from springs within its basin and partly from mountain streams, and its purity has never before been questioned. It has been used by the villagers for drinking and other purposes for over twenty-five years, and there has been no unusual sickness in consequence.

All of a sudden, within two months, this terrible sickness has come upon the people. Every house contains one or more victims. Much consternation prevails, and, naturally, inquiries are made on all sides, "What is this sickness?" and "What is the cause of so unusual an outbreak?" Fortunately these questions, through the inexorable logic of facts and events, admit of a ready answer. No link is wanting in the chain of evidence to show that the epidemic is due to the contamination by the excreta of a single typhoid patient of the little mountain stream which empties into the reservoir at Polkville. A solitary house is located on the very border of this brook. Early in November, when all were well in the little village below, a case of typhoid fever broke out in the family occupying this house. This case has not yet been traced to its source, but no doubt it can be, by painstaking inquiry. The stools of the patient, I am told by

good authority, were thrown upon the frozen ground and snow. The ground in the locality slopes gently towards the brook. The house is situated near the stream, and the conformation of the ground is such that all the surface water can drain in no other direction except into the stream. I am informed that no attempt was made to disinfect the stools. The warm weather, and frequent rains and thaw, carried the dejecta of the patient, which had lain for a time in a dormant state upon the frozen ground, into the stream and the current swept it into the reservoir. After drinking the water from the distributing pipes of this reservoir about two weeks after the above incident the epidemic commenced, and in a few weeks more nearly every house had from one to three persons in it prostrated with the fever.

The water in question looks pure and sparkling, has no unpleasant odor or taste, and chemical analysis furnishes no clue to its poisonous quality. This poison, it is quite apparent, is not a chemical substance. It is not a product of putrefactive change or decay. It is nothing which smells bad or tastes bad : nor is it appreciable by any of the senses. It is a living organization or germ whose vitality is remarkable. Dr. Prudden succeeded in resuscitating a colony of them after they had been frozen in ice 103 days. On the other hand, he heated these same germs to 133° Fahrenheit and they still lived. These micro-organisms which are difficult to detect under the microscope, are capable of multiplying enormously under favorable circumstances, in wells and ponds of water. A little colony of them from a single patient in Plymouth, Penn., in January, 1885, multiplied so as to infect a large reservoir and two storage basins. One thousand one hundred and four persons who drank the water, were stricken with typhoid fever, of whom one hundred and fourteen died and the actual cost of the epidemic was carefully estimated at \$97,120.25—all in hard cash ; to say nothing of the loss to that town of one hundred and fourteen lives whose yearly income when in health, amounted to \$18,419.52. These are some of the well established facts relating to this typhoid germ, technically known as "Eberth's bacillus." Many more might be cited but would be out of place in a short article.

Some important practical lessons are to be derived from an epidemic such as I have recounted. These should be learned and remembered by every individual.

1. The stools from a typhoid fever patient are deadly poison,

more to be feared than arsenic or strychnine! They should be destroyed, either by fire or by some powerful disinfectant like corrosive sublimate, or chloride of lime. They should never be thrown upon the surface of the ground, but buried. The water closet or common privy is no place for them.

2. Never drink suspected water without first boiling it. The heat of boiling water will destroy the germ. Remember that this germ is not breathed into the lungs nor absorbed into the skin, but it is swallowed into the stomach, before it gets in its deadly work. The alimentary canal is the trysting place, the sacred elysium for all typhoid bacilli. Filtering the water does not render it safe for drinking purposes. It cannot be destroyed by any kind of filter, as the experiments at Lausen, Switzerland, have shown. There, the germs were filtered through a mile of soil without being sterilized.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming that typhoid fever can be caught in no other way except through drinking water—such as by infected milk, bad sewerage, cesspools, etc. I wish merely in the brief space of this article, to point out the undoubted fact that water supplies of towns and cities may often become infected in an unsuspected manner, and thus become the fruitful source of a frightful amount of sickness and death, which with very little care and trouble could have been prevented.

The following cases illustrate how scarlet fever infection may be communicated.

Reported by C. L. FITCH, M.D., New Haven.

Called early in July of this year to 120 W—— street, found boy 10 years of age seriously ill with scarlet fever, parents had isolated him before I got there. Disinfectants were promptly used and one other member of the family took the disease, both made good recoveries. By questioning them I found that a family living near there had just began letting their children mingle with the other children of the neighborhood, and they were passing through the stage of desquamation at the time, having had the fever and my patients undoubtedly contracted it in that way. As regards the mode of disinfection I followed the rules laid down by the State Board of Health. I have no doubt but that thorough disinfection and proper isolation will hold nearly all contagious diseases in check.

Reported by S. E. SWIFT, M.D., Colchester.

I report two cases of "scarlet fever"—one, occurring in a neighboring town, was the teacher of a district school. Opposite the school house was a dwelling house in which one of the scholars was sick—mildly so, I judge—as the attending physician placed no restriction on the school children's visiting the sick one. The teacher called daily and, as reported to me, saw the invalid. The teacher was a young woman, in excellent health and perfect physique. Within a few days of her calling on the sick child she was taken down with malignant scarlet fever. So deranged, her parents and nurses could do nothing with or for her, and she died in a few days from her seizure. Her two younger sisters were isolated as much as possible, yet both had the disease in a very mild form and recovered.

The second case occurred in my own house. Two nieces from Baltimore came to visit us. The morning after their arrival the youngest, a well developed young woman, complained of "sore throat," and the next morning I saw her with the characteristic rash of scarlet fever well developed. There were five members of my household who had never had it. The patient was isolated, her room fumigated with sulphur. The patient made a good recovery, and there were no other cases in my house or in the town.

History.—This girl, living in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, had a younger sister ailing with a slight indisposition. The nearest physician was called. He resided a half mile away; he came, went to the child's room, having first hung his overcoat in the hall below. While leaving medicine for the sick one he sent this girl to his overcoat to find some case or remedy and she had some difficulty in searching the pockets for it, but found it and carried it to him and nothing more was thought of it until the question came up as to how and when she had been exposed to the infection. It then was ascertained that the good doctor—and I use the adjective in its best and widest sense—had come from a visit to a case of scarlet fever, a half mile away. This appears a decided case of infection being carried in the clothing of the physician.

The following interesting and instructive narrative is communicated through Dr. H. M. BISHOP, of Norwich, in the words of his patient, just as it was written by herself:

On the morning of January 1st, 1889, while sitting in the car which leaves the New Haven depot at about eleven o'clock A. M., bound east, I saw a coffin placed on the train. A few minutes later a party of four persons, consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, dressed in deepest mourning, entered. The youngest lady took the seat beside me. In a few minutes she burst into tears and cried so violently my sympathy was aroused. I leaned forward and said: "Pardon me, but does the coffin I saw placed on this train contain the body of a friend of yours?" She replied: "Yes, a sister." I expressed condolence, then inquired her sister's illness, how long she was sick, etc. She talked freely, saying her sister had had malaria, but was sick only a week with scarlet fever when she died, and that they were going to Essex to bury her. I exclaimed: "How is it your physician allowed you to travel under the circumstances?" "Oh! she said; we could not without a sealed metallic casket, and then we used a great deal of disinfectant." Even then, I remarked, it is not allowable and the danger was great of exposing others. She said they didn't know much about the disease until her sister was taken sick and died. I inquired if any other member of the family had been sick with the disease. She replied: "*No, it aint time yet.*" I remarked she had made me feel very uncomfortable, to which she asked if I wished her to change her seat. I said, most assuredly I do. When the train reached Saybrook Junction, as the party arose to leave to change cars for Essex, the young lady turned and very politely bade me "good-bye," saying she hoped I would feel no bad effects from the exposure.

It was just two weeks from the above mentioned date that I was taken sick, though having had the accompanying symptoms several days previous. I sent for Dr. Bishop and told him I felt impressed I had scarlet fever. He asked why I thought so, and I told him the story as I have here written it.

The next morning there was no mistaking the disease. I had a rash, and canker sore throat. I was confined to my bed about two weeks and all necessary precautions were taken to prevent the disease spreading, being strictly quarantined.

———, Norwich, Conn.

Oct. 11th, 1889.

Reported by FRANK W. WRIGHT, M.D., New Haven.

A little girl who attended school came home and told her parents that her seat-mate was "skinning." This little girl in a few days was taken sick with scarlet fever and subsequently died from its effects. Upon inquiry it was learned that this seat-mate had had scarlet fever and had returned to school without permission from the attending physician.

Reported by F. L. BURR, M.D., Rocky Hill.

I write to comply with the request contained in your letter of August, 1889. I do this with the greater readiness because I fully share your conviction that it is a matter of great importance that we study the cause of infectious diseases.

In December, 1888, I reported to you a fatal case of malignant scarlet fever. No other case of the disease in town for a year or more, none since. It was very malignant in its character. Every precautionary measure was taken by isolation and disinfection to prevent the spread of the infection among five other children in the family and successfully.

I will now mention one or more possible causes.

The transmission may have occurred by using milk from a cow that received an internal injury to one of her teats, causing bloody milk for some time, also an irritable disposition in the cow. Three days before the little patient was taken sick she went to ride with me. I called to see an invalid, taking her into the house to amuse herself with a little child from a distant town who was visiting its grandparents. Long afterwards I questioned the grandmother concerning the child and asked if it had had the diseases incident to childhood when I was informed that the child had the scarlet fever about a year ago.

Is it possible that infection could come from that source and act so rapidly? No other source of infection can be found.

Reported by T. D. CROTHERS, M.D., of Hartford.

The portability and remarkable distribution of scarlet fever poison across the continent.

In March last, F.—— W.——, a resident of Denver, Colorado, and clerk in a dry good house, started east to buy goods. At Chicago he noticed a fine rash over his body and felt

sick and feverish. He consulted a physician who prescribed for indigestion. He continued to feel bad and had no appetite for a week or more ; the rash disappeared and his health improved, still he complained of feeling hot and feverish at night. He took Sedlitz powders and pills of quinine every day. He stopped at Saratoga at his father's three days, then went to New York City. A week later he spent the Sunday at Hartford with me. The two weeks following he was in New York City buying goods ; then he spent another Sabbath with me. The week after he went to Saratoga, was at home three days, then went back to Denver. He is now quite well and at no time was he so ill that he could not attend to business.

His traveling companion from Denver was taken down with a severe attack of scarlet fever, a week after reaching New York ; a brother and sister were each attacked with scarlet fever ten days after his first visit home. A patient who went away two days after his first visit to me, was taken with scarlet fever a week after. A lady and child six years old rode with him from New York to Hartford,* and the child was taken with a mild attack of scarlatina. On his last visit home two little children were seized with light attacks of scarlatina a week after he left ; these children were playing about where some of his clothes were being washed at the time. From these facts it seems very probable that he suffered from scarlet fever, and for at least two weeks after, wherever he went the germs were scattered. No scarlet fever was in the neighborhood of his home, and no one near my home seemed in any way exposed. The outbreak of scarlet fever following his visit at home and with me and his associate on the train pointed to the presence of disease in his case. It would be an interesting inquiry to find out the cases which may have come from visits to many places in New York and vicinity. That such cases did occur there is no doubt, for he was invited to the homes of many persons, and spent some time in intimate relations with many business men. It did not occur to him that he had scarlet fever until he returned home to Denver, where he found that an intimate friend of his who was ill with a high fever and rash for some days before he left, whom he visited freely. This was not pronounced scarlet fever until some days after he left for the east.

* On his second visit to me.

REPORT OF DELEGATES

TO THE

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

BY DR. C. A. LINDSLEY.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association was held at Brooklyn, N. Y., beginning on Tuesday morning, Oct. 22d.

The meeting was attended by only two of the delegates appointed by this Board, namely, Prof. W. H. Brewer and the Secretary.

The sessions were held at the Brooklyn Institute, excepting one at Hoagland Laboratory.

The expectation of an unusually large meeting was not realized; the attendance in fact being but little if any larger than the average for the last few years. This is not to be ascribed to any waning interest in the subject of public hygiene, but rather to the fact that the attendance on the meetings immediately previous had been stimulated by an apprehension of the invasion of cholera and by the actual presence in the Southern States of the equally dreaded yellow fever. The exciting questions relating to the prophylaxis of these epidemic diseases had been fully discussed already in the Association during the last two or three years; and no wide-spread epidemic had prevailed or seriously threatened our country during the current year.

These facts, however, did not impair the interest of the occasion in the least, or diminish at all the profitable results to sanitary science which the meetings of this body have ordinarily produced.

The meeting was opened by its President, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson of Chicago. Dr. J. H. Raymond, the chairman of the Local Committee, gave a brief address of welcome and announced the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members.

"THE OVERSHADOWING OF OUR HOMES," by Dr. W. Thornton Parker of Newport, R. I., was the first paper presented, and in the absence of the author was by request read by your Secretary.

The sentiments of the paper were not cordially endorsed to the full extent by the majority of the Association. It was regarded in the discussion which followed as rather an exaggerated view of the evils of shade trees. And the general salubrity of the City of Elms of our own State and of other cities with many shade trees did not seem to fully sustain the opinions of the author.

"CLOTHING IN ITS RELATION TO HYGIENE," by Dr. James F. Hibberd of Richmond, Ind., was the next paper.

This topic was discussed in an able manner with a view to impress the importance of adapting the quality and character of the clothing to the physiological requirements of the body and particularly of the skin.

After the reading of these papers and the discussion which followed them, the meeting took a recess to allow a visit to the "HEALTH EXHIBITION," Dr. A. N. Bell having first given a brief description of it and its purposes.

"THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY," by Dr. Jerome Walker, was the first paper offered in the afternoon session.

He said: Statistics of infant mortality do not give an encouraging diminution in recent years. He urged the need of greater effort by well directed public undertakings for the welfare of children, in the way of public institutions, "country weeks," "fresh air funds," "seaside homes for children," "summer camps," and such like kind and humane enterprises. He said that any appreciable reduction of infant mortality was only to be obtained at the cost of the judicious use of such powers as money, time, patience and energy.

"THE RELATION OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR TO INFANT MORTALITY," by Alfred F. White, C.E., of Brooklyn, was a kindred subject, in which the author pointed out the health essentials of such dwellings, and illustrated the advantages by quoting the greatly reduced death rate in the modern dwellings as compared with the old style tenements in New York. He dwelt upon the special facilities they afford for the isolation of infectious diseases.

"A SUGGESTED MINIMUM BASIS OF COMPENSATION TO LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS," by George Homan, M.D., of St. Louis, was the last paper of the afternoon.

This is a subject upon which the general public are very poorly informed. Extracts from such papers as Dr. Homan's ought to have a constant corner in the daily papers, for the regular instruction of their readers.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION, at the Academy of Music, was given in the evening. This was the grand social event of the meeting. Dr. J. H. Raymond, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided, and opened the meeting in a few eloquent remarks congratulating the Association on the good work it had already achieved and its future promise.

MAYOR CHAPIN was next introduced and gave a most hearty welcome to the Association.

DR. ALEXANDER HUTCHINS, on behalf of the medical profession of Brooklyn, welcomed the Association and eloquently alluded to the good work done by it.

DR. H. A. JOHNSON of Chicago, President of the Association, then delivered his address, which was a scholarly and able review of sanitary work already accomplished, and indicating the lines which the future progress of sanitary science will pursue.

THE REV. R. S. STORRS was very warmly received as the next speaker. He claimed that his profession and that of medicine had a legitimate and natural connection; and dwelt upon the high importance and value of personal character in the physician.

EX-MAYOR SETH LOW was the last speaker of the evening. He was received with loud applause. In his address, he briefly alluded to some of the problems of sanitary science, such as sewage disposal and house plumbing, in a manner which showed that he had given those topics that thoughtful consideration which characterizes his study of questions of public interest.

On the second day of the meeting, the first paper offered was on "THE UNITED STATES CENSUS IN ITS RELATION TO SANITATION," by Dr. J. S. Billings, Major and Sur. U. S. A. The paper explained the methods and purposes of the coming census, especially with regard to vital statistics and the relations of that branch of the census to the public health.

"THE PREVENTION OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS AND METHODS FOR ITS LIMITATIONS," by Ezra M. Hunt Secretary of State Board of Health of New Jersey, was the subject of the next paper.

The author sharply criticised the ready abandonment of the teachings of the past in regard to the causes of phthisis pulmonalis, and the unhesitating adoption of the new belief that the dangers of infection is chiefly confined to the inhalation of dried sputa. He did not deny the existence of the tubercular bacillus, but believed it might be received from the breath of a consumptive as well as from his dried sputa. The paper elicited considerable discussion.

"IMPROVEMENTS AT THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION," by Dr. Wm. M. Smith, Health Officer of the Port, were illustrated by stereoptic views, after which the meeting adjourned to accept an invitation by Dr. Smith to take an excursion on a steamboat to make a personal inspection of the Quarantine establishment.

"THE ART OF COOKING," by E. Atkinson, LL.D., of Boston.

This was one of the most novel and interesting lectures before the meeting. The speaker demonstrated his propositions while he was explaining them. With two large oil stoves he prepared at the time a culinary feast to which all were invited. Meats, fish, vegetables, bread, puddings, cake and several delicacies were cooked elegantly and passed around for the refreshment of the audience.

The speaker made and defended the following statements :

1. Special apparatus for boiling and frying has been adequately and suitably developed for the use of those who can afford these somewhat wasteful methods of preparing food, yet excellent when skillfully practiced.

2. The ordinary methods of frying are utterly bad and wasteful.

3. Bread may be baked suitably in a brick oven, and also economically, when the work is done upon a large scale.

4. It is very difficult to bake bread in a suitable way in the common iron stove or range ; for this, among other reasons, most of the bread consumed in this country is very bad, although we have the greatest abundance of the best material.

5. Meats may be well roasted in a costly manner before an open fire.

6. Aside from the exceptional apparatus or methods named, substantially all the modern cooking stoves and ranges are wasteful and more or less unsuitable for use. All the ordinary methods

of quick baking, roasting and boiling are bad ; and, finally, almost the whole of the coal or oil used in cooking is wasted.

7. The smell of cooking in the ordinary way gives evidence of waste of flavor as well as a waste of nutritious properties ; and in most cases the unpleasant smell also gives evidence that the food is being converted into an unwholesome condition, conducive to indigestion and dyspepsia.

“STATISTICS ON RIVER POLLUTION, WITH OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF GARBAGE AND REFUSE MATTER,” by Dr. S. S. Kelvington of Minneapolis, Minn.

He made statements of the immense quantities in tons of garbage, offal, night soil and dead animals with which our rivers are annually polluted. He claimed that such disposal of refuse waste was a sanitary crime, and advocated the destruction of the combustible portions by cremation, and the deodorization of night soil and sewage for fertilizing agents. The paper provoked a very animated discussion.

An afternoon meeting was held by invitation at the Hoagland Laboratory, which was thrown open to the inspection of the members, and was of itself an object of very much interest, being one of the best, if not the best, appointed laboratory of the kind in this country.

Two papers were submitted at this meeting on the same subject—“THE PREVENTION AND RESTRICTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MAN ;” one by Dr. E. Playter of Ottawa, Can., and the other by Dr. P. H. Kretzschmar of Brooklyn. One was devoted more to the predisposing causes of the disease and the means of obviating them, and the other to the precautions necessary to avoid the inhalation of the bacillus tuberculosis.

They were both papers which were listened to with close attention, and were followed by an interesting discussion.

Another paper on the same afternoon was entitled, “DISINFECTION OF DWELLINGS BY SULPHUR DIOXIDE,” by Dr. Edson of New York, Chief Inspector of the City Health Department.

The writer claimed that the long and trying experience of the health department of New York City with this agent justified the confidence felt in it, that it was a reliable destroyer of the infective germs of the acute exanthematous fevers and of diphtheria. Dr. Edson claimed that it was quite efficient when produced by the combustion of sulphur, without any artificial moisture as an accompaniment.

Much diversity of opinion was expressed as to its value, in the discussion which ensued.

In the evening a large audience was interested in a lecture, bountifully and handsomely illustrated by stereopticon views, on the subject of "SANITARY ENTOMBMENT," by the Rev. Chas. R. Treat. Instead of previous methods of disposing of the dead, the eloquent lecturer advocated a system of dessication, in closed apartments, in a building constructed on a large scale for the use of the town or community near which it be located. The method was advocated chiefly for sanitary reasons, although the speaker was not wanting in argument drawn from the sentimental aspects of the subject. The bodies of the dead, so enclosed in cell-like apartments, would be subject to a constant current of dessicating air, which would act to mummify them like the atmosphere of Arizona, Palermo or western Peru.

Many other valuable and instructive papers were read and discussed during the sessions of the Association. It was a most instructive and profitable meeting.

A novel as well as most interesting and useful feature of the meeting was the "SANITARY EXHIBITION," held in a large building near the regular place of meeting. Here were exhibited a great collection of the numerous modern inventions which have been devised to obviate the many conditions detrimental to health, which result from the artificial life of our civilization.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President, Dr. H. B. Baker of Lansing, Mich. *First Vice-President*, Dr. Fred. Montizambert of Quebec. *Second Vice-President*, Dr. Joseph H. Raymond of Brooklyn. *Secretary*, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H. *Treasurer*, Dr. J. B. Lindsey of Nashville, Tenn.

The next meeting will be held in Charleston, S. C., not earlier than Nov. 1st, 1890.

ORIGINAL PAPERS

ON

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

The following papers on Sanitary topics have been contributed by their authors and accepted by the Board.

The authors of said papers, and not the Board, are responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE

SOUTH GLASTONBURY ICE-CREAM
POISONING.



THE SOUTH GLASTONBURY ICE-CREAM POISONING.

BY HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.

On the evening of Thursday, May 16th, there was held in South Glastonbury a church festival, at which ice-cream was served, and which was followed by the more or less serious illness of most of those who attended.

Information of the occurrence did not reach the office of the Board of Health until some time afterward, so that it was not until the Monday following that the writer was sent to investigate the cause of the "mass-poisoning," for such it clearly was. A very cordial reception was received from Dr. H. M. Rising, and to him are due my thanks for most of the information obtained, it being given by him personally or obtained through his assistance. From Dr. H. C. Bunce were also received many courtesies and information concerning the cases he had seen.

In all seventy-nine persons were heard of who had suffered more or less. Of these all but three or four had recovered at the time of my visit, on the fourth day. The symptoms which had been observed were nausea, dryness of the throat, burning sensations in œsophagus and stomach, vomiting, abdominal pains, cramps and purging. Also depression of the circulatory and nervous systems, as shown by rapid feeble pulse, headache, and in the worst cases, stupor and delirium. Many cases received no medical attendance, but from the subsequent inquiry of Dr. Rising information was obtained from most of them with regard to certain points. Excluding those regarding which information was incomplete, the following is a summary of his observations. The time intervening between the ingestion of the ice-cream, which will be shown to have been the cause, and the development of the symptoms may be thus stated :

| | 2 hrs. or less. | 3-5 hrs. | Over 5 hrs. | Total. |
|--|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| When first ill ----- } No. of cases ----- } | 17 | 33 | 4 | 54 |
| When vomited— No. of Cases ----- } | 11 | 32 | 7 | 50 |
| When purged— No. of cases ----- } | 7 | 22 | 16 | 45 |

Some information as to the intensity of the symptoms may be gained by the following statement of the number of times vomiting and purging occurred :

| | 1-5 | 6-10 | Over 10 | Total cases. |
|---|-----|------|---------|--------------|
| Times vomited ----- } No. of cases ----- } | 18 | 28 | 6 | 52 |
| Times purged— No. of cases ----- } | 30 | 12 | 3 | 45 |

Some experienced nausea and prostration without vomiting or purging, a few had one or two diarrhœal discharges without vomiting; more vomited without diarrhœa. In two cases at least, the vomit and stools contained some blood. Irritability of the stomach and bowels was noted to persist for some time after the attack, and in some cases drowsiness was also marked for several days.

The treatment which seemed to be indicated and which was found to be all that was required was alcoholic stimulation, application of heat externally, Tully's powder and bismuth sub-nitrate, ice for the dryness of the throat, and the complete withdrawal of milk.

That the poisoning was caused by ice-cream could not be doubted, since no one was affected who had not eaten of the cream, and some were affected who had not been at the festival hall, but had eaten the cream at home; this was therefore the only common cause.

There were two kinds of ice-cream—vanilla, and chocolate which also contained vanilla. It was quickly ascertained that the two kinds were made at different places, and that the evil results were to be attributed to that one flavored with vanilla alone. As far as could be ascertained all who ate of this cream were more or less affected, while those who ate only of the other were not affected.

It was found that popular suspicions were directed to the vanilla extract used in this lot of cream, and also to the freezers.

In the opinion of the physicians who had seen the cases, the milk was at fault.

The Vanilla Extract.—The flavoring employed was the contents of two two-ounce bottles, and was all used except a few drops. A full bottle was obtained from the dealer who supplied that used and who was positive that the bottles came from the same original package, which was indeed produced in evidence. This bottle contained a fluid with the appearance, odor and taste of the commonly used vanilla extract. No chemical tests were made with this extract, but instead of that a little over one and a half fluid drams, the quantity estimated to be in one quart of the cream, were taken by myself, with no unpleasant result. There is therefore no reason to suppose that the vanilla was the cause of the trouble.

The Freezers.—The cream was frozen in two freezers, which were seen and examined. They belonged to a church society and had been long unused, but had been carefully cleaned and scalded. My attention was especially called to a place where the solder had been scraped off by the revolving dasher. *A priori* the freezers could not have been the cause of the trouble, as the solder could not have contaminated the cream to a sufficient degree to have poisoned so many people; it was of ordinary composition, containing no arsenic, as was found by subsequent examination. Nor could the cream have been *specifically* contaminated from the freezers since it was put into them just before freezing and there was no time for fermentative changes. But more conclusive than *a priori* reasoning, it was ascertained that one of those who made the cream, and who had tasted it during the process and while flavoring it just before freezing, was sick before eating any of the frozen cream. The freezers are therefore clearly eliminated.

The Milk and Cream.—The house where the poisonous ice-cream was made was visited and the details of the process of making, and the sources of the milk and cream critically inquired into. The milk had come from three places, the cream from two—four different places in all. These places were visited and the treatment of the milk ascertained.

From what may be called the first place, cream only was supplied, and it had been drawn that Thursday morning from a creamery can which had stood in cold water.

From the second, six quarts of milk had been obtained. It was from Wednesday evening's milking and had been taken immediately to the house where used, and put on ice until used. It furnished a part of the cream and a part of the milk.

The third place had furnished six quarts of milk of Thursday morning's milking. The milk stood for about twenty minutes in the milk pail by the sink in a back kitchen; it was then poured into a pail which it filled. In this it stood for perhaps an hour before it was taken from the house by the collector, who left it standing in the sun for a few minutes until he returned from a collection a little further along. It was then taken along a sunny road to the house where it was used, and there stood about two hours.

The fourth place furnished four quarts of milk of Thursday morning's milking. It had been at once strained into a pail and carried to the house where it was used; here it stood for three or four hours.

The Method of Making the Ice-Cream.—It contained only milk, cream, sugar, eggs and the flavoring extract. In making the custard the milk was not boiled but was heated in hot water. After the whites of the eggs and cream had been added it was placed in pails and a large pan and set in the cellar while yet warm; here it remained from four to five hours, not covered. The vanilla was then added and the custard frozen at about half-past four in the afternoon; it was taken to the hall about eight o'clock. The cellar, though damp at the time of the visit, was as well ventilated as possible. There was much mold on the wall, former occupants having kept it closed.

All of the ice-cream had been eaten except about half a pint which was a part of what had been procured at the hall and taken away. This had stood in an open pail until ten o'clock Friday morning, when it was put in a quart fruit jar. When it was secured on Monday it was put into a bottle, which it nearly filled, and was examined on Tuesday.

It was mixed with a little water and filtered, the strongly acid whey made slightly alkaline with sodium hydrate, was thoroughly extracted with ether, and the ether evaporated, first in the air and then in a vacuum over sulphuric acid. The residue was very small and was not crystalline. A portion of it gave with sulphuric acid and phenol, a strong reddish-yellow and then red color. This is a reaction given by tyrotoxin. The

remainder had no effect when administered to a kitten about six weeks old. The whey, after extraction with ether, and the curd were together examined for metallic poisons, with a negative result.

The Cause of the Poisoning.—The symptoms of those poisoned, the results of the chemical examination, together with the facts connected with the preparation of the ice-cream, all point to the presence of the ptomaine, tyrotoxinon. The single color reaction with sulphuric acid and phenol cannot be considered as satisfactory proof of the presence of tyrotoxinon, but is indicative of the presence of a trace of this substance or possibly its decomposition products. That no considerable amount of the poison was separated, as shown by the negative result of the administration of the residue to the kitten, is indeed direct evidence that tyrotoxinon was the cause of the trouble when considered in the light of the positive evidence of the absence of other poisons. For this ptomaine is a very unstable substance. This character may be illustrated, as Professor Vaughan says, "By the fact that it may disappear altogether within twenty-four hours from milk rich in the poison which is allowed to stand in an open beaker."* The ice-cream examined had stood in a thin layer exposed to the air for over twelve hours, and in a partially filled jar for three days.

The objects of this examination would be very incompletely accomplished if a failure was made to point out the circumstances, which apparently resulted in the development of this poison in ice-cream made from the best materials to be found in a village where fresh milk and cream abound, and made with all of the anxious care for a good result, which characterizes the work of friends and neighbors combining to promote a charitable object.

In order that the poison may be developed in milk it is necessary *first*, that the requisite ferment shall be present; *second*, that there shall be time for the action of this ferment, during which the poison may be generated; and *third*, that the temperature shall be sufficiently high to favor the growth of the ferment.

The nature of the necessary ferment is unknown, though Professor Vaughan has produced the poison by keeping bottled

* Ptomaines and Leucomaines, Vaughan and Novy, page 215.

milk in a warm place after impregnating it with "butyric acid ferment." There are several ferments that may produce butyric acid, and the production of it is of common occurrence in hot weather, as every physician knows. If the cause of this fermentation and tyrotoxicon are the same, surely the cause is common and its occasional development in poisonous quantities depends on the presence of conditions favorable to this peculiar result.

In the present case it is impossible to state whether the fermentative process originated in one of the supplies of milk or in the custard while standing in the cellar. It is, however, to be noted that the conditions connected with the third supply of milk were such as have been found to favor this peculiar decomposition. The temperature to which the milk was exposed in making the custard is uncertain, but it was not the boiling temperature, since the milk was heated by being placed in hot water. While it must have been high enough to produce a soft coagulum, a high heat was avoided to prevent curdling, and most likely it would not have reached a sufficient degree to have sterilized the mixture in the short time of exposure.

Had the custard been immediately cooled and frozen, probably the poisoning would not have occurred, for even if the fermentation had been well started in one part of the milk it is highly improbable that sufficient poison would have been present and have escaped destruction during the cooking, to poison the whole body of custard, for the substance is sensitive to heat. Instead of being cooled, however, it was set away in deep vessels while still warm, and allowed to stand for four or five hours before freezing; the day was hot and murky, and without doubt it was during this time that the poison was developed.

The care of milk necessary to prevent such poisonous decompositions seems to be simple. It should be as little exposed as possible in the vicinity of decomposing organic matter; it should be quickly cooled by exposure in cans to cold water, or by putting in shallow pans. When a large quantity has been heated, as in making the custard for ice-cream, it should be cooled and at once frozen, in which condition it may be kept with safety.

The name tyrotoxicon was first applied by Professor Vaughan to a ptomaine isolated by him first from poisonous cheese, and afterward from milk and ice-cream. It has also been found by several other workers (Newton, Wallace, Novy, Firth, Schearer,

Wolff, Kinnicutt), in cheese, milk, ice-cream and cream-puffs. It is a solid, crystallizing in needles; is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble, when pure, in ether. It is very unstable, being decomposed when in aqueous solution, by a few hours' exposure to the air, and immediately on heating to a little short of the boiling-point. We owe all of our knowledge of the chemistry of the substance to Professor Vaughan, who believes that he has established the identity of tyrotoxinon with the base, diazo-benzene, $C_6H_5N_2$. He suggests that it may be in combination with butyric acid in poisonous milk, and states that he has prepared diazo-benzene butyrate, $C_6H_5N_2(C_4H_7O_2)$, and has found by comparative tests, both chemical and physiological, that it has the same properties as tyrotoxinon.* This is the only case in which diazo compounds have been reported as occurring among the decomposition products of animal or vegetable bodies, and is of such interest as to be worthy of further investigation.

Poisonous ice-cream has so frequently been that^a flavored with vanilla that this flavoring material has often been regarded with suspicion as the cause of the trouble. Poisoning has, however, been caused by cream flavored with lemon and with chocolate, and tyrotoxinon has been separated from such ice-cream. It is a sufficient explanation of the more frequent occurrence of poisoning with vanilla cream, that this flavor is used in larger quantities than all others together, as is stated to be the fact by large dealers in ice-cream.

* Jour. of Analyt. Chem. vol. i, pp. 281-7.

In compliance with the request of the Secretary, the following was received :

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Secretary State Board of Health of Connecticut :

DEAR SIR—In accordance with instructions from the State Board of Health, systematic investigations of the potable waters of Connecticut were begun in July of the present year, by Drs. Herbert E. Smith, T. G. Lee, and myself. These investigations are essentially the same as those carried on under the direction of the Massachusetts Board for that State during the past two years, though necessarily much more limited in their extent. They consist of stated monthly examinations, chemical, bacteriological and microscopical, of potable waters derived from various public supplies. The impracticability, at present, of extending such investigations so as to cover all the supplies of the State, has necessitated the limitation of the number to those of more importance, or to such as seem to present especial problems. By the advice of the Board, the ones selected were those of the following cities : Hartford, New Britain, Middletown, Meriden, Thomaston, Waterbury, New Haven, Norwich, New London, Stamford and Danbury.

The samples for analyses are obtained, in nearly every case, direct from the reservoirs, and are forwarded with expedition and care to the laboratory at New Haven. For the collection and forwarding of most of the samples our thanks are due to the superintendents of the various water companies, who have cheerfully coöperated with us, oftentimes, we fear, with trouble to themselves. The Hartford water is kindly collected for us from the Capitol, by Mr. William Dibble, the superintendent ; that from Thomaston we owe to the kindness of Dr. Goodwin, of the Board. Further, we have to thank the officers of the Meriden and New Haven companies for careful daily records of the temperature of the water, which records will be collated with others of the soil and mean daily temperature. I may add that all the different reservoirs whence samples are derived have been inspected by one or more of us.

It is, of course, premature to speak of the results thus far attained ; they will be necessarily incomplete till they have covered at least one full year. This much we believe can be confidently said, that they will, for the first time, indicate the general characters of the waters of our State, and to a great extent, at least, show the causes of the temporary and seasonal variations in their purity, and will thus, we trust, serve as a rational basis for efforts looking toward their improvement.

Respectfully,

S. W. WILLISTON.

New Haven, November, 1889.

COPPER COLIC.

By C. C. Hoyt, M.D., of Bridgeport.

Whether or not there is such an affection as chronic copper poisoning has been, and still is, to a certain extent, a mooted question. No less an authority than Austin Flint, Sr., speaks in guarded terms of the "so-called copper colic," and refers to examinations conducted by Chevallier and Boys de Loury among the workmen employed in the copper works in Paris, in support of the theory that no such malady exists.

He makes no other allusion to the existence of the affection known as chronic copper poisoning, but recognizes the fact that "copper within the system exerts a deleterious effect."

Dr. Flint describes the diagnostic features of so-called copper colic to be as follows: "Limitation of pain to the abdomen, increase of pain by pressure, enlargement more frequently than retraction of the abdomen, and diarrhœa, with greenish stools."*

Quain, in his Dictionary of Medicine, apparently recognizes the affection. He says: "It is generally stated that the continued introduction of copper into the system in small doses gives rise to a form of chronic poisoning known as 'Copper Colic.'"

He describes the symptoms as being those of "gastro-intestinal irritation with nausea or sickness and diarrhœa. The hair and cutaneous secretions of workers in copper are sometimes found of a green color, and a line is sometimes found at the margin of the gums and teeth, variously described by authors, 'Corrigan calling it purple, while Clapton calls it green.'" But the author seems to question whether the symptoms above described are due to the copper or are merely those of a not uncommon affection showing itself among the copper workers. On the whole we are justified in saying that the learned writer inclines to the belief that these symptoms are to be accounted for by the presence of copper.

* Practice of Medicine, Sixth Ed., page 529.

Mr. Blyth, in his valuable manual on poisons* refers to the existence of chronic copper poisoning among workers in the metal. As metallic copper itself is not poisonous, he says, the copper dust must be converted by the fluids of the body into a soluble salt, capable of being absorbed into the blood. "Small doses of the salts of copper continued for some time produce colicky pains, impairment of the digestion, diarrhœa, emaciation, and often a catarrhal cough." Dr. Charles D. F. Phillips† admits that some amount of copper poisoning may be traced among the workers with the metal, though it is not very serious.

Particles of oxide and cupric salts, he says, in the air of heated rooms may induce dyspnœa and laryngeal spasms. He refers to numerous cases cited by medical men in which the symptoms heretofore described were noticeable. It would seem, then, from a review of the leading authorities on the subject, that while there is some diversity of opinion as to the existence of the affection under consideration, the prevailing belief is that cuprismus chronicus is to be found among copper workers in heated rooms. Nor is it an argument against the acceptance of the theory that there is some difference in the various symptoms reported. After this brief resume of the opinions of writers on the subject, I wish to call attention to an interesting case in my practice which, I think, is conclusive proof of the fact that chronic copper poisoning does occur among workers in the metal when employed in rooms subjected to great heat.

On August 9th, 1888, I was called to attend Mr. L., an employee of the Bridgeport Copper Company, who had been working for about three years in a department where the copper was rolled while in a hot state. The temperature of the room in which he worked was very high, and the atmosphere was densely charged with an orange colored vapor which was without doubt the oxide of copper, inasmuch as it was only given off when the copper was at a high temperature and subjected to great pressure. At these times the density of the vapor was so great as to render objects at a short distance indiscernible. The above mentioned conditions described to me by the patient and his fellow workmen are all that can be ascertained, owing to the fact that none but employees are admitted to the works.

On reaching the bedside I found Mr. L. suffering with intense

* Practice of Medicine, Sixth Ed., page 556.

† Mat. Med. and Ther., vol. ii, page 120.

clonic spasms, which lasted from two to five minutes each ; the abdomen was somewhat retracted, and the patient was suffering from such intense pain that at times it was with difficulty that he could be kept on his bed. The gums were intensely red, almost of a purplish hue, but I observed no green or blue lines on the teeth. The pulse was somewhat increased in frequency, and was full and hard. He perspired very freely, and the under-clothing which he wore when I first saw him was tinged with a distinctly green color ; at my suggestion, clean white underwear was substituted, and that too, in the space of fifteen or twenty minutes, was colored a deep grass green. The sheet on which he lay was tinged with the same color. His hair and scalp were of a like hue. The spasms occurred at intervals of about ten minutes, between the hours of five and nine P. M.

Having administered hypodermatically one and one-eighth grains of morphine and one-thirtieth grain of atropine with no appreciable effect except the lowering of respiration to from nine to ten per minute, and the contraction of the pupils. Dr. A. F. Lyons was summoned and at half-past nine P. M. one-quarter grain of morphine, and one one-hundred and fiftieth grain of atropine were administered in the same manner ; soon after which the spasms ceased and the patient showed symptoms of opium poisoning, the respiration falling to seven per minute ; the breathing was not sterterous and there was no desire to sleep ; the pulse was full and hard, at about eighty-five ; the pupils were contracted to the so-called pin-points ; I remained with the patient until half-past eleven, when respiration had risen to eleven per minute, and as he was easy I left him. On visiting him the next morning I found him resting quietly, with the pupils still contracted. His wife informed me that he had been restless during the night, sleeping but little. I ordered an ounce of castor-oil to be taken immediately, which took effect in about three hours, and prescribed potassium iodide, to be taken in doses of five grains every four hours. He remained quiet, experiencing no pains until four o'clock P. M. on August 11th, when, without my knowledge, he was removed in a carriage over a rough road to his mother's house, about half a mile distant from his own. During this time the patient had been taking the potassium iodide as prescribed and a moderate amount of morphine.

About half an hour after reaching his destination, the spasms returned with greater violence than on August 9th, and I was

immediately summoned. I commenced the administering of morphine and atropine tablets hypodermatically, in doses of one-quarter grain and one one-hundred and fiftieth grain, respectively, which was continued until at ten o'clock P. M. he had received two and three-quarter grains of morphine. The spasms not having ceased, Dr. Blodget was called, but before his arrival the patient had become quiet and was asleep. Respiration had fallen to between three and four per minute; breathing was not at this, or any time afterwards, stertorous; at about midnight respiration had fallen so much that there was an interval of forty-five seconds between inspirations.

Another remarkable feature of the case was that at no time after the spasms ceased was stupor so deep but that the patient could be easily roused.

Any severe agitation would cause him to cry out with pain, and beg to be left alone. In fact, the disturbance at first was necessarily of the gentlest kind, as anything more violent so much disquieted him as to cause a return of the spasms. Although respiration was so low, nothing more than a sharp quick pressure on the chest over the pectoral muscles was necessary to induce inspiration.

The patient was at no time unconscious, as when respiration was at the lowest point he would respond in an intelligent and sometimes in a witty manner to questions asked him.

He only asked to be let alone and to be allowed to sleep, which he was permitted to do, being aroused at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes. At three A. M. he was allowed to sleep for half an hour. At 4.30 A. M. respiration had risen to ten per minute, and as he was easy we left him. I saw him again at eight A. M. of the same day and found him asleep, but he awoke readily and was in no pain. I ordered one ounce of castor-oil to be given at once and potassium iodide in ten grain doses every four hours.

At two P. M. the bowels not having moved, I ordered another ounce of castor-oil, which had the desired effect in about two hours. The second day after this the appetite returned, and the patient made a rapid convalescence and is now at work at the same business as before.

In conclusion, I would say that prior to the case described Dr. Lyons had treated six persons similarly affected, and I had attended two others. In respect to those who fell to my care I

would say that the spasms were not of so violent a nature as the one in question and yielded to full doses of morphine, after which an ounce of castor-oil was administered followed by iodide of potassium in five grain doses; the patients were able to return to work in two or three days.

All the cases above described were those where the patients had been working for a considerable time in copper while it was in a hot state, and in rooms where the temperature was very high. And so we are forced to the conclusion that another industry must be added to the already long list of those which, under certain circumstances, are deleterious to health.

LETTER FROM THE PHYSICIAN AT THE STATE PRISON.

The following letter, from the experience of thirty years as the physician of the Connecticut State Prison, is of much interest :

Reported by A. S. WARNER, M.D., Wethersfield.

MY DEAR DOCTOR :—Last evening I accidentally came upon a letter of yours, written in 1885, making some inquiries in regard to the health of the prisoners in the State Prison. It was in connection with a visit you made with, and by request of the Governor. I have forgotten all about it, but in it you expressed your surprise that there was so little consumption, and you write “ *You say nothing about rheumatism.*”

It occurs to me I can say something of interest on this point. It is quite true rheumatism was almost unknown at the Prison at that time, and had been during the periods of my service there, (in all about thirty years). Very cuiously it has come to be quite common, particularly within the two last years.

You will quite naturally inquire as to the cause ; perhaps I don't know, but I think it is this. On account of the dampness of the walls of the old Prison, fires in coal stoves were for the most part kept up in the halls the year round. At present the mode of heating being by steam, as a matter of caution the new Prison is not heated at all (I believe) through the Summer, and in fact till the weather gets frosty, hence the less vigorous men suffer from cold and from a damp atmosphere. (I have seen the walls of the new Prison quite wet, not however, like the old walls when there were no fires.)

Now at a risk of wearying you, I will say a word about consumption. I don't know that the average number of cases is less now than formerly. The number of prisoners of course is greater, but I don't believe the percentage is very different. There are, I think, five cases in hospital, and I should say six or seven (perhaps more) incipient cases I am trying to head off, in the hall and at work most of the time. It is worthy of note that in the sanitary history of the Prison, consumption has seemed to come in waves, at times there being very few cases, at others

frightfully numerous. On my reappointment at the Prison in (I think) '78, there were fifteen cases ; but as it appears, nearly all brought the disease with them.

I remember in talking with you about the causes of sickness in the Prison some time since, I expressed the opinion that the work which most of the men were employed in, as it gave little exercise to body or mind, was a potent factor in the case. Unlike men outside, they march in "lock step" from shop to a solitary cell, and there nothing to amuse, entertain or interest, except a book which most of them care little for, for they are not as a class given to reading much. And here comes what I believe to be a very interesting fact. Formerly men confined for the most part to their cells, and even those who through the day were in the shops, were allowed (if they did not abuse their privilege) to make "knicknackereries," etc., which to them afforded a real recreation. This appears, I suppose, in the interest of discipline, to have been withdrawn, and it seemed to me with detriment to health. It has lately been restored, and incident to this a marked diminution of men attending at "Surgeon's call" is very apparent or was till the prevailing epidemic appeared.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ON THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO AUTHORIZE THE ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES REQUIRING PHYSICIANS TO REPORT INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As numerous towns in the State have recently made regulations requiring the notification on the part of physicians of contagious and infectious diseases under their care, the following legal decision of the courts in Connecticut relating to the power of health authorities to make such regulations is of practical interest.

It will be seen the decision is in favor of the authority.

THE STATE *vs.* NATHANIEL E. WORDIN.

Fairfield Co., Oct. T., 1887. PARK C. J., PARDEE, LOOMIS, BEARDSLEY and STODDARD, JS.

The common council of a city had power by the city charter to make such ordinances as should be deemed necessary and proper for the protection of the health of the citizens, and passed an ordinance requiring every physician having a patient within the city sick with an infectious disease, to forthwith report the fact to the mayor or to the clerk of the board of health, with the name of the patient and the street and number of the house, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. Held that the ordinance was not invalid as conflicting with the constitutional rights of the citizen and that the legislature had power to authorize its enactment by the common council.

[Argued October 26—decided December 1st, 1887.]

PROSECUTION for a violation of an ordinance of the city of Bridgeport; brought before the City Court of that city, and, by appeal of the defendant, to the Superior Court in Fairfield County, and in that court tried to the jury, upon the plea of "not guilty," before *Sanford, J.* The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" and the defendant appealed for error in the charge of the court. The case is fully stated in the opinion.

G. W. Wheeler, with whom was *H. J. Curtis*, for the appellant.

First. The ordinance is against sec. 9 of art. 3 of the state constitution, which forbids that any person should be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due course of law.

1. The ordinance requires of each physician the performance of a positive duty; the performance of that duty takes the time

of the professional man; prevents him from following his usual avocation, and demands of him a certain amount of labor, namely, the making of certain reports. *Property is anything which has exchangeable value.* Labor has exchangeable value and therefore labor is property, and has been so regarded from early times by political economists and jurists. Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, bk. 1, ch. 10, part 2; *Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Parrot's Case*, 6 Sawyer, 374; *Campbell v. Holt*, 115 U. S. R., 630; Cooley Const. Lim., ch. 11, p. 393. DAVIS, P. J., in passing upon the tenement house act says: "Without citing further authorities, it may be stated as a legal and political axiom, that since the great laboring masses of our country have little or no property but their labor, and the free right to employ it to their own best interest and advantage, it must be considered that the constitutional inhibition against all invasions of property without due process of law, was as fully intended to embrace and protect that property as any of the accumulations it may have gained." *In re Jacobs*, 33 Hun, 375; affirming 98 N. York, 98. Compulsory reports under this ordinance from each physician are exactions of labor and therefore deprivations of property. These reports compel labor from and take the time of the physician. This labor and this time are his property to do with as he will. He may sell it or he may give it, but no power, whether of the individual or of the government, can touch it, for it is as sacred in the eye of the law as the privacy of his house. *Wynehamer v. People*, 13 N. York, 386; 1 Black. Comm., 138.

2. Compulsory labor is an infringement upon the liberty of the physician. So long as the municipality compels any of its citizens to refrain from their usual and lawful avocations, just so long is it placing an illegal restriction upon their freedom of action and depriving them of the full measure of their liberty. 2. Webster's Works, 393. No man is free, no man enjoys legal liberty, when he is compelled to suffer the wrong of having any of his time mortgaged to another against his own wish and without consideration to himself. It matters not whether the deprivation be for a longer or a shorter time, whether it be great or small. EARL, J., in the tenement case *supra*, says:—"Liberty, in its broad sense as understood in this country, means the right, not only of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful call-

ing, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation. All laws, therefore, which impair or trammel these rights are infringements upon his fundamental rights of liberty, which are under constitutional protection."

No man can be deprived of his property or his liberty without due course of law. By "the law of the land," says Webster in the *Dartmouth College Case*, "is most clearly intended the general law; a law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial." This ordinance proposes to "forthwith" require of physicians certain reports. If this be a taking of property and restrictive of liberty, where is the judicial inquiry before the arbitrary exercise of power? Where the opportunity to be heard? Where the judgment rendered only after trial? There is none. *The law of the land cannot mean the trial.* *Wynehamer v. People*, 13 N. York, 393. We are forced to the conclusion that *this ordinance takes the property and restricts the liberty of the physician without due course of law, and is therefore void.*

Second. Can this ordinance be justified as a legitimate exercise of the police power of government? It is hard to determine what the police power of government is. An eminent jurist has said that it were better to decide each instance as it arises, and thus by a process of judicial exclusion and inclusion arrive at a satisfactory basis for a definition. Yet it is certain that there is found in the authorities an underlying principle by which must be tested each exercise of this power. Mr. Cooley, (Const. Lim., 572), says:—"The police of a state in a comprehensive sense embraces its whole system of internal regulation, by which the state seeks not only to preserve the public order and to prevent offenses against the state, but also to establish for the intercourse of citizens with citizens those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights, and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of the rights of others." This determines that the state may restrain or prohibit all things harmful to the welfare of society, guaranteeing to each person the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of the rights of others. We turn to the ordinance. It burdens those who seek by professional skill to rid the community of whatever may be harmful to it. There is no possible connection between the harm-

ful cause and those who bear the burden; they did not create it, nor own it, nor continue it. They are not using their own so as to deny to others the proper enjoyment of their own. The arguments usual in cases like the one under consideration are based on the assumption that the sovereign in exercising the police power of the state is absolutely unfettered with regard to all rights of property. *New Orleans v. Tammany Water Works*, 4 Woods, 143. Yet the charter of the city of Bridgeport decrees that all ordinances shall be in harmony with the state and federal law. We have attempted to discuss the infringement by this ordinance of our state and federal constitutions. The courts say these instruments were not designed to interfere with the police power of government, meaning thereby the rightful exercise of this power. That rightful exercise must in each instance have beneath and behind it some underlying principle, guaranteeing protection to community and citizen alike, and demonstrating by itself the validity of the law which it sustains. An examination of the authorities will demonstrate that courts have uniformly squared their decisions with the principle that the authority for the exercise of the police power is found in the enforcement by government of the maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*. "The police power of government, as understood in the constitutional law of the United States, is simply the power of the government to establish provision for the enforcement of this common as well as civil law maxim." Tiedeman on Lim. of Police Power, p. 4, sec. 1; 2 Kent's Comm., 340. In deciding an ordinance forbidding a railroad to use steam to propel its cars in certain streets, to be valid, WAITE, C. J., said:—"Such prohibitions clearly rest upon the maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, which lies at the foundation of the police power." *Railroad Co. v. Richmond*, 96 U. S. R., 527; *Commonwealth v. Alger*, 7 Cush., 84; *Thorpe v. Railroad Co.*, 27 Verm., 149. And in *State v. Sargeant*, 45 Conn., 374, in deciding that the state might establish harbor lines, PARDEE, J., says:—"The public do not propose in any manner to appropriate or use any right of the respondents in the soil of the shore, but only to guard against any invasion by them of the permanent right of the public to navigate the waters over it; to enforce against them the maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*. It is the only exercise of the police or supervisory power vested in the legislature." For the application of the same principle, see *Eastman v. State*, 7 West. Rep. 421,

(Ind. S. C., Jan., 1887); *Haedet v. State*, 105 Ind., 250; Cooley's Const. Lim., 577; *Munn v. Ill.*, 94 U. S. R., 113; *R. R. Co. v. Husen*, 95 id., 474; *Goddard, Petitioner*, 16 Pick., 510; *Waterman v. Mayo*, 109 Mass., 319; *In re Cheeseborough*, 78 N. York, 237; *Bertholf v. O'Reily*, 74 id., 514; *Knoxville v. Bird*, 12 Lea (Tenn.), 175; *People v. R. R. Co.*, 9 Mich., 307; *State v. Court of Com. Pleas*, 7 Verm., 77. An examination of the cases wherein the police power has been invoked in regulation of person or property discloses that a few are of the prohibitory kind but that the greater part are regulations of a preventive or restrictive kind. It is as Jeremy Bentham wrote:—"Police is, in general, a system of precaution, either for the prevention of crimes or calamities," etc. When slaughter houses, the liquor traffic, selling of explosives, pawnshops, use of cemeteries, clearing of sidewalks, are regulated by positive enactment, the state has found that the public welfare demands that such property and such business be regulated and supervised, to the end that no person may employ his own to the detriment of others. Let us look at the ordinance in dispute. It concerns those engaged in the practice of medicine. The public have an interest in the skillful and faithful performance of this pursuit, they may regulate it whenever it has proved or may prove dangerous to the community. This can happen solely from the incompetence of practitioners. A proper regulation would tend to exclude the unskillful and the incompetent. This ordinance is no regulation of the business of the physician. Regulation implies present or prospective wrongdoing or wrongacting. This ordinance does not prevent either; it is not in force for the reason that the physician is using his own to the injury of others. We submit that each exercise of the police power can be sustained only upon the theory and fact that some person or persons are misusing their own to the injury of others. Further, the majority of instances wherein the police power has been sustained are those of precaution, prevention and prohibition. The case at bar differs; it is not prohibiting *this*, but commanding *that*, namely, the physician to make certain reports based upon his professional knowledge. It is the imposition of a positive burden upon a particular class. Instances of the police power imposing hostile burdens are rare and when sustained are found to stand not only upon the doctrine that a man's own must not injure another's but also because the positive burden carries with it a peculiar benefit or advantage to

the burdened unshared by the public. In the quarantine cases (*R. R. & Steamship Co. v. Louisiana*, 118 U. S. R., 455,) the state statute compelled each vessel entering the harbor of New Orleans, to submit to examination under the state quarantine system and pay a fee devoted to the maintenance of this system. Here was the imposition of a positive burden, the taking of private property for public use. Where is the justification? The system benefits the whole state, yet the vessel obtains from it a peculiar and especial benefit in which the people at large cannot share. As Mr. Justice MILLER said (p. 458)—“That the vessel itself has the primary and deepest interest in the examination it is easy to see. It is obviously to her interest, in the pursuit of her business, that she enter the city and depart from it free from the suspicion which at certain times attaches to all vessels coming from the Gulf. This she obtains by the examination and can obtain in no other way.” In *City of Boston v. Shaw*, 1 Met., 131, a by-law, requiring each person using a common sewer to pay a just proportion of the expense of its construction was sustained, because “the right and privilege would become appurtenant to the several lots, and their value would thereby be increased.” *Paxson v. Sweet*, 13 N. Jer. Law., 190. The leading case upon this subject is *Goddard, Petitioner*, 16 Pick., 504. There the validity of an ordinance requiring lot owners within certain limits to keep the sidewalks fronting their property free from snow, was established. SHAW, C. J. said:—“If this were an arbitrary selection of a class of citizens the objection would have a greater weight. But suppose there is a class of citizens who will themselves commonly derive a benefit from the performance of some public duty, we can see no inequality in requiring that all those who will derive such benefit shall by a general and equal law be required to do it. Supposing a by-law should require every inhabitant who keeps a cart, truck, or other team, or a coach or other carriage, to turn out or send a man with one or more horses, after each heavy fall of snow, to assist in leveling it. *Although other citizens would derive a benefit, yet as these derive some peculiar benefit, accompanied with the ability, I can at present perceive no valid objection to a by-law requiring it on the ground of inequality.* And it appears to us the case before us is similar. Although the sidewalk is part of the public street, and the public have an easement in it, *yet the adjacent occupant often is the owner of the fee, and generally has some peculiar interest*

in it and benefit from it, distinct from that which he enjoys in common with the rest of the community. * * * The owners and occupiers of house lots and other real estate therefore have an interest in the performance of this duty peculiar and somewhat distinct from the rest of the community." Cooley on Taxation, 588-591; *Woodbridge v. Detroit*, 8 Mich, 274; *Hate v. Newark*, 8 Verm., 423; *Mayor v. Maybury*, 6 Hun, 371; *Palmer v. Way*, 6 Col., 107; *Buffalo v. Webster*, 10 Wend., 100. The guiding and controlling principle of these cases is, that whenever in the exercise of the police power a burden of benefit to a whole community is placed upon a portion of that community, there must be peculiar and especial benefit to the portion of the community so burdened. Of the ordinance in dispute we ask what peculiar and especial benefit inures to that portion of the community, namely, the physicians, upon whom is cast the burden of reporting cases of infectious diseases? The ordinance discloses none, the finding none, there is none. The limit to the exercise of the police power is the law of the land. We have demonstrated that the law of the land denies validity to any ordinance not founded on one or both of these principles:—1. That every man must use his own so as not to injure another. 2. That all burdens of public benefit falling upon a class must give to the burdened a special benefit unshared by the public. The ordinance in question is founded upon no principle. If the state limited the practice of medicine to those admitted to practice by certificate upon due examination, there might be some little foundation for a claim that the state gave to this class a peculiar benefit and was now exacting its tribute for benefits given. The practice of medicine is not privileged; all may engage in it; but in Connecticut we impose no regulation of qualification upon the practitioner. The smith may leave his anvil to-day and on the morrow announce himself a physician and surgeon. Nowhere is there a possible consideration to sustain the peculiar burden of the ordinance. An examination of the statutes of the States of the Union in whose limits statutes or ordinances similar to the one in dispute are existent, will disclose that, with one or two exceptions, these states limit the number of physicians by prescribing certain qualifications, the aim being to exclude incompetents from practice. Here then is a *quid pro quo* for placing a public burden upon a limited few, bringing these instances within the principle of *Goddard, Petitioner*. In some states, as though

anticipating this very point, we find recent legislatures granting a fee for each report made. New Jersey Public Acts of 1883, ch. 105, sec. 7; Michigan Acts of 1883, p. 7, sec. 44. And in our own state, in a police regulation very similar to the regulation in question, the state provides compensation for each reported case of birth or death. Acts of 1884, ch. 94. We believe that in no state can be found an ordinance similar to the one in question, where the state does not prescribe qualifications to the practice of medicine.

S. Fessenden and J. C. Chamberlain, for the State.

PARDEE, J. The legislature in the charter granted to the city of Bridgeport conferred power upon the court of common council to establish ordinances "relative to the cleanliness and health of the city;" also, "relative to any and all other subjects that shall be deemed necessary and proper for the protection and preservation of the health, property and lives of the citizens." Under the power thus given the court of common council ordained that "every physician, or person acting as such, who shall have any patient within the limits of said city sick with small-pox or varioloid or other infectious or pestilential disease, shall forthwith report the fact to the mayor, or to the clerk of the board of health, together with the name of such patient and the street and number of the house where such patient is treated; and in default of so doing shall forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every such offense."

The complaint charged that on the first day of December, 1886, the defendant, a physician practicing in said city, had a patient within the limits thereof sick of a contagious and infectious disease known as diphtheria, of which fact he neglected to make any report to any person. Upon plea of not guilty there was a verdict of guilty, and a judgment that he should pay a fine and costs.

The defendant appealed, assigning as a reason of appeal that the court refused to charge the jury in accordance with the following written request, namely:—"That the ordinance in question is inoperative and void—1st. Because it is repugnant to and inconsistent with section nine of article first of the constitution of Connecticut, and the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, in as much as it takes the time of and

compels work from each practicing physician, and hence arbitrarily deprives him of his property without due process of law. 2d. Because it is repugnant to and inconsistent with section nine of article first of the constitution of Connecticut, and the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it hinders and prevents the usual avocation of the physician, deprives him of his time, and restrains his lawful movements, and therefore deprives him of his liberty. 3d. Because it is repugnant to and inconsistent with section eleven of article first of the constitution of Connecticut, and the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it takes private property for public use without making compensation therefor. 4th. Because it is repugnant to and inconsistent with the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, inasmuch as it imposes a burden upon a class, namely, physicians, and gives them no compensation therefor, and places no corresponding burden upon the rest of the public. 5th. Because it imposes a special burden for the public benefit upon a class, which burden is of no peculiar or special benefit to the class bearing the burden. 6th. Because it is repugnant to and inconsistent with the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it forces the physician to labor for the benefit of the public without compensation and thus imposes a form of servitude. 7th. Because it is in contravention of the general law of the state and the United States, inasmuch as it takes private property for public use without making compensation, restrains the liberty of the citizen, and imposes a special burden upon a class without giving it some peculiar and special benefit. 8th. Because it is contrary to the principles of the common law and repugnant to the principles of fundamental right and natural justice, inasmuch as it takes private property for public use without making compensation, restrains the liberty of the citizen, and imposes a special burden upon a class without giving it some peculiar and special benefit. 9th. Because it is unjust and unreasonable, inasmuch as it takes professional knowledge for which it pays nothing; deprives the physician of his time, which is his liberty, and compels the performance of labor, which is a taking of his property; brings him into unpleasantness with his patients and thus injures his business; interferes with his business; puts upon a class a public burden and hence is class legislation; and imposes a burden on physicians alone which

might have been placed upon each householder, and for these reasons is an undue interference with a lawful business."

In conferring authority upon the legislature of the city to pass the ordinance, the legislature of the state was in the performance of its duty and in the exercise of its power to protect its citizens from exposure to contagious, fatal diseases.

Of absolute necessity this power inheres in every organized community; otherwise there would be only organized suicide. It takes unwritten precedence of all provisions for the protection of rights of property, and includes the right to require as much of the services or property of each as may be necessary to the preservation of the lives of all, without provision for payment therefor. The people of this state have not by the constitution parted with any portion of this power which was in them, nor have they put any limitation upon themselves as to the exercise of it. It is now as fully in the legislature as at the beginning it was in the people.

The purpose of assembling in communities being the promotion of the welfare of all, the legislature is under obligation to place the resulting burdens as equally as possible. It is not to subject one to requirements so much more burdensome than those placed upon others as to violate the great principles of common rights, the fundamental principles and purposes of the social compact, or shock the sense of justice. To this test all laws may be subjected.

Tried by this, is an ordinance which requires one to lose a small portion of his time that the lives of many may be saved, offensive to the constitution? An ordinance requiring the person who in the night season should first discover a dwelling-house in the city to be on fire, to turn aside and arouse the inmates and sound the alarm without compensation, would not shock any one. Nor, we think, does one requiring the person who first discovers in a crowded street the presence of a contagious, fatal disease, to notify, without compensation, the official charged with the duty of preserving health and protecting life therein. If to compel this gratuitous service is to violate the principles of the social compact, it would be better to dissolve and reorganize.

The constitution of the United States protects the individual from the taking of his property without due process of law; from the taking for public use without just compensation; from slavery or involuntary servitude; and secure to him the equal protection

of the law. In effect, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken except upon judicial determination made upon hearing, according to established rules of justice and precedents of courts, applied equally to all; that neither service nor property may be taken from any one for the pecuniary advantage of the public except upon just compensation ascertained upon hearing in due process of law; that no one may be compelled to render service to another; and that the eye of the law shall not see any distinction of race or color. But these provisions place no limitation upon the power of the legislature of this state to require gratuitous service from one member of the community in the protection of the lives of all, other than that which would have been equally upon it in their absence, namely, that it shall not violate the fundamental principles and purposes of the social compact.

These provisions, and our legislative enactments for protection of life from fatal pestilence are on different planes; they move upon parallel lines; they never conflict.

Courts in many instances have approved of laws forbidding the use of buildings for specific purposes; forbidding individuals from exercising certain trades within specified limits; restricting them as to the manner in which they shall carry on certain kinds of business; all this upon the principle that no one may be permitted so to use his property as to injure the health or peril the life of another.

In case of fires in cities the public authorities have been protected in the destruction of a building, for the purpose of breaking the combustible chain of communication, without compensation to the owner, because his property had become a source of danger to that of others, although without fault of his. Individuals are compelled to suffer a modified imprisonment because some person afflicted with a contagious, fatal disease has, without their knowledge, come into their presence and made them possible means of communicating it to others. The state may compel a citizen to resist invasion; to assist the sheriff in the protection of life, in the enforcement of process and in the preservation of public peace. Under these circumstances, the constitutional right to compensation for service stands in abeyance.

Equally so when the matter in hand is the defense of the public from a coming fatal pestilence. In these several instances, not because the individual is using either his property or his time to the injury of any other; not because, he is a source of danger

to any other; but for this equally well-grounded reason, namely, that he alone happens to be in a position where he could serve the community in an emergency involving life; and in such case it is the duty of the state to make use of him as its most effective instrument.

In his concession that the ordinance would be valid in the ravages of pestilence, under presence of an overwhelming necessity to prevent public calamity, the defendant concedes the whole case. An ordinance of this character must be intensely practical; a proper regard for human life demands that a contagious, fatal disease shall be barred rather than driven out.

The inequality of burden of which the defendant complains is only in seeming. Persons offering their services to the public as healers of disease and requiring pecuniary compensation therefor, thereby assert their ability to detect the presence of it when the great mass of people cannot. The people accede to the truth of their assertion, and in the matter of life surrender themselves to their keeping. Of course an ordinance in the interest of life must detect the presence of a fatal contagious disease at the earliest possible moment. Therefore with impartial action it compels that member of the community who is the first to have sight and knowledge of it, to give note of warning to others from whom its presence is hidden. It would be idle to require, indeed there would be danger in accepting, this service from those who cannot see or do not know. The burden is made to rest upon every member of the only class which is in a condition to contribute anything to the accomplishment of the purpose of the ordinance.

There is no error in the judgment complained of.

In this opinion the other judges concurred.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

[Verified by vouchers in the Comptroller's Office.]

The Treasurer begs leave to report that he has received from the Comptroller, on account of State Board of Health:

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|---|----------|
| 1888. | | | |
| July 10. | By cash from Comptroller, | . | \$800.00 |
| Oct. 22. | " " " | " | 800.00 |
| 1889. | | | |
| Jan. 9. | " " " | . | 800.00 |
| May 21. | " " " | . | 800.00 |
| June 26. | " " " | . | 500.00 |
| " | " " " | . | 300.00 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------|
| Making total receipt, | . | . | \$4,000.00 |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------|

That there have been expended up to June 30, 1889:

| | | | |
|--|---|----------|------------|
| To cash advanced by Treasurer, | . | 270.16 | |
| " traveling and other necessary expenses of members while on duty for Board, | . | 344.89 | |
| " subscriptions to periodicals and books purchased, | . | 388.17 | |
| " printing, stationery, etc., | . | 1,130.38 | |
| | | | 2,133.60 |
| " clerical assistance, | . | \$600.00 | |
| " postage, box rent, etc., | . | 406.93 | |
| " express charges, telegrams, etc., | . | 11.85 | |
| " insurance, | . | 6.00 | |
| " fire wood, | . | 25.00 | |
| " office tools, | . | 2.00 | |
| | | | 1,051.78 |
| " chemicals and apparatus for sanitary investigations, | . | 814.62 | |
| | | | 814.62 |
| | | | \$4,000.00 |

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

To June 30, 1889.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

1889.

| | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| Jan. | Balance in hand at last report, | \$75.50 |
| July 26. | Paid back into the Treasury of the State, | \$75.50 |

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

- Address before Sanitary Convention at Lewisburg, Pa. By Hon. S. T. Davis.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health of the City of St. Paul, Minn. 1888.
- Bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska. 1889.
- Bureau of Labor. 2d Annual Report.
- Census, 10th, of the United States. Vols. I, XI and XII.
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- Children's Homes and Orphan Asylums. By F. H. Darby, M.D. Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Contagious Diseases. Should not the National Government defend our Ports against the National Enemy? By Benj. Lee, A.M., M.D.
- Constitutional Rights of the Women of the United States. By Isabella Beecher Hooker.
- Geological Survey of New Jersey. 1888.
- History of the Equestrian Statue of Israel Putnam.
- Inebriate Asylums and their Work. By T. D. Crothers, M.D.
- Lectures on Diet, Regimen and Employment. By Edward Hitchcock. 1830.
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- Ptomaines and Leucomaines. By Victor C. Vaughan, Ph.D., M.D., and Fred'k G. Novy, M.S.
- Popular Progress in State Medicine. By J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec'y State Board of Health of Tennessee.
- Proceedings of the 6th Annual Convention of the National Confectioners' Association of the United States.
- Proceedings of the Assoc. of Med. Officers of Am. Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Persons.
- Proceedings, etc., of Michigan Sanitary Convention. Dec. 3d and 4th, 1888.
- Proceedings of the Quarantine Conference at Alabama. March, 1889.
- Proceedings of 6th An. Meeting of the Ohio State Sanitary Association. Nov. 14th and 15th, 1888.
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- Report, 4th Annual, of the State Board of Health of Kansas.
- Report, 3d Annual, of the Board of Health of the City of Keokuk, Iowa.
- Report, 4th Annual, of the State of Maine. 188 .
- Report, 16th Annual, of the State Board of Health of Michigan. 1888.
- Report, 9th Annual, State Board of Health of So. Carolina.
- Report (4th Biennial) of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, 1886-88.
- Report, Final, of the State Geologist of New Jersey. Vol. I.
- Report, 6th Annual, of the Superintendent of Health of the City of Providence, R. I. 1888.
- Report, Annual, of the Board of Health of Newton, Mass.
- Report, 13th Annual, of the New York State Board of Charities. 1880.
- Report, 8th Annual Registration, of New Hampshire for 1887.
- Report, Annual, of the Selectmen and Treasurer of the Town of Hamden.
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- Report of the Board of Health of Reading, Pa. 1888.
- Report of the Committee on the Pollution of Water Supplies. Appointed by the Am. Pub. Health Association.
- Report of the Dairy Commissioner of the State of New Jersey.
- Report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.
- Report of the Health Officer of the City of Burlington, Vt. Jan., 1889.
- Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia. 1888.
- Report of the Health Officer of Madison, Wis.
- Report of the Health Physician of Attleboro, Mass., for 1888.
- Report of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association. Epidemic of 1888.
- Report on Med. Education, Med. Colleges and the Regulations of the Practice of Medicine in the United States and Canada. 1865-1889.
- Report, Preliminary, to the Illinois State Board of Health. Water Supplies of Illinois and the Pollution of its Streams.
- Report of the Proceedings of the 1st Annual Convention of the No. Carolina Sanitary Association.
- Report, 31st Registration, of the State of Vermont.
- Report upon a Sanitary Inspection of Certain Tenement House Districts of Boston. By Dwight Porter.
- Report on the Sanitary State of the City of Montreal. By Dr. Louis Laberge, Med. Health Officer.
- Report of the State Board of Health upon the Sewerage of the Mystic and Charles River Valleys.
- Report to the State Dairy Commissioner upon Food Adulteration in Minnesota. By Chas. W. Drew, M.D., PhB.
- Report of Texas Quarantine for 1887-88. By R. Rutherford, M.D., State Health Officer.
- Water Gas, Treatment in Poisoning by. By E. A. Down, M.D.

PARLIAMENTARY AND OTHER FOREIGN REPORTS.

- Abstract, general, of Marriages, Births and Deaths, registered in England during 1888.
- Army Medical Report for 1887. Vol. XXIX.
- Bulletin of Provincial Board of Health.
- Dr. Airy's Report to the Local Government Board on a prevalence of Diphtheria in the Northern outskirts of Norwich in 1887-88.
- Dr. Ballard's Interim Report to the Local Government Board on an inquiry at Middlesborough and its neighborhood, as to an Epidemic of so-called Pneumonia, but which was in fact a specific Pleuro-Pneumonic Fever.
- Dr. Barry's Report on an Epidemic of Small-pox at Sheffield, during 1877-88.
- Dr. Bruce Low's Report to the Local Government Board on Diphtheria in the Halstead Registration District.
- Dr. Gresswell's Report to the Local Government Board on the Sanitary condition of Cradley and on the recent prevalence of Enteric Fever there.
- Dr. Page's Report to the Local Government Board on Diphtheria, in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Urban Sanitary District.
- Dr. Page's Report to the Local Government Board on the Circumstances of recent Prevalence of Scarlatina and Enteric Fever at Spenny-moor, County of Durham.
- Dr. Page's Report to the Local Government Board upon a prevalence of Enteric Fever at Mytholmroyd, and upon the General Sanitary Condition and Administration of the Village.
- Dr. Parsons' Report to the Local Government Board on an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, with associated Diphtheria and Sore Throat, occurring in the Macclesfield Rural Sanitary District in connection with a particular supply of milk.
- Hydrophobia. Return of the Cases of British Subjects treated for Hydrophobia or Rabies, by M. Pasteur, during the last two years.
- Interim Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Royal Barrack, Dublin. By Mr. Rogers Field, M. Inst. C.E.
- "Las Inoculaciones Preventivas de la Rabia." Por El Doctor Eduardo Licéaga, Mexico.
- Mr. Spear's Report to the Local Government Board on the continued prevalence of Diphtheria in the Aylesbury Urban Sanitary District.
- Mr. Spear's Report to the Local Government Board upon a prevalence of Typhoid Fever, at New Brighton near Birkenhead.
- Mr. Spear's Report to the Local Government Board upon the prevalence of Diphtheria in the Fareham Registration District, and upon the occurrence therein of Enteric Fever.
- Registration Report, Province of Ontario.
- Report, 21st, of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, with appendices.
- Report, 43d, of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor.
- Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Pay, Status and Condition of Service of Med. Officers of the Army and Navy.

- Report of the Local Board of Health, showing Sanitary Work performed during the year in the City of Toronto. 1883.
- Report on the Cholera Epidemic in the year 1887. By Prof. S. L. Pisani, M.D.
- Report on an Epidemic of Small Pox at Sheffield during 1887-88. By Dr. Barry.
- Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1887-8. Vol. XXI.
- Report, 31st Annual, of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy in Scotland.
- Report, 38th, on the District, Criminal and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (with Appendices).
- Report, 25th Annual, on Alkali, etc., works, to the Local Government Board.
- Report, 17th Annual, of the Local Government Board. 1887-88.
- Report, 15th Annual, of the Reg. Gen. of Births, Marriages and Deaths in England. 1887.
- Report, 34th Annual, of the Reg. Gen. on the Births, Marriages and Deaths registered in Scotland during the year 1888.
- Report, Annual, of the Agricultural Department, Privy Council Office, 1888, with an Appendix.
- Report, 7th Annual, of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario. 1888.
- Report, 17th Annual, of the Local Government Board, 1887-88, and Supplement containing List of the Med. Officers for 1887.
- Report, 24th Annual, on Vaccination in Scotland. 1888.
- Report, 25th detailed Annual, of the Reg. Gen. (Ireland), of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in Ireland during 1888.
- Return concerning Water undertakings of the Boroughs of Bradford, Leeds, etc. By Mr. Firth.
- Return to an address of the Honorable the House of Commons. By Edward Stanhope.
- Small Pox in St. John's Industrial School, Manchester. Copy of Report by Dr. Page.
- Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy. London, 1887.

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- American Analyst.
- Annals of Hygiene.
- Anti-Adulteration Journal.
- Boston Journal of Health.
- Building.
- Bulletin of the New England Meteorological Society.
- Engineering and Building Record and The Sanitary Engineer.
- Health. A Weekly Journal.
- Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery.
- Journal of the Micro. Society.
- Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.
- London Medical Recorder.
- Medico-Legal Journal.

Open Court, The
Sanitarian, The
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Sanitary Record.
Scientific American, Supplement.
Transactions of the Epidemiological Society.
Vaccination Enquirer.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY REPORTS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

California State Board of Health. Monthly Circular.
Germany. Monthly Statistical Bulletin.
Iowa State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.
Maine State Board of Health. The Sanitary Inspector.
Massachusetts State Board of Health. Weekly Returns.
Michigan State Board of Health. Health in Michigan.
Minnesota State Board of Health. Public Health in Minnesota.
New Hampshire State Board of Health. The Sanitary Volunteer.
New York State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.
North Carolina. Monthly Bulletin.
Ohio State Board of Health. Monthly Sanitary Record.
Rhode Island State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.
Tennessee State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.
Vermont State Board of Health. Sanitary Visitor.
Washington, D. C. Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports.

Also from the following cities :

Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Burlington, Vt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
Hartford, Conn.
Keokuk, Iowa.
Manchester, N. H.
Mansfield, Ohio.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
Newton, Mass.
Ville de Paris.
Rome.
Richmond, Va.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.

State Board of Health.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

REGISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

NEW SERIES—No. 11.



Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.:
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1889.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
AND
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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DR. JOHN S. BUTLER, Hartford.

PROF. W. H. BREWER, New Haven.

DR. G. H. WILSON, Meriden.

HON. ELISHA JOHNSON, Hartford.

DR. RALPH S. GOODWIN, Thomaston.

PROF. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., New Haven, SECRETARY,
AND SUPERINTENDENT OF REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, NOV. 30, 1889.

To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR :—In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths, that were registered in Connecticut in the year 1888, together with a few suggestions and inferences on the main features of the Vital Statistics of that year.

Your very obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

REGISTRATION REPORT.

1888.

To His Excellency MORGAN G. BULKELEY, *Governor of Connecticut.*

THE Eleventh Annual Report, upon the registration of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Divorces, made under the supervision of the State Board of Health, is herewith respectfully submitted. The statistics given relate to those events occurring in Connecticut during the year 1888.

ABSTRACTS OF RECORDS, THE ONLY BASIS OF THIS REPORT.

The study of the subject as it is here presented, is limited by necessity, to such phases of it as the very brief abstract of the records given by the Registrars will supply.

Again the brevity of facts which the abstract gives, is a necessity, unavoidable under the present laws. The great defect in the law is that the officers of the State Board of Health have no means of access to the full records. There are many valuable and important items relating to the subject of the Vital Statistics of the State, which the State laws require to be recorded in the registration books of the several towns, but of which the State Board has no knowledge. Its information is no more than is supplied by the abstracts of the said records.

REGISTRARS NOT CHOSEN FOR SUCH DUTIES.

If it be urged that the abstracts be enlarged, so as to include all the desirable items on record, the answer is, that the persons who are made *ex-officio* the town registrars, have no medical education and have been chosen for other duties and without any reference to their fitness or capability to fulfil the technical ser-

vices of registrar; and it is not overstating the truth to say that a large number of them are simply incompetent to prepare an abstract containing any more particulars than are now required of them.

In proof of this are submitted the following extracts from a letter received from a registrar whose "abstract" had been returned for correction.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY :

Sir—Enclosed find a statement of the information required, . . . it is my opinion that a strictly correct return in the form given to us as registrars is out of the question, and I believe none is made or received by you. I spent one-half day in making out two abstracts, one for yourself and the other for the town clerk's office, and the result is—"returned for correction"—and this in a small town like this, with only 16 deaths. . . .

Now why is this? Your special circular to registrars explains the whole—"nearly one-half the abstracts last year returned for correction." . . . You are requiring of registrars a tabulated form which properly belongs to your office, and experts to attend to it. . . .

Instead of a simple statement of facts this complex document (meaning the form for the abstract) will muddle the head of any one except perhaps a statistical expert, and it must be simplified, or absolutely correct returns will not be made." . . .

"Excuse this expression of opinion which appeared to be necessary under the circumstances."

Yours truly,

This correspondent illustrated both in his letter and in his abstract his incompetency to fill up the forms of two statistical tables from his records, of only 16 deaths, so that two tables would agree whenever they professed to give the same facts. For example, one table gave the number of deaths in each month of the year by sexes, and the other in each month by ages. This is apparently as simple a form of tables as possible and yet my respected correspondent was unable to give the same number of deaths in the respective months in the two tables, or to make the numbers agree in the two by sexes. And after failing the second time frankly acknowledged his inability to do so.

But he is wrong in his sweeping assertion that absolutely correct returns cannot be made on these simple forms of abstracts. This office gets every year from the largest towns in the State, where instead of 16 there are hundreds of deaths annually, abso-

lutely correct returns, as regards figures. Such towns as Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, &c., send abstracts every year which are perfectly correct as to their figures and agreement in their different parts.

But the registrars of those towns are men more accustomed to tabulating statistics than the average registrars of the rural towns.

THE NEED OF EXPERT SERVICE.

Our friend, however, is quite right in one particular in which he says, that the compilation of the records *is properly the work of an expert.*

There can be no question about that. It is quite unreasonable to expect anything more than the simplest summaries of the facts regarding births, marriages and deaths so long as they have to be obtained as now from an abstract of the records in each separate town, and each abstract made by a different person. Under such circumstances inaccuracies and incompleteness are almost unavoidable.

As a further illustration of the incompetency of some of the registrars for such duties, the following letter is submitted, which it was found necessary to write to a registrar of a town of over 10,000 inhabitants, upon returning his abstract to him the second time for correction.

NEW HAVEN, -----, 1889.

Registrar of-----

Dear Sir :—Thanks for your promptness in returning your abstract. But I regret exceedingly that I am obliged to trouble you with it again.

I think you did not understand what I wrote you as to the errors in it. I will try to point them out more clearly.

If you will add up the first column on page 7 you will find your footing is incorrect. You will also find it incorrect under the 8th, 9th and 11th columns. And of course the total of those footings will not agree with the footing of the column of totals.

Again of course, these erroneous footings carried to the top of the columns of the next corresponding page, to be added in with them, will vitiate all the subsequent figures.

On page 6 you report one death from diarrhoea in August, while on the opposite page under "ages," you report two; and yet you give a total of only one in the column of totals.

You report three deaths from rheumatism on pages 8 and 9, and yet on the same line of page 9 you report only two by sex, and total 2.

The footings on page 9 are also erroneous. You report one more death from "phthisis" on one page than on the opposite.

You report more deaths from "old age" on one page than the other.

From "convulsions" you report seven by months and nine by ages.

From "endocarditis" you report one in May, but none by age or sex.

You give a total of six from "valvular disease of heart" and specify only five by months and ages.

From "hypertrophy of heart" you report five by months but only two by ages.

You report more "pneumonia" on one page than the other.

Of "Bright's disease" you do not report the same number on the two pages.

You report one death from "fractures and contusions," but give neither age of decedent nor month of death.

You report nine deaths from "railroad injuries," but give only eight by sex and total.

You give one death from "burn" in May, but do not give age or sex, or include it in the total column; although you count it in footing up the May column.

You report two "tumors" by ages, but only one in the other column.

Deaths from "debility and atrophy" are not given the same on opposite pages. The same is true of "hemorrhage."

You of course appreciate the necessity of having your abstract show the same number of deaths from a given cause by ages as it does by sexes, or by months.

It is evident that I cannot incorporate it in a consolidated report, until it is made consistent with itself in such particulars.

I have therefore no alternative but to return to you the "abstract" again for further correction.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY,

Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

These specimens of correspondence sufficiently exemplify the difficulties of the present system.

DEFECTS AND IMPERFECTIONS OF THE "ABSTRACTS."

They show conclusively that a larger demand for particulars on record cannot be made of our registrars. The utmost limit of their average ability is now reached in the present form of abstract.

But the certificates rendered to the registrar give a number of facts which are recorded, but of which the "abstract" gives no information. But a single illustration is offered. Every certificate of death gives the nativity of the decedent and of the parents.

The inhabitants of this State represent most of the nations of Europe. It would be instructive and valuable information to know if the natives of any foreign country are more subject to a special disease than others. It is believed, for instance, that the mortality from consumption is greater among the Irish born than among our own people.

Now while the means of determining that fact exists on the 167 records in the State, our present system practically debars access to them.

THE REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The most obvious remedy for this very unsatisfactory condition can be found in providing that after the certificates are recorded, they shall be at stated periods sent to the office of the Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics, who shall with such expert clerical help as he may need utilize them in his annual report to the fullest value.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES OVER THE ABSTRACTS OF RECORDS.

From the original certificates which are the real sources of information, rather than from their copies on record, the annual summaries of the registration of the State should be made, as they now are in some other states. They would afford material for useful study, productive of valuable results, which it is utterly impossible to obtain from abstracts of records as they are at present made.

Another matter of no small importance, but one of high significance in a sanitarian sense, would be gained by submitting the original certificates to the study of an expert, and that is a more correct statement and classification of the causes of death.

The town clerks who are *ex-officio* registrars in the town, with very rare exceptions have any considerable knowledge of the nomenclature of diseases, and are therefore absolutely sure to make a muddle of their attempts to enumerate the causes of death by classes.

The difficulties and perplexities which they labor under in this regard will be in part appreciated, when it is understood that certificates of death give a primary and a secondary cause; and as only one can be used in preparing the abstract, it requires some

exact knowledge of disease to determine which one in each case is the right one so to use.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN REGISTRATION.

It is in this connection necessary to a truthful understanding of the present condition of the work to say, that since the practice of returning abstracts for correction has been adopted, there has been a most marked improvement in their character as to accuracy. The first year of this practice, 75 were returned for correction, while of the abstracts of 1888 only 38 were sent back, and except in the instance to which the above letter referred, the errors in them were very much less numerous than at first.

By insisting upon accuracy on the part of the registrars, it can be obtained in almost every instance so far as the form of the present abstract covers the facts. But there are other valuable and important facts which are contained in the certificates which should also be utilized, but which are unavailable under present laws.

A comparison of the Annual Registration of the states of Massachusetts or Rhode Island with that of Connecticut, shows very plainly in how many particulars those states are enabled to present the subject of Vital Statistics, concerning which Connecticut is silent.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF REGISTRATION LOST FROM DEFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF FACTS RECORDED.

In brief the State of Connecticut has provided by statute for the collection and record of all the more important facts relating to the three great important events in the human career, to wit: Birth, Marriage and Death. The system of collection is as satisfactory, measured by its success, as in any of the other states in the Union. The enumeration of deaths is believed to be nearly exact. The record of births and marriages is steadily improving and will compare favorably with that of other states.

The facts which these records contain are of immense value to the communities to which they relate, and often to individuals in such communities. They contribute to the prevention and detection of crime. They serve in the identification of individuals and the establishment of personal rights. They give warning of the undue increase of disease and so furnish data for sanitary

efforts to control it. And finally they are of scientific value in affording data for the better understanding of many problems in social science.

But these records are isolated and separate, being one in each of the 167 towns in the State. All the cost of collecting and recording them has been incurred and paid. It is a misfortune that so much scientific value is lost for want of some provision by which they may be submitted as a whole to the careful examination of persons expert in statistical work. By the present law, the only opportunity for such examination is through an abstract of each, made by as many different persons, almost none of whom have had any special knowledge of or training in such work.

To correct this important defect it is only needful to provide by statute that the original certificates, after record by the town registrar, should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics of the State.

It is very much to be desired that this suggestion may commend itself to the good judgment of the next General Assembly and become a law.

THE POPULATION.

As heretofore the Town Clerks of the different towns have been requested to send an estimate to this office of the population of their respective towns. The estimate so made has been adopted in this report. In the aggregate it makes the population of the State 759,022.

In 69 towns the estimates are larger than the previous year. In 27 towns they are less. In the remaining 71 towns no change in population is reported.

The aggregate increase of population in the year was estimated at 31,746. Every county reports an increase except New London, which is estimated at 1017 less than in the previous year. This is probably due to an error in regard to the estimated population of Sprague. In 1887 it was estimated at 3300 and in 1888 at only 2000, a difference so large as to imply an error in the estimate of one year or the other.

The estimates as given show that :

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----------|
| Hartford County has increased | - | - | - | 2 | per cent. |
| New Haven County has increased | - | - | - | 6.5 | " |
| New London County has lost | - | - | - | 1.2 | " |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| Fairfield County has increased | - | - | - | 6.7 per cent. |
| Windham County has increased | - | - | - | 1.4 " |
| Litchfield County has increased | - | - | - | 2.7 " |
| Middlesex County has increased | - | - | - | 5.6 " |
| Tolland County has increased | - | - | - | 8. " |

The following is a general summary of the births, marriages and deaths in 1888 :

BIRTHS.

| | Sex. | | | | | Parentage. | | | |
|-------------|------|---|---|---|-------|-------------|---|---|---------|
| Males | - | - | - | - | 8,712 | American, | - | - | - 7,640 |
| Females, | - | - | - | - | 8,026 | Foreign, | - | - | - 8,654 |
| Not stated, | - | - | - | - | 140 | Not stated, | - | - | - 584 |

Whole number of births, 16,878.

NOTE.—If either parent is of foreign birth the child is counted as of foreign parentage. In Table III, a closer analysis of the parentage is exhibited.

MARRIAGES.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Both American, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,375 |
| Both foreign, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,609 |
| Husband American, wife foreign, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 441 |
| Husband foreign, wife American, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 532 |
| Not stated, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Whole number of marriages, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,969 |
| Husband non-resident in the town where married, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 512 |
| Both non-resident | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 200 |

DEATHS.

| | Sex. | | | | | Parentage. | | | |
|-------------|------|---|---|---|-------|-------------|---|---|---------|
| Males, | - | - | - | - | 6,617 | American, | - | - | - 9,896 |
| Females, | - | - | - | - | 6,348 | Foreign, | - | - | - 2,911 |
| Not stated, | - | - | - | - | 15 | Not stated, | - | - | - 173 |

Whole number of deaths, 12,980.

Death rate per 1,000, 17.1

There was one birth to every 44.9 of the population.

There was one marriage to every 127.1 of the population.

There was one person married to every 63.6 of the population.

There was one death to every 58.5 of the population.

Increase of Population.—The total number of births registered in Connecticut during the year 1888 was 16,878 ; of deaths, 12,980 ; so that the natural increment or excess of births over deaths was 3,898, being 300 less than in the previous year.

It must be borne in mind, however, in estimating the value of the above figures, that they are not equally exact as enumerations of the facts they represent. The recent legislation requiring permits for burial has been more universally observed during the year 1888, and secured an almost complete registration of deaths, while during the same period the registration of births has not been so much improved. It is therefore evident that the 3,898 excess of births over deaths does not express the full natural increment of the population. The estimated population of the State for 1888 shows an increase of 31,746. No doubt some considerable portion of this is due to a larger excess of births over deaths than the registration shows; the remainder must be accounted for by the excess of immigration over emigration.

It is also to be remembered that the estimated population as made by the town clerks of the different towns is not a very reliable mode of determining the number of souls in Connecticut. There is a possibility that an estimated increase of 31,746 in the population in one year may be an over-estimate.

TOWNS IN WHICH THE DEATHS EXCEEDED THE BIRTHS.

There were 67 towns in the State in which the registered deaths exceeded the number of registered births; showing in those towns a natural decrease in the population provided all the births and all the deaths were recorded. But there are good reasons for believing that in many of those towns the births have not been fully registered; while the necessity for a permit for burial ensures a complete record of all the deaths.

There is some evidence that the physicians and midwives of the rural districts are not so prompt to return their births for registration as those of the larger towns and cities; all the decrease is in the small towns. Still the records as they are indicate very clearly that the small towns of Connecticut, particularly the agricultural towns, are not gaining in population, but on the other hand are in several instances being slowly depopulated. Forty of the towns recording more deaths than births have each a population of less than 1,500 people.

It will scarcely be disputed by those who have given the subject attention, that the people who leave the rural districts to "better" themselves are, as a rule, more energetic and vigorous than those remaining. It is, too, more often the rule than otherwise that they leave their homes before marriage, and seek new homes and

rear their families in the larger towns and so contribute to increase the birth-rate of the busy, active and more populous towns, and diminish that of the country. So that there is a constant skimming of the cream of the rural population to form a current tending ever to the greater centers of business activity and enterprise, and thus deteriorating the general character and productive ability of those who remain in the country. There may be to a very limited extent, of which we have no means of obtaining very accurate facts, a counter current, in the natural disposition said to exist among elderly people who have retired from active business, to return and spend their declining days in the homes of their childhood. However much the population of a country town might be increased from that source, the birth-rate would not be at all augmented thereby, although the death-rate surely would.

Of the 67 towns in Connecticut registering more deaths than births, nine were in Hartford County, namely : Avon, Bloomfield, East Granby, Hartland, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, West Hartford and Wethersfield, recording 45 deaths in excess of births.

There were eight in New Haven County, viz : Bethany, Cheshire, East Haven, Madison, North Branford, Orange, Oxford and Southbury, recording 50 deaths in excess in births.

In New London County there were seven towns, viz : Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, North Stonington, Preston, Salem and Sprague, registering 42 more deaths than births.

Fairfield County had ten such towns, viz : Easton, Monroe, New Canaan, New Fairfield, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield, Sherman, Weston and Westport, showing 89 more deaths than births.

There were eight towns in Windham County with an excess of deaths, viz : Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Eastford, Hampton, Scotland, Sterling and Woodstock, with 79 deaths in excess of births.

Thirteen towns in Litchfield County recorded more deaths than births, to wit : Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Morris, New Hartford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Roxbury, Warren and Woodbury. The deaths exceeded the births by 80.

In Middlesex County there were six towns where the number of births were less than the deaths, namely : Clinton, Cromwell, Essex, Middlefield and Westbrook, recording 68 more deaths than births.

Tolland County had six towns also giving a natural decrease in numbers : Andover, Hebron, Mansfield, Somers, Tolland and Willington, with a loss of 22 by deaths more than births. Table II will give the disparity between births and deaths in each town respectively.

The total excess of deaths over births in all the above towns was 475.

In the following towns the number of registered births and deaths were equal : Marlborough, Franklin and Chaplin. Hence the natural increment of population by excess of births over deaths of 3,898 occurred wholly in 97 towns of the State.

There were, by the estimated population, viz : 759,022—

22.2 births to the 1,000.

7.8 marriages to the 1,000.

17.1 deaths to the 1,000.

5.1 excess of deaths over births to the 1,000.

The daily average movement of the population was :—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Daily average of births—male, 23.9 ; female, 21.9. | Total, 46.2. |
| “ “ marriages, | “ 16.3. |
| “ “ deaths—male, 18.1 ; female, 17.4. | “ 35.8. |
| “ “ natural increment, | “ 10.8. |

The number of births, marriages and deaths registered is larger than ever before in any one year, but the increase is only in proportion to the estimated population increased by more than thirty thousand.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE REGISTRARS.

The Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics desires to say in behalf of the registrars throughout the State that with very few exceptions they have exhibited during the year an earnest effort to fulfill not only the letter but the spirit of the law, in the performance of their duties. This is in marked contrast with the facts as they existed before the organization of the State Board of Health.

The successful operation of the registration laws depends so much upon the personal efforts of registrars, that without such direct and special effort on their part the results would be very much diminished in value.

The chief defect in the system of registration is, as it always has been not only in Connecticut but everywhere, the lack of completeness in the birth returns. Aside from the negligence of the medical men and midwives in making returns of the births they attend professionally, there are a large number of births in every large place in which there is no professional attendance or care, and this number is annually increasing in communities which contain a numerous foreign element. Unless the registrars of towns make some special exertions to secure these unreported births, the great majority will wholly escape registration.

Another imperfection in the birth records, which is unavoidable except through the persistent efforts of the registrar, is the absence of the given name of the new-born citizen from the records. This occurs from the fact that so few persons have fixed conclusively upon the given names of their babies at the time when the physician or midwife is required to make the report of the birth.

It has been attempted to remedy this defect by making it the duty of the registrar to amend his records from time to time as he is enabled to do, and provides a special compensation for obtaining and recording the omitted names.

For the purpose of assisting registrars in this effort, the Superintendent of Registration, with the approval of the State Board of Health, caused to be printed the following circulars and postals, which will be supplied to registrars at the cost of the postal cards. They explain themselves.

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. }

----- Conn., ----- 18 .

Mr. -----

Dear Sir : The physician who gave a certificate of the birth of your child born on the ----- day of ----- 18--, did not report its name. If the child is now named, will you kindly send me THE FULL NAME on the enclosed card.

If it is not yet named, please send it as soon as the name is decided upon, in order that the official record of the birth may be completed.

Very respectfully,

----- Registrar.

Other facts omitted in the certificate are :

----- 18 .

Dear Sir : The full name of the child born to me on the -----
day of ----- 18 , is -----

Signed, -----

These circulars have been sent to such registrars as have
applied for them, and upwards of 3000 have been sent out in
response to such application.

B

The following table gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State from 1848, the date of the first Registration Report, up to the present time.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1848 TO 1889.

| Years. | Births. | Birth- rate per 1,000. | Mar- riages. | Deaths. | Death- rate per 1,000. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | Divorces. | No. Mar- riages to each Divorce. |
|--------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|--|-----------|---|
| 1848 | 6,850 | 20 | 2,816 | 4,379 | 12.4 | 2,471 | --- | --- |
| 1849 | 7,238 | 20 | 2,920 | 5,049 | 14 | 2,189 | --- | --- |
| 1850 | 7,578 | 20.4 | 2,884 | 5,170 | 14 | 2,408 | --- | --- |
| 1851 | 8,362 | 22 | 2,995 | 4,767 | 13 | 3,595 | --- | --- |
| 1852 | 8,302 | 21.4 | 3,136 | 5,596 | 14.4 | 2,706 | --- | --- |
| 1853 | 8,439 | 21.3 | 3,202 | 5,646 | 14.2 | 2,793 | --- | --- |
| 1854 | 10,012 | 24 | 4,286 | 6,094 | 14.6 | 3,918 | --- | --- |
| 1856 | 11,139 | 25 | 4,089 | 6,324 | 14.9 | 4,815 | --- | --- |
| 1857 | 11,355 | 26 | 3,747 | 6,585 | 16 | 4,770 | --- | --- |
| 1858 | 11,299 | 25 | 3,737 | 6,618 | 15.6 | 4,681 | --- | --- |
| 1859 | 11,259 | 25 | 3,778 | 6,533 | 15 | 4,726 | --- | --- |
| 1860 | 11,873 | 26 | 4,036 | 7,602 | 16.3 | 4,271 | 310 | 13 |
| 1861 | 11,934 | 25 | 3,757 | 7,735 | 16.5 | 4,199 | 275 | 13.9 |
| 1862 | 10,803 | 23 | 3,701 | 8,541 | 18 | 2,262 | 257 | 14 |
| 1863 | 9,885 | 21 | 3,467 | 8,442 | 18 | 1,443 | 291 | 12 |
| 1864 | 9,734 | 20 | 4,107 | 9,109 | 19 | 625 | 426 | 9.6 |
| 1865 | 10,202 | 20.8 | 4,460 | 7,950 | 16 | 2,252 | 404 | 11 |
| 1866 | 11,623 | 23 | 4,978 | 7,520 | 15 | 4,103 | 488 | 10 |
| 1867 | 12,029 | 23.2 | 4,779 | 7,343 | 14.3 | 4,686 | 459 | 10.4 |
| 1868 | 12,469 | 23.4 | 4,734 | 7,549 | 15 | 4,920 | 478 | 9.9 |
| 1869 | 12,481 | 23.5 | 4,754 | 8,417 | 15.6 | 4,064 | 491 | 9.6 |
| 1870 | 13,136 | 24.2 | 4,871 | 8,895 | 15 | 4,241 | 408 | 11.9 |
| 1871 | 13,114 | 24 | 4,882 | 8,166 | 14.2 | 4,948 | 409 | 11.9 |
| 1872 | 13,805 | 25.3 | 5,023 | 9,970 | 18 | 3,835 | 464 | 10.8 |
| 1873 | 14,087 | 25.6 | 4,841 | 9,822 | 17.4 | 4,265 | 457 | 10.6 |
| 1874 | 14,450 | 26.2 | 4,694 | 8,939 | 17.2 | 5,511 | 492 | 9.5 |
| 1875 | 14,328 | 26 | 4,385 | 9,883 | 17 | 4,495 | 476 | 9.4 |
| 1876 | 13,800 | 25 | 4,320 | 10,187 | 17.5 | 3,613 | 396 | 10.9 |
| 1877 | 14,072 | 26 | 4,319 | 9,696 | 16 | 4,376 | 427 | 10.1 |
| 1878 | 13,499 | 24 | 4,315 | 9,352 | 15 | 4,147 | 401 | 10.7 |
| 1879 | 14,051 | 22.4 | 4,373 | 9,394 | 15 | 4,657 | 316 | 13.7 |
| 1880 | 13,829 | 22.2 | 4,745 | 10,408 | 16.7 | 3,421 | 332 | 14.2 |
| 1881 | 14,616 | 22.4 | 4,850 | 10,907 | 17.4 | 3,709 | 404 | 12 |
| 1882 | 14,938 | 23.9 | 5,329 | 11,622 | 18.7 | 3,316 | 392 | 13.5 |
| 1883 | 15,856 | 25.4 | 5,440 | 11,943 | 19.1 | 3,913 | 433 | 12.6 |
| 1884 | 15,758 | 23 | 5,394 | 11,351 | 16.6 | 4,407 | 360 | 14.7 |
| 1885 | 15,496 | 22.7 | 5,091 | 12,033 | 17.6 | 3,463 | 383 | 13.3 |
| 1886 | 15,934 | 22.2 | 5,497 | 11,616 | 16.2 | 4,318 | 387 | 14.2 |
| 1887 | 16,583 | 22.8 | 5,788 | 12,385 | 17 | 4,198 | 387 | 14.9 |
| 1888 | 16,878 | 22.2 | 5,969 | 12,980 | 17.1 | 3,898 | 430 | 13.8 |

TABLE II.—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Estimated Population. | BIRTHS. | | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----|----|------|
| | | SEX. | | Birth-rate per 1,000. | PARENTAGE. | | | | | NATIVITY. | | | | SEX. | | NATIVITY. | | | Death-rate per 1,000. | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | | Not stated. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Am. Mother. | For. Mother. | Amer. Father. | For. Father. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Husb. Amer. | Wife Foreign. | Husb. Foreign. | Wife Amer. | Not stated. | | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Not stated. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Haven | 85,000 | 1294 | 1164 | 92467 | 29. | 794 | 832 | 212 | 161 | 82 | 386 | 418 | 268 | 51 | 88 | 825 | 84 | 23 | 809 | 788 | | *1597 | 1109 | 451 | 37 | 17.8 |
| Beacon Falls | 500 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12. | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 17.8 |
| Bethany | 600 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10. | 6 | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 8 | 5 | | 13 | 13 | | | 21.6 |
| Branford | 3,500 | 48 | 48 | 2 | 98 | 28. | 40 | 32 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | | 16 | | | 49 | 39 | | 88 | 70 | 17 | 1 | 25.1 |
| Cheshire | 2,200 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 11.3 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | | 17 | 2 | | | 19 | | | 13 | 15 | | 28 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 12.7 |
| Derby | 17,550 | 238 | 225 | 463 | 26.3 | 171 | 193 | 52 | 35 | 12 | | 65 | 44 | 10 | 9 | 128 | 4 | | 141 | 126 | | 267 | 190 | 77 | | 15.2 |
| East Haven | 1,200 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 9.1 | 8 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 10 | 7 | | 17 | 13 | 4 | | 14.1 |
| Guilford | 2,800 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 20.3 | 37 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | 10 | | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | | 33 | 20 | | 53 | 48 | 2 | 3 | 18.9 |
| Hamden | 3,670 | 37 | 41 | 2 | 80 | 21.7 | 41 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 1 | | 24 | 1 | | 22 | 24 | | 46 | 37 | 9 | | 12.5 |
| Madison | 1,670 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 14.9 | 23 | 1 | | | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 2 | | 10 | | | 17 | 13 | | 30 | 27 | 3 | | 17.9 |
| Meriden | 25,500 | 340 | 304 | 648 | 25.4 | 194 | 312 | 53 | 59 | 26 | 4 | 79 | 90 | 29 | 20 | 218 | 8 | 3 | 211 | 177 | 1 | 389 | 287 | 94 | 8 | 15.2 |
| Middlebury | 650 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 18.4 | 11 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | | | 7.6 |
| Milford | 3,500 | 32 | 28 | 1 | 61 | 17.4 | 45 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 3 | | | 25 | 6 | 4 | 34 | 22 | 1 | 57 | 48 | 6 | 3 | 16.2 |
| Naugatuck | 6,500 | 80 | 81 | 1 | 162 | 24.9 | 61 | 63 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 30 | 36 | | | 66 | 2 | | 65 | 47 | 1 | 113 | 89 | 24 | | 17.3 |
| No. Branford | 925 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12.9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | | 5 | | | 10 | 7 | | 17 | 15 | 2 | | 18.3 |
| North Haven | 1,800 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 13.3 | 19 | 4 | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | 7 | 1 | | 13 | 7 | | 20 | 18 | 2 | | 11.1 |
| Orange | 4,500 | 33 | 30 | 1 | 64 | 14.2 | 41 | 18 | 3 | 1 | | 17 | | 1 | | 18 | 2 | | 35 | 34 | | 69 | 60 | 9 | | 15.3 |
| Oxford | 1,200 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 13.3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | 9 | 21 | | 30 | 27 | 3 | | 25. |
| Prospect | 500 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 16. | 8 | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | | 7 | 7 | | | 14. |
| Seymour | 3,500 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 21.6 | 32 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 3 | | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 4 | | 23 | 29 | | 52 | 40 | 12 | | 14.4 |
| Southbury | 1,540 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 12.9 | 12 | 5 | 3 | | | | 10 | | | | 13 | | | 15 | 10 | | 25 | 25 | | | 16.2 |
| Wallingford | 6,000 | 80 | 62 | 8 | 150 | 25. | 72 | 50 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 26 | 3 | 6 | 51 | 1 | | 46 | 38 | | 84 | 61 | 18 | 5 | 14. |
| Waterbury | 34,000 | 571 | 455 | 1026 | 30.1 | 407 | 412 | 106 | 67 | 34 | | 147 | 94 | 25 | 29 | 295 | 6 | | 288 | 267 | | 555 | 424 | 130 | 1 | 16.3 |
| Wolcott | 515 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 23.3 | 8 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 6 | 5 | | 11 | 9 | 2 | | 21.3 |
| Woodbridge | 825 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 10.9 | 8 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 7.2 |
| Total | 210,145 | 2911 | 2602 | 28,551 | 26.3 | 2076 | 2006 | 506 | 366 | 186 | 401 | 898 | 583 | 132 | 160 | 1174 | 119 | 33 | 1869 | 1712 | 3 | 5584 | 2653 | 872 | 59 | 17. |

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: New Haven, 85; deducted from total in estimating death rate.

TABLE II.—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Estimated Population. | BIRTHS. | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| | | SEX. | | Birth-rate per 1,000. | PARENTAGE. | | | NATIVITY. | | | Husband non-resident. | Both non-resident. | SEX. | | NATIVITY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | | Total. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Husb. Amer. | Wife Amer. | Not stated. | | | Total. | Male. | Female. | Not stated. | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Not stated. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New London. | 14,000 | 159 | 139 | 298 | 21.2 | 162 | 80 | 30 | 19 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | 76 | 30 | 12 | 14 | --- | --- | 131 | 124 | --- | --- | 255 | 217 | 38 | --- | --- | --- | 18.2 | |
| Bozrah. | 1,100 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14.5 | 10 | 5 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 5 | --- | --- | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 18.1 | |
| Colchester. | 2,800 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 15.3 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 12 | 5 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 24 | 15 | --- | --- | 39 | 34 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 13.9 | |
| East Lyme | 2,000 | 19 | 20 | 40 | 20. | 26 | 13 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15 | 7 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 20 | 19 | --- | --- | 39 | 34 | 2 | 3 | --- | --- | 19.5 | |
| Franklin | 500 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 22. | 6 | --- | 3 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 8 | --- | --- | 11 | 9 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 22. | |
| Griswold | 3,000 | 42 | 49 | 91 | 30.3 | 35 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 3 | --- | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 26 | --- | --- | 48 | 34 | 10 | 4 | 16. | --- | 13.7 | |
| Groton | 5,300 | 46 | 52 | 98 | 18.4 | 75 | 23 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 29 | 4 | 1 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 34 | 39 | --- | --- | 73 | 66 | 6 | 1 | 13.7 | --- | 13.7 | |
| Lebanon | 1,775 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 10.1 | 16 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 17 | 14 | --- | --- | 31 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 17.4 | --- | 17.4 | |
| Ledyard | 1,150 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 15.6 | 16 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | 13 | --- | --- | 21 | 20 | 1 | --- | 18.2 | --- | 31. | |
| Lisbon | 580 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12. | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 9 | --- | --- | 18 | 11 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Lyme | 1,000 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16. | 16 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 10 | --- | --- | 14 | 14 | --- | --- | 14. | --- | --- | 15.9 | |
| Montville | 2,700 | 32 | 26 | 59 | 21.8 | 49 | 8 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 16 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 19 | 23 | 1 | --- | 43 | 39 | 4 | --- | 15.9 | --- | --- | 14.4 | |
| Norwich | 25,000 | 285 | 280 | 566 | 22.6 | 209 | 248 | 44 | 50 | 15 | --- | --- | 115 | 70 | 24 | 21 | --- | --- | 167 | 195 | --- | --- | 362 | 244 | 116 | 2 | 14.4 | --- | --- | 15. | |
| No. Stonington | 1,800 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 13.8 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 15 | 12 | --- | --- | 27 | 25 | 2 | --- | 14.2 | --- | --- | 15. | |
| Old Lyme | 1,400 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 15.7 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 13 | --- | --- | 20 | 18 | 2 | --- | 14.2 | --- | --- | 15. | |
| Preston | 2,670 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 17.5 | 31 | 10 | 1 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 32 | 21 | --- | --- | 53 | 44 | 9 | --- | 14.2 | --- | --- | 15. | |
| Salem | 550 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10.9 | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 5 | --- | --- | 9 | 9 | 9 | --- | 16.3 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Sprague | 2,000 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 15. | 7 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15 | 17 | --- | --- | 32 | 21 | 11 | --- | 16.2 | --- | --- | 16. | |
| Stonington | 7,800 | 87 | 77 | 164 | 21. | 104 | 42 | 10 | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | 32 | 6 | 5 | 4 | --- | --- | 75 | 67 | --- | --- | 142 | 107 | 35 | --- | 18.2 | --- | --- | 18.2 | |
| Voluntown | 1,160 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 30.1 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 8 | --- | --- | 17 | 15 | 2 | --- | 14.6 | --- | --- | 14.6 | |
| Waterford | 2,800 | 16 | 29 | 47 | 16.7 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 12 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 19 | 22 | 2 | --- | 43 | 35 | 8 | --- | 15.3 | --- | --- | 15.3 | |
| Total | 80,985 | 840 | 809 | 1,655 | 20.4 | 883 | 522 | 113 | 99 | 35 | 3 | --- | 273 | 135 | 51 | 49 | 9 | --- | 638 | 665 | 3 | --- | 1,306 | 1,030 | 264 | 12 | 16. | --- | --- | --- | 16. |

Death-rate per 1000.

TABLE II.—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Estimated Population. | BIRTHS. | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| | | SEX. | | Birth-rate per 1,000. | PARENTAGE. | | | | NATIVITY. | | | | SEX. | | | NATIVITY. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | | Not stated. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Am. Father. For. Mother. | Both For. or diff. Nations. | Not stated. | Both non-resident. | Husband non-resident. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Not stated. | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Not stated. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danbury | 19,000 | 279 | 217 | 10 | 506 | 26.6 | 258 | 155 | 48 | 38 | 7 | 92 | 39 | 13 | 14 | 158 | 6 | 1 | 198 | 158 | 356 | 294 | 62 | -- | 18.7 | |
| Bridgeport | 46,000 | 568 | 542 | 6 | 1116 | 24.2 | 430 | 434 | 108 | 82 | 48 | 241 | 142 | 28 | 54 | 465 | 34 | 14 | 380 | 372 | 752 | 538 | 189 | 15 | 16.3 | |
| Bethel | 3,300 | 52 | 35 | -- | 87 | 26.3 | 55 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 26 | 28 | 54 | 45 | 8 | 1 | 16.3 | |
| Brookfield | 1,200 | 9 | 17 | -- | 26 | 21.6 | 18 | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 1 | -- | 16.6 | |
| Darien | 2,200 | 20 | 16 | -- | 36 | 16.3 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 1 | -- | 5 | 1 | -- | -- | 6 | 3 | -- | 26 | 14 | *40 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 15.6 | |
| Easton | 1,145 | 6 | 6 | -- | 12 | 10.4 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | 9 | -- | -- | 9 | 1 | -- | 8 | 13 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 18.3 | |
| Fairfield | 4,000 | 31 | 32 | 2 | 65 | 16.2 | 32 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 21 | -- | -- | 26 | 34 | 60 | 45 | 14 | 1 | 15. | |
| Greenwich | 9,000 | 117 | 85 | 2 | 204 | 22.6 | 109 | 46 | 15 | 29 | 5 | 23 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 60 | 10 | 6 | 76 | 91 | 167 | 138 | 29 | -- | 16.3 | |
| Huntington | 4,500 | 55 | 49 | 1 | 105 | 23.3 | 48 | 33 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 10 | -- | 2 | -- | 14 | 2 | -- | 40 | 32 | 73 | 58 | 15 | -- | 16.2 | |
| Monroe | 1,150 | 7 | 3 | -- | 10 | 8.6 | 7 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 2 | -- | 17 | 11 | 28 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 24.3 | |
| New Canaan | 3,000 | 19 | 23 | -- | 42 | 14. | 27 | 11 | 3 | -- | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | -- | 19 | 27 | 46 | 41 | 5 | -- | 15.3 | |
| New Fairfield | 800 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 10. | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 | -- | -- | 13.7 | |
| Newtown | 4,100 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 58 | 14.1 | 28 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 14 | -- | -- | 3 | 14 | -- | -- | 31 | 36 | 67 | 51 | 16 | -- | 16.3 | |
| Norwalk | 18,000 | 191 | 182 | 1 | 374 | 20.7 | 241 | 64 | 30 | 16 | 23 | 111 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 149 | 10 | 6 | 160 | 130 | 290 | 236 | 54 | -- | 16.1 | |
| Redding | 1,500 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 15.3 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 8 | 2 | 1 | -- | 11 | -- | -- | 10 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 5 | -- | 21.3 | |
| Ridgefield | 2,100 | 16 | 9 | -- | 25 | 11.9 | 20 | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 37 | 6 | -- | 20.4 | |
| Sherman | 850 | 10 | 5 | -- | 15 | 17.6 | 13 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 1 | 5 | -- | -- | 8 | 9 | 17 | 16 | 1 | -- | 20. | |
| Stamford | 16,000 | 196 | 189 | 16 | 401 | 25. | 177 | 130 | 41 | 29 | 11 | 61 | 37 | 12 | 10 | 120 | 17 | 6 | 138 | 138 | 276 | 211 | 61 | 4 | 17.2 | |
| Stratford | 5,500 | 49 | 39 | -- | 88 | 16. | 62 | 14 | 6 | 6 | -- | 19 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 85 | 59 | *144 | 90 | 44 | 10 | 16. | |
| Trumbull | 1,325 | 7 | 12 | -- | 19 | 14.3 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | -- | 11 | -- | -- | 1 | 12 | 2 | -- | 9 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 3 | -- | 10.5 | |
| Weston | 850 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 12.9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | 4 | 1 | -- | -- | 5 | 1 | -- | 6 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 1 | -- | 21.1 | |
| Westport | 4,000 | 30 | 42 | -- | 72 | 18. | 39 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 3 | -- | -- | 25 | -- | -- | 50 | 32 | 82 | 67 | 15 | -- | 20.5 | |
| Wilton | 1,750 | 18 | 15 | -- | 33 | 18.8 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 1 | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | -- | 13 | 12 | 25 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 14.2 | |
| Total | 151,270 | 1729 | 1564 | 43 | 3336 | 22. | 1666 | 989 | 293 | 245 | 109 | 61 | 291 | 76 | 102 | 1 | 1161 | 101 | 39 | 1364 | 1271 | 2636 | 2055 | 345 | 36 | 17.4 |

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Darien, 7; Stratford, 56; deducted from total in estimating death rate.

TABLE II.—WINDHAM COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----|---------|----|-----|------------|--------------------------|------------|----|---------------|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|-----|---------------|----|--------|
| | SEX. | | | | | PARENTAGE. | | | | | NATIVITY. | | | | | | | | | | SEX. | | NATIVITY. | | |
| | Male. | | Female. | | | Total. | Birth-rate per 1,000. | Both Amer. | | Both Foreign. | Am. Father. For. Mother. | | Both For. of diff. Nations. | Not stated. | Both Amer. | | | | | Total. | Husband non-resident. | | Non-resident. | | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Husb. Amer. | Wife Foreign. | Husb. Foreign. | Wife Amer. | | | | | |
| Brooklyn | 23 | 14 | -- | -- | 37 | 16.8 | 10 | 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 12 | 3 | 2 | -- | 53 |
| Ashford | 950 | 6 | 7 | -- | 13 | 13.6 | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 8 | 45 |
| Canterbury | 1,200 | 11 | 4 | -- | 15 | 12.5 | 12 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | 18 |
| Chaplin | 600 | 2 | 6 | -- | 8 | 13.3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 23 |
| Eastford | 800 | 7 | 2 | -- | 9 | 11.2 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 8 |
| Hampton | 900 | 3 | 8 | -- | 11 | 12.2 | 8 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 14 |
| Killingly | 8,000 | 63 | 65 | -- | 128 | 16. | 55 | 43 | 9 | 17 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 39 | 35 | 8 | 8 | -- | -- | 90 | 7 | -- | 1 | 18 |
| Plainfield | 5,000 | 43 | 38 | 1 | 82 | 16.4 | 31 | 32 | 10 | 8 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 8 | 6 | 1 | -- | -- | 30 | 3 | -- | -- | 102 |
| Pomfret | 1,470 | 10 | 14 | -- | 24 | 16.3 | 12 | 10 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 4 | -- | -- | 22 |
| Putnam | 6,800 | 93 | 88 | 1 | 182 | 26.9 | 56 | 73 | 19 | 24 | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | 44 | 14 | 7 | 13 | -- | -- | 78 | 12 | 5 | -- | 105 |
| Scotland | 475 | 3 | 2 | -- | 5 | 10.5 | 4 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 |
| Sterling | 1,000 | 1 | 7 | -- | 8 | 8. | 6 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | 16 |
| Thompson | 5,500 | 64 | 62 | 5 | 131 | 23.8 | 31 | 78 | 8 | 11 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 18 | 5 | 5 | -- | -- | 39 | 7 | 2 | -- | 94 |
| Windham | 10,000 | 121 | 104 | 4 | 229 | 22.9 | 92 | 90 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 6 | -- | 60 | 21 | 8 | 8 | -- | -- | 97 | 9 | 1 | -- | 151 |
| Woodstock | 2,600 | 10 | 8 | -- | 18 | 6.9 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | 4 | -- | -- | 41 |
| Total | 47,495 | 460 | 429 | 11 | 900 | 18.9 | 356 | 360 | 67 | 76 | 17 | 24 | 24 | -- | 217 | 100 | 35 | 36 | 1 | -- | 389 | 49 | 10 | -- | 761 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 353 | 404 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 602 | 147 | 12 | -- | 16.0 |

Death-rate
per 1,000.

TABLE II.—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | BIRTHS. | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|------|------|
| | Estimated Population. | SEX. | | Birth-rate per 1,000. | PARENTAGE. | | | | | NATIVITY. | | | SEX. | | NATIVITY. | | Death-rate per 1,000. | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | | Total. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Am. Mother. For. Father. | Am. Father. For. Mother. | Both For. of diff. Nations. | Not stated. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Husb. Amer. Wife Foreign. | Husb. Foreign. Wife Amer. | Not stated. | | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Not stated. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Litchfield | 3,560 | 37 | 26 | 63 | 17.6 | 40 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 36 | 7 | 12. | |
| Barkhamsted | 1,280 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 12.5 | 14 | 1 | | | 1 | | 10 | | | | 10 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 11.7 | |
| Bethlehem | 625 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9.5 | 5 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 19.1 | |
| Bridgewater | 650 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 13.8 | 6 | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 30.7 | |
| Canaan | 1,200 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 12.5 | 14 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 10 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 23 | 3 | 21.6 | |
| Colebrook | 1,190 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 14.2 | 14 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 10.9 | |
| Cornwall | 1,400 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 8.5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | 1 | | | 7 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 15.7 | |
| Goshen | 1,090 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 21.1 | 17 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 11.9 | |
| Harwinton | 950 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 22.1 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | | 5 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 14 | | 14.7 | |
| Kent | 1,600 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 11.2 | 16 | 2 | | | | | 10 | | | | 11 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 20. | |
| Morris | 620 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 12.9 | 8 | | | | | | 4 | | | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 | | 17.7 | |
| New Hartford | 3,300 | 39 | 28 | 68 | 20.3 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 52 | 14 | 21.8 | |
| New Milford | 4,250 | 50 | 34 | 84 | 19.7 | 65 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 29 | 3 | 2 | | 34 | 33 | 38 | 71 | 60 | 4 | 16.7 | |
| Norfolk | 1,400 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 7.8 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 5 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 10.7 | |
| North Canaan | 1,600 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 10.6 | 10 | 6 | 1 | | | | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 13.7 | |
| Plymouth | 2,300 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 18.1 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 16 | 41 | 32 | 8 | 17.8 | |
| Roxbury | 950 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18.9 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 6 | | | | 7 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 24.2 | |
| Salisbury | 3,715 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 16.4 | 38 | 11 | 10 | 2 | | | 11 | 3 | 4 | | 18 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 46 | 11 | 15.3 | |
| Sharon | 2,600 | 17 | 21 | 39 | 15. | 34 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 3 | | | 9 | 11 | 23 | 34 | 31 | 3 | 13. | |
| Thomaston | 4,000 | 39 | 43 | 82 | 20.5 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 8 | 2 | | 17 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 36 | 24 | 60 | 35 | 23 | 15. | |
| Torrington | 5,000 | 44 | 42 | 86 | 17.1 | 26 | 36 | 14 | 6 | 4 | | 30 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 48 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 45 | 4 | 9.8 | |
| Warren | 600 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8.3 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 15. | |
| Washington | 1,950 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 16.9 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 2 | | | 9 | 6 | | | 16 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 25 | 3 | 15.3 | |
| Watertown | 1,900 | 18 | 21 | 40 | 21.9 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 29 | 21 | 14 | 36 | 28 | 7 | 18.4 | |
| Winchester | 6,300 | 54 | 41 | 95 | 15. | 60 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 5 | | 36 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 44 | 50 | 42 | 92 | 77 | 15 | 14.6 | |
| Woodbury | 2,000 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 12.5 | 21 | 2 | | | | | 13 | 2 | | | 15 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 27 | 1 | 14. | |
| Total | 56,030 | 467 | 442 | 5 | 914 | 16.3 | 556 | 218 | 66 | 45 | 22 | 7 | 261 | 82 | 24 | 393 | 446 | 412 | 1 | 859 | 707 | 131 | 15.3 |

TABLE II.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | BIRTHS. | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|
| | Estimated Population. | SEX. | | Birth-rate per 1,000. | PARENTAGE. | | | | NATIVITY. | | | | SEX. | | NATIVITY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | | Not stated. | Total. | Both Amer. | Both Foreign. | Husb. Amer. | Wife Amer. | Not stated. | Total. | Husband non-resident. | Both non-resident. | Male. | Female. | Not stated. | American. | Foreign. | Noted stated. | Death-rate per 1,000. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middletown | 14,500 | 122 | 120 | -- | 242 | 16.6 | 105 | 71 | 28 | 24 | 13 | 1 | -- | 49 | 17 | 8 | 14 | -- | 88 | 5 | 9 | 139 | 168 | 307 | 210 | 91 | 6 | 13.5 |
| Haddam | 2,500 | 22 | 26 | -- | 48 | 19.2 | 26 | 17 | 2 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 18 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 23 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 44 | 1 | -- | 18. |
| Chatham | 2,000 | 22 | 18 | -- | 40 | 20. | 26 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 5 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 26 | 3 | -- | 14.5 |
| Chester | 1,200 | 16 | 18 | -- | 34 | 28.3 | 27 | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | 12 | 8 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 16.6 |
| Clinton | 1,400 | 8 | 6 | -- | 14 | 10. | 13 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 13 | 1 | -- | 18 | 22 | 40 | 39 | 1 | -- | 28.5 |
| Cromwell | 1,650 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 38 | 23. | 17 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 14 | -- | -- | 31 | 25 | 56 | 45 | 11 | -- | 33.3 |
| Durham | 975 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 17.4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | 9 | 12 | 12 | -- | -- | 12.3 |
| East Haddam | 2,800 | 27 | 24 | -- | 51 | 18.2 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | 19 | 27 | 46 | 43 | 3 | -- | 16.4 |
| Essex | 2,500 | 12 | 12 | -- | 24 | 9.6 | 21 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 10 | 2 | -- | 18 | 13 | 31 | 27 | 4 | -- | 12.4 |
| Killingworth | 709 | 5 | 8 | -- | 13 | 18.5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 3 | 1 | -- | 6 | 5 | 11 | 11 | -- | -- | 15.7 |
| Middlefield | 900 | 8 | 3 | -- | 11 | 12.2 | 8 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 11 | 11 | 22 | 20 | 2 | -- | 24.4 |
| Old Saybrook | 1,400 | 13 | 11 | -- | 24 | 17.1 | 19 | 3 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 10 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 1 | -- | 13.5 |
| Portland | 4,600 | 76 | 68 | -- | 144 | 31.3 | 30 | 84 | 12 | 4 | 14 | -- | -- | 8 | 28 | 3 | -- | -- | 39 | 2 | 2 | 51 | 48 | 99 | 55 | 44 | -- | 21.5 |
| Saybrook | 1,300 | 13 | 9 | -- | 22 | 16.9 | 20 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | 11 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 1 | -- | 14.6 |
| Westbrook | 800 | 7 | 3 | -- | 10 | 12.5 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | 5 | 11 | 16 | 16 | -- | -- | 20. |
| Total | 39,225 | 378 | 351 | 3 | 732 | 18.6 | 382 | 213 | 53 | 49 | 30 | 5 | -- | 157 | 55 | 13 | 24 | -- | 249 | 13 | 10 | 378 | 394 | 772 | 598 | 167 | 7 | 19.6 |

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Middletown, 111; deducted from total in estimating death rate.

TABLE II.—TOLLAND COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | BIRTHS. | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| | Estimated Population. | SEX. | | Birth-rate per 1,000. | PARENTAGE. | | | | | | NATIVITY. | | | | SEX. | | NATIVITY. | | Death-rate per 1,000. | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | | Both Foreign. | Am. Mother. | For. Father. | Am. Mother. | For. Father. | Both Foreign. | Husb. Amer. | Wife Foreign. | Husb. Foreign. | Wife Amer. | Total. | Husband non resident. | Both non-resident. | Male. | | Female. | Not stated. | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Not stated. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolland | 1,270 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 7.8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 13.3 | | | |
| Andover | 400 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12.5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 22.5 | | | |
| Bolton | 500 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 32. | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 30. | | | |
| Columbia | 740 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 18.9 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 9.4 | | | |
| Coventry | 2,000 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 24 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 27 | 3 | 16.5 | | | |
| Ellington | 1,600 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 16.2 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 13.1 | | | |
| Hebron | 1,250 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 14.4 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 15.9 | | | |
| Mansfield | 2,000 | 15 | 17 | 33 | 16.5 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 30 | 4 | 17. | | | |
| Somers | 1,440 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 10.4 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 21 | 5 | 11.1 | | | |
| Stafford | 5,000 | 43 | 43 | 87 | 17.4 | 37 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 46 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 52 | 11 | 12.8 | | | |
| Union | 500 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 36. | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 16. | | | |
| Vernon | 10,000 | 113 | 92 | 207 | 20.7 | 81 | 76 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 43 | 25 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 86 | 50 | 47 | 97 | 70 | 23 | 9.7 | | | |
| Willington | 1,100 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 10.9 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 1 | 13.6 | | | |
| Total | 27,800 | 264 | 237 | 8 | 509 | 18.3 | 268 | 139 | 49 | 42 | 9 | 2 | 137 | 38 | 10 | 25 | 187 | 178 | 366 | 293 | 65 | 8 | 13.1 | | |

TABLE III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | Estimated Population. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|----|-------|------|------|-----|------|
| | | SEX. | | | PARENTAGE. | | | NATIVITY. | | | | | | SEX. | | | NATIVITY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Not stated. | Total. | Birth-rate per 1,000. | Both American. | Both Foreign. | Am. Mother, For. Father. | Am. Father, For. Mother. | Both For. of diff. Nations. | Not stated. | Total. | Husband non-resident. | Both non-resident. | Male. | Female. | Not stated. | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Not stated. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HARTFORD | 146,072 | 1663 | 1592 | 36 | 3291 | 22.5 | 1453 | 1091 | 315 | 231 | 93 | 108 | 641 | 325 | 100 | 110 | -- | 1176 | 150 | 110 | 1382 | 1312 | 2 | 2696 | 1958 | 720 | 18 | 18.4 |
| New Haven | 210,145 | 2911 | 2602 | 28 | 5541 | 26.3 | 2076 | 2006 | 506 | 366 | 186 | 401 | 898 | 583 | 132 | 160 | 1 | 1774 | 119 | 33 | 1869 | 1712 | 3 | 3584 | 2653 | 872 | 59 | 17. |
| New London | 80,985 | 840 | 809 | 6 | 1655 | 20.4 | 883 | 522 | 113 | 99 | 35 | 3 | 373 | 135 | 51 | 49 | 9 | 617 | 72 | 22 | 638 | 665 | 3 | 1306 | 1030 | 264 | 12 | 16.1 |
| Fairfield | 151,270 | 1729 | 1564 | 43 | 3336 | 22. | 1666 | 989 | 293 | 245 | 109 | 34 | 691 | 291 | 76 | 102 | 1 | 1161 | 101 | 39 | 1364 | 1271 | 1 | 2636 | 2055 | 545 | 36 | 17.4 |
| Windham | 47,495 | 460 | 429 | 11 | 900 | 18.9 | 356 | 360 | 67 | 76 | 17 | 24 | 217 | 100 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 389 | 49 | 10 | 353 | 404 | 4 | 761 | 602 | 147 | 12 | 16. |
| Litchfield | 56,030 | 467 | 442 | 5 | 914 | 16.3 | 556 | 218 | 66 | 45 | 22 | 7 | 261 | 82 | 24 | 26 | -- | 393 | 27 | 8 | 446 | 412 | 1 | 859 | 707 | 131 | 21 | 15.3 |
| Middlesex | 39,225 | 378 | 351 | 3 | 732 | 18.6 | 382 | 213 | 53 | 49 | 30 | 5 | 157 | 55 | 13 | 24 | -- | 249 | 13 | 10 | 378 | 394 | -- | 772 | 598 | 167 | 7 | 19.6 |
| Tolland | 27,800 | 264 | 237 | 8 | 509 | 18.3 | 268 | 139 | 49 | 42 | 9 | 2 | 137 | 38 | 10 | 25 | -- | 210 | 16 | 6 | 187 | 178 | 1 | 366 | 293 | 65 | 8 | 13.1 |
| Total | 759,022 | 8712 | 8026 | 140 | 16878 | 22.2 | 7640 | 5538 | 1462 | 1153 | 501 | 584 | 3375 | 1609 | 441 | 532 | 12 | 5969 | 547 | 238 | 6617 | 6348 | 15 | 12980 | 9896 | 2911 | 173 | 17.1 |

TABLE IV.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, BY SEXES, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | SEX. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Hartford | Male | 149 | 129 | 150 | 108 | 133 | 138 | 147 | 153 | 162 | 139 | 114 | 141 | 1,663 |
| | Female | 128 | 121 | 142 | 104 | 114 | 133 | 173 | 134 | 129 | 152 | 136 | 126 | 1,592 |
| | Not stated | 9 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | 4 | 6 | 2 | 36 |
| New Haven | | 286 | 252 | 294 | 212 | 249 | 273 | 322 | 292 | 291 | 295 | 256 | 269 | 3,291 |
| | Male | 212 | 236 | 243 | 227 | 203 | 240 | 283 | 298 | 251 | 243 | 241 | 234 | 2,911 |
| | Female | 217 | 217 | 227 | 214 | 173 | 206 | 253 | 213 | 235 | 236 | 206 | 205 | 2,602 |
| New London | Not stated | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 28 |
| | | 430 | 455 | 470 | 442 | 379 | 450 | 540 | 511 | 492 | 480 | 451 | 441 | 5,541 |
| | Male | 71 | 56 | 61 | 75 | 69 | 59 | 90 | 73 | 81 | 70 | 69 | 66 | 840 |
| Fairfield | Female | 67 | 56 | 69 | 64 | 70 | 55 | 83 | 84 | 61 | 62 | 76 | 62 | 809 |
| | Not stated | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 6 |
| | | 138 | 112 | 132 | 140 | 140 | 114 | 174 | 157 | 142 | 133 | 145 | 128 | 1,655 |
| Windham | Male | 104 | 136 | 161 | 126 | 142 | 122 | 154 | 159 | 171 | 150 | 154 | 150 | 1,729 |
| | Female | 127 | 124 | 140 | 113 | 124 | 126 | 129 | 161 | 141 | 129 | 122 | 128 | 1,564 |
| | Not stated | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 43 |
| Litchfield | | 240 | 267 | 303 | 242 | 269 | 254 | 285 | 321 | 313 | 285 | 278 | 279 | 3,336 |
| | Male | 34 | 32 | 43 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 50 | 41 | 62 | 40 | 35 | 24 | 460 |
| | Female | 33 | 32 | 44 | 36 | 44 | 28 | 46 | 38 | 27 | 34 | 41 | 26 | 429 |
| Middlesex | Not stated | | | | 1 | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| | | 67 | 64 | 87 | 69 | 79 | 60 | 96 | 84 | 90 | 75 | 77 | 52 | 900 |
| | Male | 43 | 38 | 39 | 22 | 42 | 41 | 46 | 33 | 43 | 43 | 37 | 40 | 467 |
| Tolland | Female | 32 | 42 | 26 | 38 | 32 | 45 | 38 | 43 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 38 | 442 |
| | Not stated | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 5 |
| | | 75 | 81 | 65 | 60 | 75 | 86 | 84 | 77 | 81 | 81 | 71 | 78 | 914 |
| Hartford | Male | 34 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 35 | 47 | 31 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 25 | 378 |
| | Female | 26 | 29 | 26 | 37 | 23 | 19 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 24 | 25 | 36 | 351 |
| | Not stated | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| New Haven | | 60 | 61 | 58 | 66 | 49 | 54 | 81 | 68 | 62 | 55 | 56 | 62 | 732 |
| | Male | 23 | 27 | 26 | 14 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 264 |
| | Female | 19 | 17 | 23 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 14 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 9 | 237 |
| Fairfield | Not stated | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | | 43 | 45 | 49 | 34 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 36 | 46 | 50 | 45 | 27 | 509 |
| | Male | 670 | 686 | 754 | 633 | 674 | 689 | 838 | 810 | 817 | 742 | 702 | 697 | 8,712 |
| Totals | Female | 649 | 638 | 697 | 625 | 600 | 633 | 779 | 724 | 691 | 698 | 662 | 630 | 8,026 |
| | Not stated | 20 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 140 |
| Grand Total | | 1339 | 1337 | 1458 | 1265 | 1286 | 1335 | 1626 | 1546 | 1517 | 1454 | 1379 | 1336 | 16,878 |

TABLE V.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, BY SEXES, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | SEX. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Mo not stat. | TOTAL. |
|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Hartford | Male | 110 | 136 | 148 | 122 | 107 | 96 | 123 | 145 | 109 | 95 | 79 | 111 | 1 | 1,382 |
| | Female | 115 | 134 | 120 | 122 | 104 | 94 | 125 | 120 | 89 | 97 | 93 | 99 | -- | 1,312 |
| | Not stated | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | -- | 2 |
| New Haven | | 225 | 270 | 268 | 245 | 211 | 190 | 248 | 266 | 198 | 192 | 172 | 210 | 1 | 2,696 |
| | Male | 150 | 163 | 150 | 159 | 137 | 122 | 191 | 220 | 174 | 135 | 126 | 140 | 2 | 1,869 |
| | Female | 143 | 133 | 146 | 153 | 131 | 105 | 167 | 204 | 135 | 147 | 118 | 130 | -- | 1,712 |
| New London | Not stated | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | -- | 3 |
| | | 293 | 296 | 297 | 312 | 269 | 227 | 359 | 424 | 309 | 282 | 244 | 270 | 2 | 3,584 |
| | Male | 49 | 51 | 67 | 54 | 41 | 42 | 46 | 88 | 59 | 43 | 55 | 43 | -- | 638 |
| Fairfield | Female | 71 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 37 | 54 | 79 | 49 | 57 | 42 | 45 | -- | 665 |
| | Not stated | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | -- | 3 |
| | | 120 | 107 | 125 | 115 | 98 | 79 | 100 | 167 | 108 | 100 | 97 | 90 | -- | 1,306 |
| Windham | Male | 90 | 100 | 144 | 118 | 99 | 76 | 145 | 168 | 116 | 120 | 83 | 105 | -- | 1,364 |
| | Female | 102 | 110 | 106 | 109 | 97 | 93 | 130 | 144 | 103 | 86 | 94 | 97 | -- | 1,271 |
| | Not stated | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | -- | 1 |
| Litchfield | | 192 | 210 | 250 | 227 | 196 | 169 | 276 | 312 | 219 | 206 | 177 | 202 | -- | 2,636 |
| | Male | 25 | 40 | 39 | 32 | 31 | 19 | 39 | 32 | 27 | 28 | 18 | 23 | -- | 353 |
| | Female | 30 | 38 | 47 | 42 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 45 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | -- | 404 |
| Middlesex | Not stated | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | -- | 4 |
| | | 56 | 78 | 86 | 75 | 58 | 43 | 69 | 77 | 58 | 60 | 48 | 53 | -- | 761 |
| | Male | 27 | 43 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 25 | 30 | 47 | 38 | 38 | 43 | 28 | -- | 446 |
| Tolland | Female | 51 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 38 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 45 | 25 | 26 | 29 | -- | 412 |
| | Not stated | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | -- | 1 |
| | | 78 | 78 | 81 | 70 | 78 | 58 | 59 | 85 | 83 | 63 | 69 | 57 | -- | 859 |
| Totals | Male | 30 | 29 | 49 | 36 | 36 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 28 | 21 | 22 | 31 | -- | 378 |
| | Female | 32 | 28 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 30 | 23 | 44 | 35 | 40 | 23 | 25 | -- | 394 |
| | Not stated | | | | | | | | | | | | | -- | |
| Grand Total | | 62 | 51 | 87 | 74 | 74 | 58 | 55 | 80 | 63 | 61 | 45 | 56 | -- | 772 |
| | Male | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 13 | -- | 187 |
| | Female | 18 | 15 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 13 | -- | 178 |
| Totals | Not stated | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | -- | 1 |
| | | 33 | 29 | 38 | 31 | 24 | 18 | 22 | 54 | 35 | 30 | 26 | 26 | -- | 366 |
| | Male | 496 | 576 | 659 | 576 | 507 | 417 | 619 | 766 | 570 | 493 | 441 | 494 | 3 | 6,617 |
| Totals | Female | 562 | 548 | 572 | 570 | 499 | 425 | 567 | 698 | 503 | 499 | 437 | 468 | -- | 6,348 |
| | Not stated | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | -- | 15 |
| Grand Total | | 1059 | 1125 | 1232 | 1149 | 1008 | 842 | 1188 | 1465 | 1073 | 994 | 878 | 964 | 3 | 12,980 |

TABLE VI

EXHIBITS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH TOWN FROM THE DIFFERENT CAUSES, NOSOLOGICALLY ARRANGED
BY CLASSES AND ORDERS. HARTFORD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | HARTFORD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|----|
| | STATE. | Hartford. | Avon. | Berlin. | Bloomfield. | Bristol. | Burlington. | Canton. | East Granby. | East Hartford. | East Windsor. | Enfield. | Farmington. | Glastonbury. | Granby. | Hartland. | Manchester. | Marlborough. | New Britain. | Newington. | Plainville. | Rocky Hill. | Simsbury. | Southington. | South Windsor. | Snfield. | West Hartford. | Wethersfield. | Windsor. | Windsor Locks. | Total. | |
| CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases. | ORDER 1. MIASMATIC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 41 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 6 | |
| | 140 | 18 | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 11 | | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 44 | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 292 | 26 | | | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | 15 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 75 |
| | 48 | 7 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 13 | |
| | 44 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | 76 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | 370 | 39 | 1 | | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 7 | | | | 5 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | | 83 |
| | 186 | 10 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | 8 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 30 |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| | STATE. | Hartford. | Avon. | Berlin. | Bloomfield. | Bristol. | Burlington. | Canton. | East Granby. | East Hartford. | East Windsor. | Enfield. | Farmington. | Glastonbury. | Granby. | Hartland. | Manchester. | Marlborough. | New Britain. | Newington. | Plainville. | Rocky Hill. | Simsbury. | Southington. | South Windsor. | Suñfield. | West Hartford. | Wethersfield. | Windsor. | Windsor Locks. | TOTAL. |
| Rheumatism | 99 | 11 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 17 |
| Gout | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rickets | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cancer of Breast | 34 | 4 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Cancer of Stomach | 77 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Cancer of Womb | 49 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Cancer of other organs | 188 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 38 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 102 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 11 |
| Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph. | 75 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Phtisis | 149 | 141 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 325 | | |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 53 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Scrofula | 36 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Pott's Disease | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hip-Joint Disease | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purpura | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Anemia | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diabetes | 49 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Other Constitutional Diseases | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | STATE. | | Hartford. | Avon. | Berlin. | Bloomfield. | Bristol. | Burlington. | Canton. | East Granby. | East Hartford. | East Windsor. | Enfield. | Farmington. | Glastonbury. | Granby. | Hartland. | Manchester. | Marlborough. | New Britain. | Newington. | Plainville. | Rocky Hill. | Simsbury. | Southington. | South Windsor. | Suffield. | West Hartford. | Wethersfield. | Windsor. | West Windsor. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otitis | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endocarditis | 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | | 8 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 21 |
| Valvular Disease of Heart | 168 | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | 9 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 26 |
| Disease of Heart | 463 | 63 | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 7 | | | | 2 | | | 7 | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 98 |
| Pericarditis | 25 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 5 |
| Hypertrophy of Heart | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Angina Pectoris | 70 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 7 |
| Syncope | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Aneurism | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Senile Gangrene | 17 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Thrombosis, Embolism | 44 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 8 |
| Phlebitis | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 68 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 6 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

| ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----|---|---|---|
| Laryngitis | 23 | | | | 2 |
| Croup | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Catarrhal Croup | 3 | | | | 2 |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | | | | | 1 |
| Emphysema, Asthma | 44 | 2 | | | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 365 | 40 | 2 | | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 1107 | 116 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System. | 27 | 1 | | | 9 |
| | 48 | 3 | | | 1 |

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

| ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | 648 | 649 | 650 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 670 | 671 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 682 | 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|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| Stomatitis | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | </ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis.....
Catarrhal Croup.....
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea.....
Emphysema, Asthma.....
Bronchitis.....
Pneumonia.....
Pleurisy.....
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis.....
Dentition.....
Gumsey.....
Dyspepsia.....
Hæmatemesis.....
Disease of Stomach.....
Ulcer of Stomach.....
Enteritis.....
Ulceration of Intestines.....
Obstruction of Intestines.....
Strangulation of Intestines.....
Intussusception of Intestines.....
Hernia.....
Fistula.....
Peritonitis (not puerperal).....
Ascites.....
Gallstones.....
Cirrhosis of Liver.....
Other Diseases of Liver.....
Hepatitis.....
Jaundice.....
Other Diseases of Digestive System.....

Class III. Orders.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|---|
| Dietetic Diseases | 45 | 1 | 1 |
|-------------------|----|---|---|

Class IV. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|----|---|-----|
| Constitutional Diseases | 2302 | 192 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 30 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 456 |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|----|---|-----|

Class V. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Developmental Diseases..... | 942 | 87 | 1 | 1 | -- | 6 | 4 | 4 | -- | 10 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 9 | -- | 27 | 2 | 3 | 3 | -- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 224 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|

Class VI, Orders.

[illegible]

Class VII. Orders.

[illegible]

Class VIII. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| 1. Ill Defined..... | 733 | 58 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 112 | 134 |
| 2. Causes not stated..... | 85 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 24 |

TABLE VI.—Continued.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | STATE. | New Haven. | Beacon Falls. | Bethany. | Branford. | Cheshire. | Derby. | East Haven. | Guilford. | Hamden. | Madison. | Meriden. | Middlebury. | Milford. | Naugatuck. | No. Branford. | North Haven. | Orange. | Oxford. | Prospect. | Seymour. | Southbury. | Wallingford. | Waterbury. | Wolcott. | Woodbridge. | TOTAL. |
| Small Pox | 4 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Chicken Pox | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | 41 | 19 | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Scarlet Fever | 140 | 12 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | 23 |
| Typhus Fever | 8 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Relapsing Fever | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Typhoid Fever | 292 | 38 | | | 1 | | 7 | | 4 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 8 | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | | 2 | 13 | 1 | | 95 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 48 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 16 |
| Continued Fever | 44 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Whooping Cough | 76 | 26 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 36 |
| Diphtheria | 370 | 37 | 1 | | 1 | 11 | | | | | 24 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 | | | 123 |
| Membranous Croup | 186 | 25 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 3 | | | | 10 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 9 | | | 61 |
| Mumps | 4 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Other Miasmatic Diseases | 25 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 |

ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL.

| ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|---|----|---|----|-----|---|---|---|----|---|-----|
| Cholera Infantum | 753 | 74 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 31 | 211 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 185 |
| Infantile Diarrhoea | 200 | 63 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 102 |
| Cholera Morbus | 36 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 11 |
| Dysentery | 168 | 17 | | 2 | | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 53 |
| Diarrhoea | 80 | 12 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 18 |

ORDER 3. MALARIAL.

| ORDER 3. MALARIAL. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermittent Fever | 32 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | | |
| Remittent Fever | 29 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 | | |
| Fenicious or Congestive Fever | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Other Malarial Diseases | 56 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 22 | | |

ORDER 4. ZOGENOUS.

[illegible]

ORDER 6. VENEREAL.

ORDER 6. VENEREAL.

Syphilis 12 3

ORDER 5. SEPTIC.

| ORDER 5. SEPTIC. | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|---|---|----|
| Erysipelas | 45 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Pyæmia, Septicæmia | 60 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| Puerperal Fever | 45 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 21 |

CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.

[illegible]

CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Starvation | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Intemperance | 18 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Chronic Alcoholism | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Delirium Tremens | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

[illegible]

CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| Premature Birth..... | 190 | 29 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 69 |
| Atelectasis..... | 12 | 7 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 8 |
| Cyanosis..... | 26 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 5 |
| Spina Bifida..... | 8 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| Imperforate Anus..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Other Congenital malformations..... | 11 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Umbilical Hemorrhage..... | 6 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 134 |
| Old Age..... | 688 | 50 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.**ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes..... | 291 | 41 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 97 |
| Apoplexy..... | 468 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 112 |
| Softening of Brain..... | 69 | 5 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 16 |
| Hydrocephalus, not acute..... | 37 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 7 |
| Hemiplegia..... | 25 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 4 |
| Paralysis Agitans..... | 65 | 15 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 20 |
| Insanity..... | 73 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 8 |
| Epilepsy..... | 34 | 5 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| Convulsions..... | 267 | 35 | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 17 | 7 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 89 |
| Trismus Nascentium..... | 13 | 7 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Tetanus..... | 27 | 10 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Paraplegia..... | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Diseases of Spinal Cord..... | 17 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Myelitis..... | 12 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Spinal Meningitis..... | 36 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 6 |
| Locomotor Ataxia..... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System..... | 221 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 |

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | STATE. | New Haven. | Beacon Falls. | Bethany. | Branford. | Cheshire. | Derby. | East Haven. | Guilford. | Hamden. | Madison. | Meriden. | Middlebury. | Milford. | Naugatuck. | No. Branford. | North Haven. | Orange. | Oxford. | Prospect. | Seymour. | Southbury. | Wallingford. | Waterbury. | Wolcott. | Woodbridge. | TOTAL. |
| Otitis | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | 53 | 8 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | 16 |
| | 168 | 38 | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | | 1 | 6 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 61 |
| | 463 | 49 | | 2 | 1 | | 6 | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 18 | | | 109 |
| | 25 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | 48 | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | |
| | 70 | 11 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 22 | |
| | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | 17 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | 44 | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 68 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | 8 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|-----|
| Laryngitis | 23 | 2 | | | 1 | - | 2 | | | 9 |
| Catarrhal Group | 3 | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Emphysema, Asthma. | 44 | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| Bronchitis | 365 | 65 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 113 |
| Pneumonia | 1107 | 142 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 292 |
| Pleurisy | 27 | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 48 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 6 |

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

| | 23 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 8 |
|--|------|-----|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|
| Laryngitis | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Catarrhal Group | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Emphysema, Asthma | 44 | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Bronchitis | 365 | 65 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 113 |
| Pneumonia | 1107 | 142 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 292 |
| Pleurisy | 27 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 48 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | |
| Stomatitis | 10 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Dentition | 29 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| Quinsy | 7 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Dyspepsia | 20 | 1 | | | 6 | | | | 8 |
| Hæmatemesis | 8 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 6 |
| Disease of Stomach | 100 | 11 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 24 |
| Ulcer of Stomach | 12 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Enteritis | 91 | 6 | | | 2 | | 6 | 1 | 20 |
| Ulceration of Intestines | 16 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Obstruction of Intestines | 25 | 6 | | | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Strangulation of Intestines | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Intussusception of Intestines | 10 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Hernia | 29 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Fistula | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Peritonitis (not puerperal) | 114 | 14 | | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 33 |
| Ascites | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Gallstones | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 45 | 11 | | | | | | | 15 |
| Other Diseases of Liver | 50 | 4 | | | 3 | | 2 | | 10 |
| Hepatitis | 24 | 5 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 9 |
| Jandice | 16 | 3 | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Other Diseases of Digestive System | 32 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 |

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | NEW HAVEN COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | STATE. |
|---|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | New Haven. | Beacon Falls. | Bethany. | Branford. | Cheshire. | Derby. | East Haven. | Guilford. | Hamden. | Madison. | Meriden. | Middlebury. | Milford. | Naugatuck. | No. Branford. | North Haven. | (Orange. | Oxford. | Prospect. | Seymour. | Southbury. | Wallingford. | Waterbury. | Wolcott. | Woodbridge. |  | TOTAL. |
| ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease of Spleen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bronchocele | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Diseases of Lymphatic System | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis | 90 | 21 | | 3 | | 5 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 35 |
| Bright's Disease | 269 | 24 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | 6 | 13 | | | 57 |
| Uremia | 34 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Suppression of Urine | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calculus | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Hæmaturia | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Disease of Bladder | 38 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Prostatitis | 8 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 10 |
| Other Diseases of Urinary System | 20 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of Reproductive Organs.

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| D | Diseases of the Uterus..... | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Metritis..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Disease of Ovaries..... | 15 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Disorders of Menstruation..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Pelvic Abscess..... | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

B. Diseases of Parturition.

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----|----|---|----|
| | Abortion and Miscarriage..... | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| | Puerperal Mania..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | Puerperal Convulsions..... | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Puerperal Hemorrhage..... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Placenta Previa..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Phlegmasia Dolens..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Other Accidents of Childbirth..... | 39 | 11 | 1 | 17 |

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Caries, Necrosis..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Arthritis, Periostitis..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| | Diseases of Integumentary System..... | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|--|---------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|

RECAPITULATION OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| CLASSIFIED DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|------|
| All causes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STATE. | New Haven. | Beacon Falls. | Bethany. | Branford. | Cheshire. | Derby. | East Haven. | Guilford. | Hamden. | Madison. | Meriden. | Middlebury. | Milford. | Naugatuck. | No. Branford. | North Haven. | Orange. | Oxford. | Prospect. | Seymour. | Southbury. | Wallingford. | Waterbury. | Wolcott. | Woodbridge. | TOTAL. | |
| 12980 | 1597 | 5 | 13 | 88 | 28 | 267 | 17 | 53 | 46 | 30 | 389 | 5 | 57 | 113 | 17 | 20 | 69 | 30 | 7 | 52 | 25 | 84 | 555 | 11 | 63584 | | |
| CLASSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Zymotic Diseases | 2782 | 396 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 117 | | 12 | 27 | | 9 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 159 | 2 | 1 | 867 | |
| II. Parasitic Diseases | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| III. Dietetic Diseases | 45 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases | 2302 | 308 | | 3 | 20 | 4 | 61 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 73 | | 11 | 25 | 3 | | 9 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 19 | 91 | 1 | 2 | 683 |
| V. Developmental Diseases | 942 | 92 | | 1 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 16 | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 227 |
| VI. Local Diseases | 5523 | 662 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 12 | 106 | 8 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 153 | 5 | 21 | 40 | 11 | 7 | 32 | 20 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 39 | 199 | 5 | 1 | 1442 |
| VII. Violence | 556 | 60 | | | 4 | 3 | 10 | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 11 | | 9 | 5 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | 5 | 20 | | | 146 |
| VIII. Ill Defined and Cause not stated | 818 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 8 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 19 | | 2 | 7 | | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 58 | 2 | | | 202 |
| Class I. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases | 1249 | 174 | 2 | | 11 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 54 | | 4 | 13 | | 2 | 6 | | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 75 | 1 | | 398 | |
| 2. Diarrhoeal Diseases | 1237 | 172 | | | 4 | | 22 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 50 | | 7 | 12 | | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 369 | |
| 3. Malarial Diseases | 134 | 22 | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | 7 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | | | 46 | |
| 4. Zoonogenous Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Venereal Diseases | 12 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 6 | |
| 6. Septic Diseases | 150 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | 6 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | 48 | |
| Class II. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parasitic Diseases | 12 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |

Class III, Orders.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|
| Dietetic Disease..... | 45 | 6 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 6 | ----- | 13 |
|-----------------------|----|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|

Class IV. Orders.

[illegible]

Class V. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|-----|---|----|-----|------|---------|
| Developmental Diseases..... | 942 | -- | 1 10 | 2 25 | 2 6 | 4 9 | 16 | -- | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 6 | 3 | -- | 1 5 | 6 22 | 1 2 227 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|-----|---|----|-----|------|---------|

Class VI. Orders.

[illegible]

Class VII. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 1. Accident or Negligence..... | 444 | 56 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 114 |
| 2. Homicide..... | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Suicide..... | 101 | 9 | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| 4. Execution..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Class VIII. Orders.

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—Continued.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | STATE. | New London. | Bozrah. | Colchester. | East Lyme. | Franklin. | Griswold. | Groton. | Lebanon. | Ledyard. | Lisbon. | Lyme. | Montville. | Norwich. | No. Stonington. | Old Lyme. | Preston. | Salem. | Sprague. | Stonington. | Voluntown. | Waterford. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|--------|
| CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER I. MIASMATIC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Pox..... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken Pox..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles..... | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Scarlet Fever..... | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Typhus Fever..... | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Relapsing Fever..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza..... | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid Fever..... | 292 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | 16 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever..... | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Continued Fever..... | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whooping Cough..... | 76 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Diphtheria..... | 370 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 18 |
| Membranous Croup..... | 186 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 11 | | | 22 |
| Mumps..... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Miasmatic Diseases..... | 25 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 |

CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Premature Birth..... | 190 | 14 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| Atelectasis..... | 12 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cyanosis..... | 26 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Spina Bifida..... | 8 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Imperforate Anus..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Other Congenital Malformations..... | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umbilical Hemorrhage..... | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old Age..... | 688 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 90 |

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.**ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|--|--|---|---|---|----|
| Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes..... | 291 | 7 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 6 | 13 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 33 |
| Apoplexy..... | 468 | 9 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 39 |
| Softening of Brain..... | 69 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Hydrocephalus, not acute..... | 37 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 5 |
| Hemiplegia..... | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Paralysis Agitans..... | 65 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 5 |
| Insanity..... | 73 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Epilepsy..... | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Convulsions..... | 267 | 10 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | 22 |
| Trismus Nascentium..... | 13 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Tetanus..... | 27 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Paraplegia..... | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Diseases of Spinal Cord..... | 17 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Myelitis..... | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Spinal Meningitis..... | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Locomotor Ataxia..... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System..... | 221 | 7 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | | 36 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

[illegible]

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF NEW LONDON COUNTY.

| CLASSIFIED DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|------|
| | STATE. | New London. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | |
| | | Bozrah. | Colchester. | East Lyme. | Franklin. | Griswold. | Groton. | Lebanon. | Ledyard. | Lisbon. | Lyme. | Montville. | Norwich. | No. Stonington. | Old Lyme. | | Preston. | Salem. | Sprague. | Stonington. | Voluntown. | Waterford. | |
| All causes | 12980 | 255 | 9 | 39 | 39 | 11 | 48 | 73 | 31 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 43 | 362 | 27 | 20 | 53 | 9 | 32 | 142 | 17 | 43 | 1306 |
| CLASSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Zymotic Diseases | 2782 | 39 | --- | 3 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 3 | --- | 2 | 6 | 6 | 47 | 5 | 3 | 12 | --- | 6 | 29 | 5 | 4 | 202 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| III. Dietetic Diseases | 45 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases | 2302 | 41 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 | --- | 7 | 83 | 4 | 4 | 9 | --- | 5 | 28 | 4 | 6 | 251 |
| V. Developmental Diseases | 942 | 28 | --- | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 6 | --- | 3 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 120 |
| VI. Local Diseases | 5523 | 98 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 16 | 29 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 166 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 49 | 7 | 14 | 534 |
| VII. Violence | 556 | 6 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | --- | 3 | --- | 7 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 5 | --- | --- | 3 | 38 |
| VIII. Ill Defined and Cause not stated | 818 | 43 | 2 | --- | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | --- | 36 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 20 | --- | 12 | 154 |
| Class I. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases | 1249 | 12 | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | 2 | 3 | --- | --- | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | --- | 1 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 67 |
| 2. Diarrhoeal Diseases | 1237 | 23 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 8 | 7 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 5 | 33 | 3 | 2 | 6 | --- | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 111 |
| 3. Malarial Diseases | 134 | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 8 |
| 4. Zoogenous Diseases | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Venereal Diseases | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| 6. Septic Diseases | 150 | 2 | --- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 3 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 15 |
| Class II. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parasitic Diseases | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |

Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases

45 1 1 1 2 5

Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases

2302 41 3 15 2 2 16 10 5 3 4 7 83 4 4 9 5 28 4 6 251

Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases

942 28 5 7 1 2 13 2 6 3 3 22 2 2 7 2 1 9 1 4 120

Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System
2. Organs of Special Sense
3. Circulatory System
4. Respiratory System
5. Digestive System
6. Lymphatic Syst. and Ductless Glands
7. Urinary System
8. Generative System
9. Organs of Locomotion
10. Integumentary System

1666 40 1 4 4 1 4 6 5 4 4 1 15 46 1 5 3 5 14 4 7 174
4
981 15 4 2 1 1 9 5 4 1 4 35 3 2 6 1 3 6 2 2 106
1620 19 1 4 5 1 7 10 2 2 2 1 3 47 6 1 3 1 4 16 1 3 139
651 8 2 1 1 3 1 3 2 2 15 1 2 1 1 9 1 53
5
468 15 2 1 2 1 1 1 23 2 1 1 3 1 54
103 1 1 1 4 1 1
11 1 1 1 1
14 1 2 1 3

Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence
2. Homicide
3. Suicide
4. Execution

444 3 2 1 2 2 2 5 1 2 4 3 29
10
101 3 1 1 2 1 9
1
4

Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill Defined
2. Cause not stated

733 43 1 4 3 1 4 1 1 1 36 3 2 8 4 5 20 6 143
85 1 2 1 1 1

TABLE VI.—Continued.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | FAIRFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | STATE. | Danbury. | Bridgeport. | Bethel. | Brookfield. | Darien. | Easton. | Fairfield. | Greenwich. | Huntington. | Monroe. | New Canaan. | New Fairfield. | Newtown. | Norwalk. | Redding. | Ridgefield. | Sherman. | Stamford. | Stratford. | Trumbull. | Weston. | Westport. | | Wilton. |
| CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 1. MIASMATIC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Pox | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Chicken Pox | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Measles | 41 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Scarlet Fever | 140 | 3 | 12 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 33 |
| Typhus Fever | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Relapsing Fever | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Influenza | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhoid Fever | 292 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 31 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 48 | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Continued Fever | 44 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Whooping Cough | 76 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 16 |
| Diphtheria | 370 | 27 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | 9 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 84 |
| Membranous Croup | 186 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 43 |
| Mumps | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Miasmatic Diseases | 25 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 11 |

ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.

| ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Cholera Infantum | 753 | 35 | 69 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 202 |
| Infantile Diarrhoea | 200 | 2 | 18 | 5 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 30 | |
| Cholera Morbus | 36 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 8 | |
| Dysentery | 168 | 6 | 9 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 3 | 4 | 1 | --- | 38 | |
| Diarrhoea | 80 | 1 | 3 | 2 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 15 | |

ORDER 3. MALARIAL.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Intermittent Fever | 32 | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Remittent Fever | 29 | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 7 |
| Periculous or Congestive Fever | 17 | --- | 3 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 8 |
| Other Malarial Diseases | 56 | 2 | 3 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | 19 |

ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Syphilis | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|----------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

ORDER 6. SEPTIC.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Erysipelas | 45 | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 8 |
| Pyæmia, Septicæmia | 60 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 1 | --- | 11 |
| Puerperal Fever | 45 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 6 |

CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Thrush | 6 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Hydatids | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Worms | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Parasitic Diseases | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |

CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Starvation | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Intemperance | 18 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Chronic Alcoholism | 16 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | 3 | --- | 7 |
| Delirium Tremens | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | FAIRFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----|
| | STATE. | Danbury. | Bridgeport. | Bethel. | Brookfield. | Darien. | Raston. | Fairfield. | Greenwich. | Huntington. | Monroe. | New Canaan. | New Fairfield. | Newtown. | Norwalk. | Redding. | Ridgefield. | Sherman. | Stratford. | Trumbull. | Weston. | Westport. | Willton. | |
| Rheumatism..... | 99 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 19 |
| Gout..... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rickets..... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cancer of Breast..... | 34 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Cancer of Stomach..... | 77 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 13 |
| Cancer of Womb..... | 49 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 12 |
| Cancer of other organs..... | 188 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 38 |
| Tabes Mesenterica..... | 102 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 |
| Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus..... | 75 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Phthisis..... | 1491 | 37 | 93 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 16 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 286 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis..... | 53 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Scrofula..... | 36 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Pott's Disease..... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hip-Joint Disease..... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Purpura..... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anæmia..... | 28 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diabetes..... | 49 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Other Constitutional Diseases..... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |

CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Premature Birth | 190 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| Atelectasis | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cyanosis | 26 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Spina Bifida | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Imperforate Anus | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Congenital malformations | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Unbilical Hemorrhage | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Old Age | 688 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 126 |

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | FAIRFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|--|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | STATE. | Danbury. | Bridgeport. | Bethel. | Brookfield. | Darien. | Easton. | Fairfield. | Greenwich. | Huntington. | Monroe. | New Canaan. | New Fairfield. | Newtown. | Norwalk. | Redding. | Ridgefield. | Sherman. | Stratford. | Trumbull. | Weston. | Westport. | Wilton. | |
| ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otitis..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endocarditis..... | 53 | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 12 |
| Valvular Disease of Heart..... | 168 | 4 | 7 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | 30 |
| Disease of Heart..... | 463 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | | 9 | | 5 | | 6 | 5 | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 9 | 2 | 98 |
| Pericarditis..... | 25 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Hypertrophy of Heart..... | 48 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Angina Pectoris..... | 70 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 13 |
| Syncope..... | 16 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Aneurism..... | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Senile Gangrene..... | 17 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Thrombosis, Embolism..... | 44 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 9 |
| Phlebitis..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Disease of Circulatory System..... | 68 | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 16 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 24 |

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | FAIRFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | STATE. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|----|
| | Danbury. | Bridgeport. | Bethel. | Brookfield. | Darien. | Easton. | Fairfield. | Greenwich. | Huntington. | Monroe. | New Canaan. | New Fairfield. | Newtown. | Norwalk. | Redding. | Ridgefield. | Sherman. | Stamford. | Trumbull. | Weston. | Westport. | Wilton. | TOTAL. | |
| ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease of Spleen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchocele | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of Lymphatic System | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis | 90 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| Bright's Disease | 269 | 6 | 11 | 1 | | | | 5 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | | 1 | | | | 46 |
| Uremia | 34 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 9 | |
| Suppression of Urine | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Calculus | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hæmaturia | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease of Bladder | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | |
| Prostatitis | 8 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Other Diseases of Urinary System | 20 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | |

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases of the Uterus..... | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Metritis..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Disease of Ovaries..... | 15 | | | | | | |
| Disorders of Menstruation..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pelvic Abscess..... | 8 | 2 | | | | | 4 |

B. Diseases of Parturition.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Abortion and Miscariage..... | 5 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Puerperal Mania..... | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Puerperal Convulsions..... | 9 | | 1 | | | | |
| Puerperal Hemorrhage..... | 6 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Placenta Previa..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Phlegmasia Dolens..... | 3 | | | | | | |
| Other Accidents of Childbirth..... | 39 | 1 | 1 | | | | 6 |

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Caries, Necrosis..... | 4 | | | | | | |
| Arthritis, Perostitis..... | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion..... | 3 | | | | | | |

ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases of Integumentary System..... | 14 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|--|---|---|---|---|

RECAPITULATION OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| CLASSIFIED DISEASES. | RECAPITULATION OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|--|--|
| | STATE. | Danbury. | Bridgeport. | Bethel. | Brookfield. | Darien. | Easton. | Fairfield. | Greenwich. | Huntington. | Monroe. | New Canaan. | New Fairfield. | Newtown. | Norwalk. | Redding. | Ridgefield. | Sherman. | Stamford. | Stratford. | Trumbull. | Weston. | Westport. | Wilton. | | | |
| All causes | 12980 | 356 | 752 | 54 | 20 | 40 | 21 | 60 | 167 | 73 | 28 | 46 | 11 | 67 | 290 | 32 | 43 | 17 | 276 | 144 | 14 | 18 | 82 | 25 | 2636 | | |
| CLASSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Zymotic Diseases. | 2782 | 107 | 190 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 44 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 63 | 6 | -- | 5 | 64 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 599 | | |
| II. Parasitic Diseases | 12 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | | |
| III. Dietetic Diseases | 45 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 11 | | |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases | 2302 | 61 | 123 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 54 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 54 | 26 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 444 | | |
| V. Developmental Diseases | 942 | 19 | 35 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | -- | 2 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 160 | | |
| VI. Local Diseases | 5523 | 126 | 338 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 31 | 68 | 43 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 30 | 112 | 16 | 29 | 2 | 106 | 69 | 8 | 9 | 39 | 10 | 1129 | | |
| VII. Violence | 556 | 18 | 27 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 5 | -- | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 | -- | 17 | 13 | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 138 | | |
| VIII. Ill Defined and Cause not stated. | 818 | 24 | 37 | 3 | -- | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | -- | -- | 24 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 7 | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | 150 | | |
| Class I. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases | 1249 | 56 | 75 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 2 | -- | 1 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 241 | | |
| 2. Diarrhoeal Diseases | 1237 | 44 | 101 | 13 | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 3 | -- | 4 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 293 | | |
| 3. Malarial Diseases | 134 | 3 | 11 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 12 | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 40 | | |
| 4. Zoogenous Diseases | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| 5. Venereal Diseases | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| 6. Septic Diseases | 150 | 4 | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 25 | | |
| Class II. Order. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parasitic Diseases | 12 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | | |

Class III. Orders.

[illegible]

Class IV. Orders.

| Constitutional Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 2302 | 61 | 123 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 212 | 54 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 54 | 26 | 1 | 510 | 5 | 444 |

Class V. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Developmental Diseases..... | 942 | 19 | 35 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | -- | 2 | 210 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 160 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|

Class VI. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|-----|
| 1. | Diseases of Nervous System..... | 1666 | 45 | 108 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 34 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 45 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 351 |
| 2. | Organs of Special Sense..... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Circulatory System..... | 981 | 20 | 56 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 5 | | 7 | 18 | 1 | 7 | | 25 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 210 |
| 4. | Respiratory System..... | 1920 | 37 | 91 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 307 |
| 5. | Digestive System..... | 651 | 14 | 48 | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 16 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 12 | 1 | | 4 | | 132 |
| 6. | Lymphatic Syst. and Ductless Glands..... | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Urinary System..... | 468 | 8 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 96 |
| 8. | Generative System..... | 103 | 2 | 7 | | | | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 23 | |
| 9. | Organs of Locomotion..... | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 10. | Integumentary System..... | 14 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 |

Class VII. Orders.

[illegible]

Class VIII. Orders.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. 1. ill Defined..... | 733 | 23 | 37 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 140 |
| 2. Cause not stated..... | 85 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | LOCALITIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| | STATE. | Brooklyn. | Ashford. | Canterbury. | Chaplin. | Eastford. | Hampton. | Killingly. | Plainfield. | Pomfret. | Putnam. | Scotland. | Sterling. | Thompson. | Windham. | Woodstock. | |
| ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otitis..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endocarditis..... | 53 | 1 | | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 9 |
| Valvular Disease of Heart..... | 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease of Heart..... | 463 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 22 |
| Pericarditis..... | 25 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Hypertrophy of Heart..... | 48 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 |
| Angina Pectoris..... | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syncope..... | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Aneurism..... | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senile Gangrene..... | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thrombosis, Embolism..... | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Phlebitis..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System..... | 68 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|----|----|
| Laryngitis | 23 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Catarrhal Group | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Emphysema, Asthma | 44 | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 365 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 21 |
| Pneumonia | 1107 | 7 | 1 | | | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 73 |
| Pleurisy | 27 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 48 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 4 |

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible][illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

| CLASSIFIED DISEASES. | STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| | Brooklyn. | Ashford. | Canterbury. | Chaplin. | Eastford. | Hampton. | Killingly. | Plainfield. | Pomfret. | Putnam. | Scotland. | Sterling. | Thompson. | Windham. | Woodstock. | |
| All causes | 12980 | 18 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 124 | 61 | 23 | 105 | 8 | 18 | 94 | 151 | 41 | 761 |
| CLASSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Zymotic Diseases..... | 2782 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 36 | 16 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 36 | 2 | 175 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases..... | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III. Diabetic Diseases..... | 45 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 23 | | | | | | 3 |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases..... | 2302 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 9 | | 2 | 14 | 25 | 9 | 124 |
| V. Developmental Diseases..... | 942 | 4 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 9 | | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 56 |
| VI. Local Diseases..... | 5523 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 49 | 29 | 11 | 44 | 3 | 9 | 29 | 66 | 19 | 321 |
| VII. Violence..... | 556 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 23 |
| VIII. Ill Defined and Cause not stated..... | 818 | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 59 |
| Class I. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases..... | 1249 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 6 | | 13 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 12 | | 70 |
| 2. Diarrhoeal Diseases..... | 1237 | 8 | | | 1 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 7 | | | 18 | 19 | | 84 |
| 3. Malarial Diseases..... | 134 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | 9 |
| 4. Zoogenous Diseases..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Venereal Diseases..... | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 6. Septic Diseases..... | 150 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Class II. Orders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parasitic Diseases..... | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Class II. Orders.

Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases.

45

1

2

3

Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases

2302

7

2

3

1

3

24

6

5

23

2

14

25

9

124

Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases.

942

4

2

4

3

1

10

4

1

9

3

7

3

5

56

Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System
2. Organs of Special Sense
3. Circulatory System
4. Respiratory System
5. Digestive System
6. Lymphatic Syst. and Ductless Glands
7. Urinary System
8. Generative System
9. Organs of Locomotion
10. Integumentary System

1666

7

1

6

2

3

13

9

5

13

2

3

9

17

8

98

4

2

1

3

7

3

20

10

3

2

6

2

3

6

3

40

981

8

4

2

3

2

2

10

3

10

1

10

23

7

105

651

2

2

1

2

1

1

5

1

12

1

2

3

11

1

47

5

1

2

1

6

1

1

1

2

3

8

1

5

24

1

1

468

103

11

14

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence
2. Homicide
3. Suicide
4. Execution

444

2

1

2

1

3

2

9

1

22

10

101

1

1

1

1

Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill Defined
2. Cause not stated

733

85

4

2

1

2

5

4

1

4

1

3

11

3

43

11

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | LITCHFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | State. | Litchfield. | Barkhamsted. | Bethlehem. | Bridgewater. | Canaan. | Colebrook. | Cornwall. | Goshen. | Harwinton. | Kent. | Morris. | New Hartford. | New Milford. | Norfolk. | North Canaan. | Plymouth. | Roxbury. | Salisbury. | Sharon. | Thomaston. | Torrington. | Warren. | Washington. | Waterbury. | Winchester. | | Woodbury. |
| Rheumatism | 99 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Gout | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Rickets | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Cancer of Breast | 34 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Cancer of Stomach | 77 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Cancer of Womb | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Cancer of other organs | 188 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 102 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | 9 |
| Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph. | 75 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Phthisis | 1491 | 7 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 7 | 10 | 4 | | | 1 | 9 | 4 | 77 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 53 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Scrofula | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Pott's Disease | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Hip-Joint Disease | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Purpura | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Anemia | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Diabetes | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other Constitutional Diseases | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 |

CLASS IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | LITCHFIELD COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | STATE. |
|---|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| | Litchfield. | Barkhamsted. | Bethlehem. | Bridgewater. | Canaan. | Colebrook. | Cornwall. | Goshen. | Harwinton. | Kent. | Morris. | New Hartford. | New Milford. | Norfolk. | North Canaan. | Plymouth. | Roxbury. | Salisbury. | Sharon. | Thomaston. | Torrington. | Warren. | Washington. | Watertown. | Winchester. | Woodbury. | TOTAL. |
| ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otitis..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endocarditis..... | 53 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Valvular Disease of Heart..... | 168 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | | 8 |
| Disease of Heart..... | 463 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 13 | | 37 |
| Pericarditis..... | 25 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Hypertrophy of Heart..... | 48 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Angina Pectoris..... | 70 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Syncope..... | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Aneurism..... | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senile Gangrene..... | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thrombosis, Embolism..... | 44 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| Phlebitis..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System..... | 68 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 7 | | | | 10 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|---|---|---|
| Laryngitis | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Catarrhal Croup | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Empysemata, Asthma | 44 | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 365 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 1107 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Pleurisy | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 48 | | | 3 | 1 |

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.

| | 753 | 7 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | --- | 29 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cholera Infantum | 200 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Infantile Diarrhoea | 36 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cholera Morbus | 168 | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 3 | 13 |
| Dysentery | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Diarrhoea | 80 | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | 10 |
| ORDER 3. MALARIAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermittent Fever | 32 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Remittent Fever | 29 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 2 |
| Pernicious or Congestive Fever | 17 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 3 |
| Other Malarial Diseases | 56 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 4 |

ORDER 3. MALARIAL.

[illegible]

ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.

ORDER 5. VENEREAL.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|----|
| Syphilis | ..... | 12 |
| Tuberculosis | ..... | 12 |
| Vaccines | ..... | 1 |
| Vitamins | ..... | 1 |
| X-ray | ..... | 1 |
| Zoonoses | ..... | 1 |

ORDER 6. SEPTIC.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Erysipelas | 45 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- |
| Pyemia, Septicæmia | 60 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever | 45 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |

CLASS II.—Parasitic Diseases.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | Thrush | - - - - - | 6 |
| | Hydatids | - - - - - | 1 |
| | Worms | - - - - - | 4 |
| | Other Parasitic Diseases | - - - - - | 1 |

CLASS III.—Dietetic Diseases.

[illegible]

CLASS V.—Developmental Diseases.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Premature Birth..... | 190 | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 3 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 12 |
| Atelectasis..... | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cyanosis..... | 26 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Spina Bifida..... | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Imperforate Anus..... | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Congenital malformations..... | 11 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Unbilical Hemorrhage..... | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Old Age..... | 688 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 59 |

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|
| | Middletown. | Haddam. | Chatham. | Cheshire. | Clinton. | Cromwell. | Durham. | East Haddam. | Essex. | Killingworth. | Middlefield. | Old Saybrook. | Portland. | Saybrook. | Westbrook. | TOTAL. |
| ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otitis | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endocarditis | 53 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Valvular Disease of Heart | 168 | 8 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Disease of Heart | 463 | 8 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | | 1 | 28 |
| Pericarditis | 25 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Hypertrophy of Heart | 48 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Angina Pectoris | 70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 6 |
| Syncope | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aneurism | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senile Gangrene | 17 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Thrombosis, Embolism | 44 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Phlebitis | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 68 | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 9 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Laryngitis | 23 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Catarrhal Croup | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Empysemata, Asthma | 44 | --- | 1 | --- | 3 | --- | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 365 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Pneumonia | 1107 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Pleurisy | 27 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 48 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 3 |

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

[illegible]

B. Diseases of Parturition.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Abortion and Miscarriage..... | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Puerperal Mania..... | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Puerperal Convulsions..... | 9 | | 1 |
| Puerperal Hemorrhage..... | 6 | | 1 |
| Placenta Previa..... | 3 | | 1 |
| Plegmasia Dolens..... | 3 | | 1 |
| Other Accidents of Childbirth..... | 39 | 4 | 5 |

ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Caries, Necrosis | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|

ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Diseases of Integumentary System | 14 |
|----------------------------------|----|

[illegible]

Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases -----

45

1

Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases -----

2302

49

10

3

7

2

10

1

8

6

1

1

19

4

4

125

H

Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases -----

942

30

2

1

4

3

2

1

10

2

5

2

1

5

4

1

73

Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System -----

1666

75

5

8

1

8

10

1

2

3

1

3

8

2

127

2. Organs of Special Sense -----

4

23

4

3

2

2

6

2

3

4

1

3

2

9

1

2

3. Circulatory System -----

981

23

6

2

1

5

9

1

3

8

2

5

3

16

3

1

67

4. Respiratory System -----

1620

25

2

1

1

3

1

3

1

3

1

2

1

6

1

45

5. Digestive System -----

651

22

2

1

1

1

3

1

1

3

1

2

1

6

1

45

45

6. Lymphatic Syst. and Ductless Glands -----

5

7

1

1

1

1

1

3

2

1

2

1

2

1

23

8

8

7. Urinary System -----

468

6

6

1

1

1

1

3

2

1

1

1

1

1

23

8

8

8. Generative System -----

103

11

11

9

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence -----

444

15

1

1

2

2

5

2

2

1

1

1

2

1

33

33

33

2. Homicide -----

10

3

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

2

2

7

7

7

3. Suicide -----

101

3

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

4. Execution -----

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill Defined -----

733

8

1

1

2

2

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

16

16

16

2. Causes not stated -----

85

3

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Disease

1

Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases

75

Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases.

23

Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System

1666

2. Organs of Special Sense

4

3. Circulatory System

981

4. Respiratory System

1620

5. Digestive System

651

6. Lymphatic Syst. and Ductless Glands

5

7. Urinary System

468

8. Generative System

103

9. Organs of Locomotion

11

10. Integumentary System

14

Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence

444

2. Homicide

10

3. Suicide

101

4. Execution

1

Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill Defined

733

2. Cause not stated

85

Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases.....

48

Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases.....

2162

Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases.....

990

Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System.....

1666

2. Organs of Special Sense.....

4

3. Circulatory System.....

981

4. Respiratory System.....

1620

5. Digestive System.....

652

6. Lymphatic Syst. and Ductless Glands.....

5

7. Urinary System.....

468

8. Generative System.....

103

9. Organs of Locomotion.....

11

10. Integumentary System.....

14

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| 314 | 418 | 174 | 354 | 98 | 127 | 53 | 12.8 | 1599 |
| 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | .03 | 3 |
| 185 | 256 | 106 | 210 | 40 | 67 | 37 | 7.5 | 875 |
| 404 | 435 | 139 | 307 | 105 | 104 | 37 | 12.4 | 1327 |
| 147 | 176 | 54 | 132 | 47 | 38 | 13 | 5.04 | 634 |
| 1 | 3 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | .03 | 6 |
| 99 | 115 | 54 | 96 | 24 | 40 | 17 | 3.6 | 431 |
| 20 | 33 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 8 | 2 | .79 | 116 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | .08 | 10 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | --- | --- | .10 | 9 |

Class VII. Orders.

1. Accidents or Negligence.....

444

2. Homicide.....

10

3. Suicide.....

101

4. Execution.....

1

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| 96 | 114 | 29 | 116 | 22 | 33 | 2 | 3.4 | 420 |
| 4 | 2 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | .07 | 11 |
| 21 | 25 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 4 | .77 | 90 |
| --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | .007 | --- |

Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill Defined.....

733

2. Cause not stated.....

85

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 134 | 201 | 143 | 140 | 48 | 16 | 13 | 5.6 | 800 |
| 24 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | .65 | 202 |

T A B L E V I I -

DEATHS IN TOWNS, ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT, DISTINGUISHED BY AGE, NATIONALITY AND SEASON.

| TOWNS. | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS BY SEASONS. | | | | | | | | | | | BIRTHS BY SEASONS. | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|-----|-----|
| | Under 1 year. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Unknown. | Birthplace, Connecticut. | All other States. | Birthplace, Ireland. | Birthplace, Germany. | Birthplace, England. | Birthplace, Italy. | Birthplace, Sweden. | Birthplace, Canada. | All other Countries. | Unknown. | Deaths in Spring. | Deaths in Summer. | | Deaths in Autumn. | Deaths in Winter. | TOTAL. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andover. | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | |
| Ashford | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | |
| Avon | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Barkhamsted. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Beacon Falls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | 6 |
| Berlin | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | 30 | 2 | 2 | | 16 | | | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 37 | 10 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 39 | 4 |
| Bethany | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Bethel | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 11 | 54 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 87 | 7 |
| Bethlehem | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Bloomfield | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 1 |
| Bolton | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 4 |
| Bozrah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 16 |
| Branford | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | 6 | 12 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 21 | 30 | 25 | 12 | 88 | 21 | 35 | 23 | 19 | 98 | 98 |
| Bridgeport | 194 | 94 | 36 | 42 | 79 | 62 | 62 | 45 | 66 | 47 | 16 | 6 | 3 | | 447 | 101 | 108 | 30 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 181 | 219 | 181 | 171 | 752 | 286 | 249 | 286 | 1116 | 98 | 116 |
| Bridgewater | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | | | 30 | 20 | 25 | 27 | 102 | 32 | 35 | 53 | 48 | 168 | 49 |
| Bristol | 21 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 2 | | | 73 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 27 | 102 | 32 | 35 | 53 | 48 | 168 | 49 |
| Brookfield | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 37 | 37 |
| Brooklyn | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 1 | | | 40 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | 14 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 53 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 37 | 37 |
| Burlington | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | 5 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 26 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 42 | 42 |
| Canaan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 15 |
| Canterbury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 15 |
| Canton | 7 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | 36 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | 16 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 45 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 59 | 59 | |
| Chapin | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Chatham | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | | | 26 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 25 | |
| Cheshire | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 10 | 8 | | 7 | 25 | 25 | |
| Chester | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 34 | 34 | |
| Clinton | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | | 32 | 7 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 14 | |
| Colchester | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 2 | 5 | | 11 | | | | | | | 10 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 39 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 43 | 43 | |
| Colebrook | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 17 | |
| Columbia | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 14 | |
| Cornwall | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 12 | |
| Cromwell | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 14 | |
| Coventry | 6 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | | | 22 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | 8 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 33 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 48 | 48 | |
| Danbury | 87 | 34 | 25 | 12 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 26 | 32 | 35 | 18 | 1 | | | 40 | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 36 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 38 | 38 | |
| Darien | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 | | | | | | 82 | 111 | 92 | 71 | 356 | 129 | 147 | 182 | 98 | 506 | 506 | |
| Derby | 6 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 36 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 36 | 36 | |
| Durham | 58 | 36 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 1 | | | 157 | 33 | 54 | 5 | 7 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | | | 63 | 74 | 69 | 61 | 267 | 110 | 110 | 119 | 124 | 463 | 463 | |
| Durham | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 17 |
| Durham | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 |

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

| TOWNS. | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS BY SEASONS. | | | | | | | | | | BIRTHS BY SEASONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|------|----|
| | Under 1 year. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Unknown. | Birthplace, Connecticut. | All other States. | Birthplace, Ireland. | Birthplace, Germany. | Birthplace, England. | Birthplace, Italy. | Birthplace, Sweden. | Birthplace, Canada. | All other Countries. | Unknown. | Deaths in Spring. | Deaths in Summer. | Deaths in Autumn. | Deaths in Winter. | Total. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morris | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | --- | --- | 10 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Naugatuck | 32 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 4 | --- | 73 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 11 | 44 | 46 | 31 | 41 | 162 | |
| New Britain | 88 | 37 | 15 | 22 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 33 | 48 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 199 | 27 | 65 | 14 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 80 | 95 | 64 | 120 | 359 | 120 | 146 | 139 | 81 | 506 | |
| New Canaan | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | --- | --- | 23 | 12 | 2 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18 | 10 | 10 | 46 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 2 | |
| New Fairfield | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 11 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 18 | 10 | 46 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 2 | |
| New Hartford | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 18 | 10 | 46 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 2 | |
| New Haven | 19 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 1 | --- | 49 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 21 | 13 | 16 | 72 | 19 | 655 | 650 | 589 | 2467 | |
| Newtown | 369 | 177 | 59 | 74 | 143 | 139 | 150 | 140 | 145 | 130 | 57 | 12 | 2 | 915 | 194 | 274 | 64 | 31 | 25 | 9 | 48 | 37 | 399 | 417 | 360 | 421 | 1397 | 573 | 573 | 650 | 589 | 2467 | | | |
| Newington | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 68 | |
| New London | 59 | 29 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 33 | 20 | --- | --- | 14 | 40 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 | 67 | 62 | 61 | 255 | 64 | 76 | 78 | 80 | 298 | |
| New Milford | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 3 | --- | 54 | 6 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18 | 22 | 12 | 19 | 71 | 60 | 19 | 16 | 84 | 184 | |
| Newtown | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 3 | --- | 48 | 3 | 15 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 67 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 16 | 58 | |
| Norfolk | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 | |
| North Branford | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | |
| North Canaan | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | |
| North Haven | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15 | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | |
| North Stonington | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 17 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | |
| Norwalk | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 15 | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | |
| Old Lyme | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 17 | 59 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 25 | 82 | 64 | 62 | 290 | 72 | 102 | 119 | 81 | 374 | |
| Old Saybrook | 57 | 27 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 36 | 43 | 46 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 198 | 46 | 72 | 7 | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 91 | 112 | 70 | 89 | 362 | 145 | 132 | 140 | 129 | 566 | |
| Orange | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 16 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 24 | |
| Oxford | 16 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 6 | --- | --- | 14 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 24 | |
| Plainfield | 13 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 | --- | --- | 50 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18 | 19 | 9 | 23 | 69 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 64 | |
| Plainville | 16 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 6 | --- | --- | 14 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18 | 19 | 9 | 23 | 69 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 64 | |
| Plymouth | 13 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 | --- | --- | 26 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 32 | |
| Pomfret | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 39 | 9 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 61 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 80 | |
| Portland | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | --- | 29 | 9 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 61 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 80 | |
| Portland | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 42 | 82 |
| Preston | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 24 | |
| Prospect | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 41 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 18 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 26 | 33 | 19 | 99 | 24 | 47 | 43 | 30 | 144 | |
| Punam | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 53 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 45 | |
| Redding | 26 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 3 | --- | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 31 | 25 | 22 | 27 | 105 | 55 | 55 | 3 | 3 | 18 | |
| Ridgefield | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | --- | --- | 58 | 17 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 32 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 23 | |
| Rocky Hill | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 9 | --- | --- | 23 | 14 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 43 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 23 | |
| Roxbury | 1 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 24 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 18 | |
| Salem | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | --- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 57 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 61 | |
| Salisbury | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 17 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 22 | |

[illegible]

Recapitulation of Table VII.

| AGES. | PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1888, Total. | 1887, Total. | 1886, Total. | 1885, Total. | 1884, Total. | 1883, Total. | 1882, Total. | 1881, Total. | 1880, Total. | 1879, Total. | 1888. | 1889. |
| Deaths under 1 year ----- from 1 to 5 ----- | 2,525 1,166 | 2,544 1,191 | 2,441 1,069 | 2,454 1,244 | 2,519 1,140 | 2,422 1,241 | 2,268 1,097 | 2,229 1,040 | 2,159 1,150 | 1,761 919 | 19.4 8.9 | 20.5 9.5 |
| Total, First Period, Infantile | 3,691 | 3,735 | 3,510 | 3,698 | 3,659 | 3,663 | 3,365 | 3,269 | 3,309 | 2,680 | 28.4 | 30.1 |
| Deaths from 5 to 10 ----- 10 to 20 ----- | 508 631 | 455 595 | 411 618 | 465 610 | 447 504 | 599 602 | 540 642 | 425 579 | 357 582 | 401 482 | 3.6 5.3 | 3.6 4.7 |
| Total, Second Period, Youth | 1,139 | 1,050 | 1,029 | 1,075 | 951 | 1,201 | 1,181 | 1,004 | 939 | 883 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Deaths from 20 to 30 ----- 30 to 40 ----- 40 to 50 ----- 50 to 60 ----- | 1,090 987 1,000 1,016 | 1,024 915 914 1,001 | 975 905 838 964 | 1,017 864 900 985 | 999 791 759 898 | 1,028 897 813 919 | 1,091 832 879 876 | 1,033 848 751 851 | 857 724 742 796 | 782 667 612 731 | 8.4 7.6 7.7 7.8 | 8.2 7.3 7.2 8. |
| Total, 3d Period, Prod. Age | 4,093 | 3,854 | 3,682 | 3,766 | 3,447 | 3,657 | 3,678 | 3,483 | 2,119 | 2,792 | 31.5 | 30.9 |
| Deaths from 60 to 70 ----- 70 to 80 ----- 80 to 90 ----- 90 to 100 ----- Deaths over 100 ----- | 1,334 1,487 1,012 178 8 | 1,272 1,336 841 181 10 | 1,189 1,168 798 143 5 | 1,213 1,186 839 157 16 | 1,101 1,224 743 132 6 | 1,072 1,227 811 150 11 | 1,082 1,157 817 267 15 | 1,029 1,130 741 164 11 | 923 1,122 725 151 9 | 904 1,048 661 145 13 | 10.2 11.4 7.8 1.3 --- | 10.2 10.7 6.7 1.4 --- |
| Total, 4th Period, Old Age | 4,019 | 3,640 | 3,303 | 3,411 | 3,206 | 3,271 | 3,338 | 3,075 | 2,930 | 2,771 | 31. | 29.2 |
| Age not stated ----- | 38 | 106 | 92 | 83 | 88 | 138 | 99 | 76 | 111 | 368 | .2 | .8 |
| Grand Total ----- | 12,980 | 12,385 | 11,616 | 12,023 | 11,351 | 11,930 | 11,662 | 10,907 | 10,408 | 9,394 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NATIONALITY.

| NATIONALITY. | | 8,269 | 7,984 | 7,544 | 8,052 | 7,572 | 7,819 | 7,715 | 7,404 | 7,030 | 6,524 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 65. | 66.9 | 66.7 | 65.5 | 67. | 67.9 | 67.6 | 69.8 |
|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| D'ths of those born in Conn. other States | | 1,626 | 1,460 | 1,342 | 1,316 | 1,212 | 1,250 | 1,279 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 958 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 11. | 10.1 | 10.5 | 9.9 |
| Total for the United States. | | 9,895 | 9,444 | 8,886 | 9,368 | 8,748 | 9,069 | 9,092 | 8,509 | 8,140 | 7,482 | 76.2 | 76.3 | 76.7 | 77.8 | 77.4 | 76. | 78. | 78. | 78.1 | 79.7 |
| D'ths of those born in Ireland | | 1,696 | 1,613 | 1,461 | 1,446 | 1,299 | 1,381 | 1,300 | 1,251 | 1,216 | 1,006 | 13. | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 9.9 |
| Germany | | 335 | 357 | 315 | 314 | 278 | 272 | 275 | 273 | 178 | 175 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| England | | 319 | 320 | 285 | 292 | 253 | 236 | 266 | 269 | 249 | 171 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2. | 3.1 |
| Italy | | 55 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 48 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1.6 | 1 |
| Sweden | | 81 | 29 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Canada | | 192 | 165 | 173 | 123 | 146 | 134 | 156 | 162 | --- | --- | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | --- | --- |
| other For. Countries | | 228 | 128 | 186 | 173 | 302 | 220 | 216 | 106 | 604 | 553 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1. | 5.5 | 4. |
| Total of Foreign Births | | 2,906 | 2,640 | 2,448 | 2,382 | 2,309 | 2,373 | 2,261 | 2,084 | 2,267 | 1,912 | 22.3 | 21.1 | 21. | 97.6 | 97.7 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 21. | 20.3 |
| Nativity not stated | | 179 | 301 | 282 | 283 | 258 | 488 | 309 | 314 | --- | --- | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2. | --- | --- |
| Grand Total | | 12,980 | 12,385 | 11,616 | 12,033 | 11,351 | 11,930 | 11,662 | 10,907 | 10,408 | 9,394 | 100 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEASONS.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths in Spring | | 3,390 | 2,957 | 2,999 | 3,403 | 2,685 | 3,147 | 3,046 | 2,673 | 2,659 | 2,208 | 26.1 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 28.2 | 23.6 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 24.5 | 25.5 | 23.5 |
| Summer | | 3,491 | 3,877 | 3,117 | 3,273 | 2,980 | 3,253 | 3,121 | 2,764 | 2,879 | 2,301 | 26.9 | 31.2 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 25.3 | 27.6 | 24. |
| Autumn | | 2,951 | 2,703 | 2,820 | 2,577 | 2,998 | 2,658 | 2,768 | 2,784 | 2,417 | 2,095 | 19.9 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 21.7 | 26.4 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 25.5 | 23.2 | 20. |
| Winter | | 3,148 | 2,848 | 2,680 | 2,780 | 2,688 | 2,872 | 2,727 | 2,686 | 2,453 | 2,790 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23. | 23.7 | 24. | 23.4 | 24.7 | 23.5 | 32.5 |
| Total | | 12,980 | 12,385 | 11,616 | *12033 | 11,351 | 11,930 | 11,662 | 10,907 | 10,408 | 9,394 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Births in Spring | | 4,010 | 4,163 | 3,896 | 3,808 | 3,876 | 3,843 | 3,538 | 3,591 | 3,391 | 3,396 | 30.8 | 25. | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.2 |
| Summer | | 4,511 | 4,193 | 4,120 | 4,026 | 3,998 | 4,043 | 3,756 | 3,615 | 3,432 | 3,500 | 34.7 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 24.8 |
| Autumn | | 4,344 | 4,231 | 4,045 | 3,929 | 4,003 | 4,085 | 3,932 | 3,663 | 3,540 | 3,558 | 33.4 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| Winter | | 4,013 | 3,996 | 3,873 | 3,733 | 3,881 | 3,885 | 3,712 | 3,747 | 3,476 | 3,597 | 30.9 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 25.2 | 25.6 |
| Total | | 16,878 | 16,583 | 15,934 | 15,496 | 15,758 | 15,856 | 14,938 | 14,616 | 13,829 | 14,051 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* A few not stated by seasons are distributed equally.

TABLE VIII.

NOSOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT BY COUNTIES, WITH COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FOR TEN YEARS.

NOTE.—Some of the blank spaces in the following table are due to different methods of tabulating diseases in the previous reports; for example, some reports call all cases of Diarrhea in children Cholera Infantum, others call them Infantile Diarrhea. Again, in some reports Cholera Morbus is included with Diarrhea, in others they are separately counted.

| CAUSES. | Hartford Co. | | | | | | | | | | New Haven Co. | | | | | | | | | | New London Co. | | | | | | | | | | Fairfield Co. | | | | | | | | | | Windham Co. | | | | | | | | | | Litchfield Co. | | | | | | | | | | Middlesex Co. | | | | | | | | | | Tolland Co. | | | | | | | | | | 1888, Total. | | | | | | | | | | Per cent to Total Mortality. | | | | | | | | | | 1887, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1886, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1885, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1884, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1883, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1882, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1881, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1880, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1879, Total. | | | | | | | | | | Aggregate for Ten Years. | | | | | | | | | | Average for Ten Years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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CLASS I.—Zymotic.

ORDER I. MIASMATIC.

CLASS V.—Developmental Dis.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Premature Birth | 39 | 69 | 23 | 27 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 190 | 1.46 | 274 | 156 | 163 | 207 | 437 | 356 | 297 | 245 | 242 | 2567 | 256.7 |
| Aetecasis | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 12 | .09 | 48 | 18 | 16 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 110 | 11.0 |
| Cyanosis | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 26 | .20 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 10 | 37 | 42 | 34 | 30 | 16 | 250 | 25.0 |
| Spina Bifida | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | .06 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 78 | 7.8 |
| Imperforate Anus | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Other Congenital malformations | 2 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | .08 | 19 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 184 | 18.4 |
| Umbilical Hemorrhage | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | .04 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 39 | 3.9 |
| Old Age | 171 | 134 | 90 | 126 | 45 | 45 | 59 | 18 | 688 | 5.30 | 623 | 783 | 667 | 660 | 623 | 636 | 626 | 531 | 522 | 6359 | 635.9 |

CLASS VI.—Local Diseases.**ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes | 38 | 97 | 33 | 70 | 20 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 291 | 2.24 | 274 | 292 | 360 | 325 | 377 | 411 | 383 | 375 | 345 | 3433 | 343.3 |
| Apoplexy | 100 | 112 | 39 | 107 | 30 | 41 | 26 | 13 | 468 | 3.60 | 478 | 348 | 311 | 309 | 274 | 297 | 308 | 283 | 270 | 3346 | 334.6 |
| Softening of Brain | 7 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 69 | .53 | 54 | 73 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 256 | 25.6 |
| Hydrocephalus, not acute | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 37 | .28 | 47 | 1 | 62 | 71 | 56 | 61 | 60 | 54 | 65 | 524 | 52.4 |
| Hemiplegia | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 25 | .19 | 28 | — | 209 | 202 | 175 | 189 | 190 | 164 | 134 | 1316 | 131.6 |
| Paralysis Agitans | 9 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 65 | .50 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 150 | 15.0 |
| Insanity | 17 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 33 | — | 73 | .56 | 52 | 37 | 59 | 40 | 71 | 55 | 58 | 53 | 50 | 548 | 54.8 |
| Chorea | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1.6 |
| Epilepsy | 6 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 34 | .26 | 43 | 36 | 25 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 38 | 27 | 20 | 347 | 34.7 |
| Convulsions | 54 | 89 | 22 | 69 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 267 | 2.05 | 251 | 279 | 300 | 285 | 284 | 263 | 258 | 259 | 256 | 2702 | 270.2 |
| Trismus Nascentium | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 13 | .10 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | 4.4 |
| Tetanus | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 27 | .20 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 213 | 21.3 |
| Paraplegia | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | .05 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 1.3 |
| Diseases of Spinal Cord | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 17 | .13 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 30 | 52 | 23 | 26 | 8 | 211 | 21.1 |
| Myelitis | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 12 | .09 | 4 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | 2.4 |
| Spinal Meningitis | 10 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 36 | .27 | 32 | 41 | 38 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | 170 | 17.0 |
| Locomotor Ataxia | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | .03 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 2.1 |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System | 49 | 26 | 36 | 42 | 10 | 20 | 27 | 11 | 221 | 1.70 | 199 | 285 | 305 | 234 | 300 | 302 | 257 | 333 | 267 | 2703 | 270.3 |

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Laryngitis | 2 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 23 | .17 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 168 | 16.8 |
| Catarrhal Croup | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .02 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | .5 |
| Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .02 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | .5 |
| Emphysema, Asthma | 13 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | .44 | 33 | 37 | 24 | 24 | 31 | 16 | 31 | 38 | 21 | 294 | 29.4 |
| Bronchitis | 88 | 113 | 29 | 62 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 365 | 281 | 229 | 197 | 245 | 204 | 207 | 168 | 173 | 136 | 2121 | 212.1 |
| Pneumonia | 289 | 292 | 96 | 211 | 73 | 70 | 60 | 16 | 1107 | 963 | 837 | 1025 | 694 | 891 | 804 | 713 | 712 | 626 | 8372 | 837.2 |
| Pleurisy | 2 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 27 | .20 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 22 | 17 | 213 | 21.3 |
| Other Dis. of Respiratory System | 7 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | .36 | 42 | 34 | 33 | 48 | 49 | 93 | 82 | 100 | 155 | 684 | 68.4 |

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Stomatitis | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .07 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 17 | 1.7 |
| Dentition | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | --- | 29 | .22 | 28 | 35 | 26 | 37 | 46 | 29 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 342 | 34.2 |
| Quinsy | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 7 | .05 | 4 | --- | 3 | --- | 1 | --- | 8 | 3 | --- | 28 | 2.8 |
| Dyspepsia | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | .15 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 13 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 66 | 6.6 |
| Hæmatemesis | 1 | 6 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | .06 | 8 | 24 | 27 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 67 | 6.7 |
| Disease of Stomach | 15 | 24 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 100 | .77 | 84 | 101 | 98 | 109 | 149 | 115 | 95 | 110 | 113 | 1074 | 107.4 |
| Ulcer of Stomach | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | .09 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 14 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 62 | 6.2 |
| Enteritis | 22 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 91 | .70 | 98 | 91 | 96 | 97 | 72 | 56 | 37 | 63 | 60 | 761 | 76.1 |
| Ulceration of Intestines | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | --- | 1 | 16 | .12 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 25 | 151 | 15.1 |
| Obstruction of Intestines | 4 | 7 | --- | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 25 | .19 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 94 | 9.4 |
| Strangulation of Intestines | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | .2 |
| Intussusception of Intestines | 2 | 4 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 10 | .07 | 5 | --- | --- | 4 | 11 | 26 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 97 | 9.7 |
| Hernia | 10 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 29 | .22 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 22 | 200 | 20.0 |
| Fistula | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | .01 | --- | 5 | --- | --- | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 1.9 |
| Peritonitis (not puerperal) | 33 | 33 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 115 | .87 | 104 | 127 | 121 | 78 | 121 | 119 | 161 | 113 | 106 | 1165 | 116.5 |
| Ascites | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 5 | .03 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 74 | 7.4 |
| Gallstones | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | .03 | 5 | 10 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | 2.2 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 9 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 45 | .34 | 44 | 40 | 27 | 43 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 199 | 19.9 |
| Other Diseases of Liver | 14 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 50 | .30 | 63 | 66 | 62 | 55 | 85 | 85 | 98 | 78 | 82 | 724 | 72.4 |
| Hepatitis | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 24 | .18 | 38 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 21 | 237 | 23.7 |
| Jaundice | 4 | 8 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 3 | --- | 16 | .12 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 27 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 178 | 17.8 |
| Other Diseases of Digestive System | 12 | 3 | 2 | 12 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 32 | .24 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 14 | 23 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 198 | 19.8 |

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

| CAUSES. | ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS. | | | | | | | | | | ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Hartford Co. | New Haven Co. | New London Co. | Fairfield Co. | Windham Co. | Litchfield Co. | Middlesex Co. | Tolland Co. | 1888, Total. | Per cent. to Total Mortality. | 1887, Total. | 1886, Total. | 1885, Total. | 1884, Total. | 1883, Total. | 1882, Total. | 1881, Total. | 1880, Total. | 1879, Total. | Aggregate for Ten Years. | Average for Ten Years. |
| Addison's Disease Disease of Spleen Bronchocele Diseases of Lymphatic System | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .01 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1.0 |
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .01 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 1.9 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .01 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | .6 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .01 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .5 |
| Nephritis Bright's Disease Uremia Suppression of Urine Calculus Hæmaturia Disease of Bladder Prostatitis Other Diseases of Urinary System | 12 | 35 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 90 | .69 | 76 | 50 | 61 | 37 | 30 | 32 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 428 | 42.8 |
| | 66 | 57 | 35 | 46 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 269 | 2.07 | 248 | 233 | 191 | 206 | 193 | 141 | 149 | 138 | 103 | 1871 | 187.1 |
| | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 34 | .26 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 246 | 24.6 |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .03 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | .7 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .01 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 53 | 5.3 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .01 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | .9 |
| | 4 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 38 | .29 | 42 | 26 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 29 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 327 | 32.7 |
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | .06 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 3.1 |
| | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | .15 | 23 | 37 | 42 | 30 | 19 | 33 | 32 | 39 | 44 | 319 | 31.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. *Of Reproductive Organs.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Diseases of the Uterus..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | .06 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 28 | 10 | 27 | 13 | 153 | 15.3 |
| Metritis..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | .02 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | 14 | 1.4 |
| Disease of Ovaries..... | 4 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | .11 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 23 | 16 | 159 | 15.9 |
| Disorders of Menstruation..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | .2 |
| Menorrhagia..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | .2 |
| Pelvic Abscess..... | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | .06 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 9 | .9 |
| Dis. of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | .2 |

B. *Of Parturition.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Abortion and Miscarriage..... | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | .03 | 15 | 9 | 8 | | 6 | | | | | 43 | 4.3 |
| Puerperal Mania..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | .01 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | 16 | 1.6 |
| Puerperal Convulsions..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | .06 | 15 | 17 | 23 | 17 | | | | | | 81 | 8.1 |
| Puerperal Hemorrhage..... | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | .04 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 8 | | | | | | 45 | 4.5 |
| Placenta Previa..... | | 1 | | 2 | | | .02 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | 10 | 1.0 |
| Phlegmasia Dolens..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | .02 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | .3 |
| Other Accidents of Childbirth..... | 5 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | .39 | 55 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 37 | 64 | 510 | 51.0 |

ORDER 9. OF ORG. OF LOCOMOTION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|-----|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|-----|
| Caries, Necrosis..... | 3 | 1 | | | | | .03 | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 16 | 1 | | 4 | 40 | 4.0 |
| Arthritis, Periostitis..... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | .03 | 6 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1.7 |
| Other Dis. of Organs of Locomotion..... | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | .02 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 52 | 5.2 |

ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

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TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

| CAUSES. | New Haven Co. | | | | | | | | | | New London Co. | | | | | | | | | | Fairfield Co. | | | | | | | | | | Windham Co. | | | | | | | | | | Litchfield Co. | | | | | | | | | | Middlesex Co. | | | | | | | | | | Tolland Co. | | | | | | | | | | 1888, Total. | | | | | | | | | | Per cent. to Total Mortality. | | | | | | | | | | 1887, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1886, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1885, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1884, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1883, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1882, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1881, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1880, Total. | | | | | | | | | | 1879, Total. | | | | | | | | | | Aggregate for Ten Years. | | | | | | | | | | Average for Ten Years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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ORDER 3. SUICIDE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Gun-shot Wound..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | .07 | 18 | 84 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 118 | 11.8 |
| Cut, Stab | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | --- | 11 | .08 | 6 | 3 | 10 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30 | 3.0 |
| Poisoned..... | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | .15 | 16 | 18 | 26 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 80 | 8.0 |
| By Opium..... | --- | --- | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .06 | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | 1.6 |
| Drowning..... | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 19 | .14 | 28 | 11 | 17 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 75 | 7.5 |
| Hanging..... | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 23 | .17 | 14 | 17 | 9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 63 | 6.3 |
| Otherwise..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 5 | .03 | 5 | 9 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 24 | 2.4 |

ORDER 4. EXECUTION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|
| Hanging..... | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | .4 |
|--------------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|

CLASS VIII.—Unclassified.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Tumor..... | 4 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 37 | .28 | 24 | --- | 5 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 24 | 16 | --- | 150 | 15.0 |
| Dropsy..... | 17 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 5 | .81 | 101 | --- | 120 | 106 | 146 | 162 | 142 | 154 | 159 | 1171 | 117.1 |
| Debility, Atrophy, Inanition | 65 | 87 | 72 | 50 | 11 | 8 | 296 | 2.28 | 330 | 160 | 222 | 110 | 140 | 119 | 154 | 147 | 111 | 1789 | 178.9 |
| Sunstroke..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 8 | .06 | 29 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 63 | 6.3 |
| Exhaustion..... | 12 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 11 | 2 | .87 | 67 | 71 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 163 | 16.3 |
| Hemorrhage..... | 2 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 43 | .33 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 68 | 6.8 |
| Abscess..... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 21 | .16 | 16 | --- | 27 | 31 | 38 | 34 | 33 | --- | --- | 200 | 20.0 |
| Sudden Death..... | 2 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | .06 | 18 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 27 | 2.7 |
| Other ill-defined causes..... | 25 | 62 | 19 | 22 | 11 | 3 | 151 | 1.16 | 186 | 436 | 239 | 269 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1306 | 130.6 |
| Cause not stated..... | 24 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 7 | .70 | 197 | 305 | 437 | 342 | 343 | 386 | 409 | 442 | 449 | 3400 | 340.0 |

[illegible]

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

| January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | M'th not stated. | DISEASE. | Under 1. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Age not stated. | Male. | Female. | Sex not stated. | Total. |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | Catarrhal Croup | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fever | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| 9 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 11 | | Cause not reported | 45 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 48 | 36 | 5 | 89 | |
| 11 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 9 | | Cerebral Meningitis | 35 | 43 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 7 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 70 | 60 | | 130 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Sclerosis | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Thrombosis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 8 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | 8 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | 29 | 16 | | 45 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | Chicken Pox | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | Child Birth | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 25 | 235 | 330 | 120 | 25 | 5 | 1 | | Cholera Infantum | 639 | 112 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 409 | 343 | 2 | | 754 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | Morbus | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | | 19 | 17 | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Chloroform | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | Choking | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 11 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | | Circulatory System, Dis. of | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 23 | 8 | | | 29 | 36 | | | 65 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | | Girrhosis of Liver | | | | | 2 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 9 | | | | 23 | 22 | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | Colic | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Coma | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Compression of Brain | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | Concussion of Brain | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | 8 | 2 | | | 10 |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | of Spine | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | Congestion of Brain | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | of Lungs | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | | | | 7 |
| 127 | 141 | 144 | 150 | 138 | 100 | 115 | 101 | 113 | 127 | 118 | 124 | | Consumption | 25 | 16 | 15 | 172 | 448 | 320 | 208 | 123 | 102 | 56 | 8 | | | 5 | 762 | 734 | 2 | 1498 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | of Bowels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Continued Fever | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | | 15 | 17 | | | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|----|-----|-----|--|
| 17 | 23 | 19 | 36 | 23 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 13 | Convulsions | 177 | 42 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1136 | 112 | 1 | 24 | 2 | |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | Group | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 38 | 19 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 16 | 12 | Membranous | 30 | 121 | 32 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 101 | 82 | 2 | 185 | 2 | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | Crushed by Elevator | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | by Fall of Bank | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | by Falling Timber | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | by Load of Hay | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Cyanosis | 23 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 7 | | 24 | 1 | |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Cystitis | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 8 | 1 | | 21 | | | |
| 18 | 11 | 14 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 36 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 15 | Debility, Atrophy, Inanit. | 105 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 31 | 20 | 1 | 1113 | 98 | 1 | 212 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | Delirium Tremens | | | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | | | 6 | 2 | | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Dementia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Dentition | 15 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 15 | |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | Diabetes | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 22 | 27 | |
| 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 4 | Diarrhoea | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 3 | | | 42 | 40 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Digestive System, Dis. of | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | 7 | 12 | |
| | | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Dilatation of Heart | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 | 2 | |
| | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | Diphtheria | 26 | 148 | 142 | 36 | 11 | 3 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 195 | 176 | |
| 35 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 32 | 19 | 33 | 21 | 23 | 37 | 43 | 59 | Dropsy | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 26 | 8 | | | | 2 | 42 | |
| 4 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | Drowning | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 76 | 10 | |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 14 | Dysentery | 1 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 87 | |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 34 | 70 | 38 | 5 | 4 | 1 | Dyspepsia | 23 | 24 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 1 | | | 172 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | Elephantiasis | 9 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | 20 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Embolism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Empyema | 1 | | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Emphysema | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Encephalitis | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Endocarditis | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 4 | |
| 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | | Enteritis | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 8 | | | | 29 | 25 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 2 | Epilepsy | 34 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 5 | | | | 48 | 47 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | Epilepsy | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 17 | 15 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Epithelioma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Erysipelas | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 3 | | | | 28 | 18 | |
| 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Erythema | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Exhaustion | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 11 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | Explosion, Dynamite | 22 | 4 | | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 2 | | | 42 | 39 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Fulminate | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

| January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | M'th not stated. | DISEASE. | Under 1. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Age not stated. | Male. | Female. | Sex not stated. | Total. |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | Exposure | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 41 |
| 1 | | | 3 | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | Falling down Stairs | 1 | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 | | | 30 | 11 | | | 41 |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | from Horse. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | from Wagon. | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | | | Fatty Degeneration Heart | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 2 | | 13 | 9 | 2 | | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Fistula. | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 Found Dead | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | | 3 | 8 | | Fractures and Contusions | | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 24 | 13 | | | 37 |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | Fracture of Femur. | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | of Hip. | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 17 | 7 | | | 24 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | of Skull. | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 4 |
| | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | of Spine. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | of Thigh. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | Freezing | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | Gall Stones. | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | | 5 |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Gangrene | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | Gastric Fever. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 7 | 11 | | | 18 |
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | Gastritis | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | 7 | 11 | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Glaucoma | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Gout | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | Hæmatemesis | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hæmaturia | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hæmoptysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hæmorrhage | 9 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | | | 17 | 21 | | | 38 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | Hanging | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |

[illegible]

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

| January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Mth not stated. | DISEASE. | Under 1. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Age not stated. | Male. | Female. | Sex not stated. | Total. |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | Liver Disease | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 1 | | | 21 | 28 | | 49 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Locomotion, Disease of | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | Locomotor Ataxia | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Lymphatic System, Dis. of | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| 5 | | 1 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | Malarial Diseases | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 27 | 26 | | 53 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | Fever | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | Malformation, Congenital | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | 7 | |
| 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | of Heart | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Manslaughter | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | | Marasmus | 51 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 31 | 24 | | | 55 | |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | | | | 1 | | Measles | 11 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 19 | 22 | | | 41 | |
| 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | Melancholia | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | 5 | 6 | | | 11 | |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | | | Meningitis | 8 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | 8 | | | 17 | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Menstruation, Disorders of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Metritis | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | Miasmatic Diseases | | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | 7 | 17 | | | 24 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | Mumps | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | Murder | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 4 | | | 8 | |
| 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | Myelitis | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | 8 | 5 | | | 13 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Myxodema | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | Necrosis | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Neglect | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 6 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 5 | | Nephritis | 2 | 5 | 1 | 13 | | 11 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 3 | | 47 | 43 | | | 90 | |
| 2 | | 5 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | | Nervous Exhaustion | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | | | 17 |
| 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 7 | | System, Diseases of | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 35 | 48 | | | 83 |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | Neuralgia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | Obstruction of Intestines | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 10 | 11 | | | 21 | |

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

| | | DISEASE. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------|---|
| January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Mth not stated. | | Under 1. | 1 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Age not stated. | Male. | Female. | Sex not stated. | Total. | |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 2 | | Tabes Mesenterica | 61 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | 51 | 42 | | 92 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | Tetanus | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 21 | 6 | | 27 | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | Thrombosis | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | | 16 | 14 | | 30 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | Thrush | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 6 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Trismus Nascentium | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | | 13 | | |
| 7 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 7 | | Tubercular Meningitis | 31 | 28 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 39 | 37 | | 76 | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | Tuberculosis | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | 24 | 19 | | 43 | | | |
| 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | | Tumor of Brain | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | | 14 | 24 | | 38 | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Typhoid Fever | 6 | 5 | 15 | 63 | 81 | 44 | 32 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 5 | | 176 | 123 | | 299 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | Typho-Malarial Fever | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 10 | 5 | | 15 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | Typhus Fever | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Tyrototoxic | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Ulcer of Intestines | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | of Leg | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 7 | | 13 | | | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | of Stomach | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | 9 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | Ulceration | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Umbilical Haemorrhage | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | | 6 | |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | Uræmia | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 3 | | | 16 | 18 | | 34 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Urinary Calculus | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | Urinary System, Disease of | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | 3 | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Uterine Disease | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| 17 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 15 | | Valvular Disease of Heart | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 29 | 38 | 42 | 9 | | | 81 | 83 | | 164 | | |
| 7 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | Whooping Cough | 36 | 33 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 40 | 35 | | 76 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Worms | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Wounds, Gun-shot | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 11 | 1 | | | 12 | |

TABLE X.
OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Actor | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Actress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Agents | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 3 |
| Architects | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Army Officers | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Artists | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 5 | 4 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | | 4 | 1 |
| Athlete | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Auctioneer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Augur Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Authoress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Axle Makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Bag Cutter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Baggage Masters | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Bakers | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Ball Player | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Bankers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Barbers | 1 | 7 | 9 | | | 2 | | | | | | 19 | 17 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Bar Tenders | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 15 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 3 |
| Basket Makers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Belt Makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Bill Posters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | 37 | 54 | 46 | 42 | 36 | 54 | 28 | 37 | 35 |
| Bleacher | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Block Maker | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Boat Builders | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | |
| Boatmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | | |
| Boiler Makers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| Bolt Makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Bookbinders | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Book-keepers | 2 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 32 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 6 |
| Book Sewer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Shaper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Boot Makers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | | | | |
| Bottlers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Box Makers | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Brakemen | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | 14 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Brass-dipper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Finishers | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Founders | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Moulders | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Rollers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Turners | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Workers | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Brewers | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Brick Layer | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| Makers | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Bridge Builder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Tender | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Broker | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

TABLE X—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Brush Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Buffer | | 3 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Builders | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | 16 | 4 | 9 | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Burnishers | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 8 | | 1 | 4 |
| Butchers | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | 25 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 9 |
| Butler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Button Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Cabinet Makers | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | | 11 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Canal Gate Keeper | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Cadders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Card Coverer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Car Driver | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Carmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Car Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Carpenters | | 9 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 28 | 6 | | | | 94 | 79 | 80 | 65 | 83 | 78 | 60 | 60 | 65 |
| Carpet Weavers | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Car. Blacksmiths | | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 10 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Makers | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 14 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| Painters | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | | 2 | 4 |
| Trimmers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Cartridge W'kers | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Carvers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Cashiers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| Caterers | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Cattle Dealer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Caulkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 1 |
| Chemist | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Cigar Dealers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Makers | | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | 16 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Packer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Civil Engineers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Clergymen | | | 1 | | 2 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 | | | 26 | 27 | 15 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 18 | 23 | 21 |
| Clerks | 13 | 29 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 76 | 44 | 55 | 67 | 46 | 63 | 32 | 66 | 34 |
| Clock Makers | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | |
| Cloth Finishers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Coach Lace Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Coachmen | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Coal Burner | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Dealers | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | |
| Collector | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Colliers | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 2 |
| Comb Maker | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Conductors | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Confectioners | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Contractors | | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Convict | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Cook | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 19 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 5 |
| Cooper | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Coppersmith | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Copper Worker | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Corset Makers | 3 | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | |
| Cutlers | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | | | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | |
| Cutters | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | | | |

TABLE X—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dentists | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Die Sinkers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| Distillers | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Domestics | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 1 | | | 73 | 48 | 112 | 106 | 60 | 47 | 39 | 61 | 68 |
| Draughtsmen | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| Dressmakers | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 29 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 10 |
| Driver | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Druggists | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Dyers | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Editors | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| Electro-plater | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Electrician | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Engineers | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | 21 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 7 |
| Engravers | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Expressmen | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | 8 | 6 |
| Factory Girls | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 9 | | | | |
| Hands | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 6 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 12 | | | | |
| Farmers | 9 | 32 | 35 | 45 | 65 | 154 | 256 | 160 | 13 | 1 | | 770 | 772 | 712 | 763 | 694 | 697 | 768 | 789 | 678 |
| File Cutters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Firemen | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Fish Dealers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Fishermen | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | | 8 | 3 |
| Flagmen | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Florists | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Foremen | | | 4 | | | 3 | | | | | | 7 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | | 3 | 1 |
| Freight Clerks | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Fur Dressers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Furrier | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Galvanizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Gamblers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 13 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Gas Fitters | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Gate Keeper | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Glass Cutters | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Workers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Glove Cutters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| Gold Platers | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Grinders | | | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | 7 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | |
| Grocers | | 1 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 12 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Gunsmiths | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | | 4 | 2 |
| Hackmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Hairdresses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Harness Makers | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 1 | | | 15 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| Hatters | | 17 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | | | | | 53 | 43 | 27 | 29 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 50 | 45 |
| Hat Trimmers | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| Horse Dealers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Hostlers | | 7 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 16 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| Hotel Clerks | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Keepers | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 12 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 8 |
| Housewives | 16 | 150 | 198 | 223 | 200 | 295 | 319 | 241 | 33 | | | 1676 | 1523 | 1608 | 1602 | 1689 | 1664 | 1614 | 1717 | 1715 |
| Ice Dealers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Insurance Agents | | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 13 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | 5 | |

TABLE X—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Inventors | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Iron Worker | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Janitors | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Japanners | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Jewellers | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Joiners | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 21 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Journalists | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| Judges | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Juggler | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Knife Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Knitter | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laborers | 36 | 120 | 96 | 122 | 121 | 109 | 57 | 29 | 1 | — | 1 | 692 | 561 | 481 | 501 | 527 | 536 | 545 | 511 | 396 |
| Landlords | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lathers | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Laundrymen | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Laundresses | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Lawyers | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 21 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| Librarian | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lighterman | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Linemen | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Liquor Dealers | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | — | 4 | 2 |
| Literary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Liverymen | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Locksmiths | — | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 8 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Lumber Dealers | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Lumbermen | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Machinists | 3 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | 61 | 48 | 42 | 59 | 46 | 52 | 20 | 31 | 9 |
| Mail Carriers | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Manufacturers | — | 2 | — | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | 31 | 44 | 26 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 34 | 35 |
| Marble Workers | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mariners | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 20 | — | 12 | — | — | 27 | — | 24 | 38 |
| Marketmen | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Masons | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | 43 | 41 | 37 | 42 | 24 | 45 | — | 22 | 13 |
| Match Maker | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Mechanics | 18 | 24 | 20 | 29 | 19 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 158 | 138 | 132 | 160 | 191 | 195 | 318 | 325 | 125 |
| Merchants | 2 | 9 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 117 | 111 | 114 | 99 | 114 | 148 | 131 | 147 | 83 |
| Messenger | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metal Spinners | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Turners | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Milk Dealers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Millers | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Mill Hands | 34 | 39 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | 110 | 88 | 79 | 67 | 88 | — | — | — | — |
| Milliners | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Millwrights | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Miners | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Missionary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Moulders | 2 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 45 | 40 | 38 | 29 | 27 | 41 | 28 | 24 | 6 |
| Music Dealers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | 6 | — | 5 | — |
| Musicians | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naval Officers | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| News Dealers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Nurses | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 13 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| Nurserymen | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

TABLE X—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operatives | 8 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 34 | 41 | 67 | 36 | 13 | 130 | 183 | 143 | 102 |
| Opticians | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
| Organ-grinders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Overseers | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Oyster Dealers | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Oystermen | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Oyster Openers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Packers | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Painters | | 4 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | | 30 | 52 | 46 | 53 | 44 | 40 | 28 | 39 | 21 |
| Paper-boxMakers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Paper Hangers | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Makers | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Sorter | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Patern Makers | | 2 | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| Paupers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| Peddlers | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Photographers | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Physicians | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | | | 23 | 22 | 27 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 25 | 24 |
| Piano Makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Tuners | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Pilots | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Pistol Makers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| Plane Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Plasterers | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Platers | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | |
| Plumbers | | | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 12 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Policemen | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Polishers | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 7 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| Porters | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| Post Masters | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | | 2 |
| Potters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Poulterer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Powder Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Pressmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Priests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Printers | | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 22 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 12 | | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| Prisoners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 10 | | 2 | 4 | | 4 |
| Professors | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Proof Reader | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | --- |
| Prostitute | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Provision Dealer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Public Officers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Publishers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Quarrymen | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 13 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| Quacks | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Rag Sorters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Railroad Builders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Hands | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 9 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| Ticket Agents | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Real Estate Agts | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | | | | |
| Reporters | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Restaurant Keep. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Retired | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 8 | | | | | | |

TABLE X—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Retired Merch'ts | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| Riggers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Rope Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Rubber Workers | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Saddlers | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — |
| Sail Makers | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 4 | — |
| Salesmen | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 4 |
| Saloon Keepers | — | 4 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 15 | 23 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 5 |
| Sausage Maker | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Saw Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Sea Captains | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Seamen | — | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 16 | 29 | 24 | 34 | 37 | 21 | 29 | 16 | 7 |
| Seamstresses | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| Secretary | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Servants | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 30 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 32 | 33 | 84 | 27 |
| Sextons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Shear Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Shepherd | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ship Builders | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Carpenters | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Shipping Clerks | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shirt Cutter | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturers | — | 5 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shoe Dealers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Makers | — | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | — | — | — | 47 | 40 | 39 | 43 | 56 | 49 | 36 | 58 | 27 |
| Shop Girls | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Silk Finishers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Winders | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Silver Platers | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Silversmith | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Sisters of Charity | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Slaters | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Soap Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Soda Water Maker | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Solderers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Soldiers | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Spinners | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | — | 4 | 1 |
| Spoon Makers | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Spring Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Stage Drivers | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Stair Builder | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Station Agents | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stampers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Steam Fitters | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stevadores | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Stewards | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Stone Cutters | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 22 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 3 |
| Stove Makers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Merchants | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Straw Hatter | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Students | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 18 | 31 | 24 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 13 |
| Superintendents | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Surveyors | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |

TABLE X—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATIONS. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100. | Over 100. | Not stated. | Total, 1888. | Total, 1887. | Total, 1886. | Total, 1885. | Total, 1884. | Total, 1883. | Total, 1882. | Total, 1881. | Total, 1880. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Switchmen | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Tack Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tailors | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 2 | | | | 28 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 26 | 25 | 8 | 16 | 8 |
| Tailoresses | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Tanners | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Tax Collectors | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Teachers | | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 17 | 30 | 19 | 32 | 20 | 18 | 29 | 28 | 26 |
| Teamsters | | 5 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 31 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 22 | 3 |
| Teleg. Lineman | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Operators | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Teleph. Operators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Thread Packer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Tile Cutter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Time Keeper | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tinkers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Tinners | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| Tobacconists | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Tool Makers | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Town Clerks | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Trader | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Track Master | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Tramps | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Trav. Salesmen | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 9 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Treasurers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Trimmers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Trunk Maker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Tuners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Turners | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 | 4 |
| Type Maker | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Umbrella Mender | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Undertakers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | 3 | 2 |
| Upholsterers | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Varnishers | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Venders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Veterinary Surg. | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Wagon Makers | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| Waiters | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | | 6 | |
| Warden St. Pris. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Washwomen | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Watchmen | | 2 | | 1 | 4 | | 2 | | | | | 9 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | | 6 | 2 |
| Watch Makers | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| Weavers | 2 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | 18 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 18 | 24 | 3 |
| Well-digger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Whalers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Wheelwrights | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Whitewashers | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Wire-workers | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | |
| Wood-choppers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Wood-turners | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | | |
| Wood-carvers | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Wool Carders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Sorters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | |

T A B L E X I - VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | BIRTHS. | | | | | MARRIAGES. | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------|
| | Estimated Population. | BIRTHS. | | | | Average. | MARRIAGES. | | | | Average. | DEATHS. | | | | Male. | Female. | Sex not stated. | Total 1888. | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | Average. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Sex not stated. | Total, 1888. | | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. | | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1879. | 1878. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartford | 146,072 | 30 | 30 | .. | 60 | 61 | 62 | 57 | 52 | 47 | 73 | 65 | 55 | 59 | 46 | 57.9 | 24 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 18 | 19.0 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 55 | 50 | 62 | 58 | 59 | 64 | 56 | 54 | 57 | 56.5 | | |
| New Haven | 210,145 | 49 | 55 | .. | 104 | 80 | 98 | 75 | 111 | 92 | 88 | 72 | 74 | 60 | 70 | 84.0 | 41 | 24 | 51 | 36 | 43 | 52 | 42 | 5 | 4 | 38 | 30 | 33.2 | 54 | 57 | 111 | 80 | 117 | 67 | 101 | 110 | 83 | 104 | 65 | 79 | 79 | 90.5 | |
| New London | 80,985 | 21 | 12 | .. | 33 | 35 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 40 | 38 | 30 | 32 | 39 | 22 | 32.5 | 12 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 13.0 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 35 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 48 | 47 | 39 | 35 | 37 | 23 | 30 | 34.6 |
| Fairfield | 151,270 | 29 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 43 | 55 | 41 | 46 | 55 | 39 | 39 | 60 | 41 | 42 | 46.4 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 14.8 | 20 | 36 | .. | 56 | 74 | 66 | 52 | 53 | 41 | 45 | 52 | 53 | 22 | 42 | 50.6 |
| Windham | 47,495 | 6 | 5 | .. | 11 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 11 | 11.4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | .. | 6 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4.1 | 3 | 9 | .. | 12 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 11 | .. | 9 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 10.7 |
| Litchfield | 56,030 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17.6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5.0 | 8 | 12 | .. | 20 | 28 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 15.6 |
| Middlesex | 39,225 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7.5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2.4 | 5 | 10 | .. | 15 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 9.1 | |
| Tolland | 27,800 | 7 | 1 | .. | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5.0 | .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1.8 | 4 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3.6 |
| Total | 759,022 | 153 | 127 | 3 | 283 | 264 | 280 | 250 | 272 | 233 | 235 | 235 | 254 | 247 | 221 | 262.6 | 116 | 100 | 139 | 118 | 85 | 117 | 98 | 70 | 27 | 63 | 79 | 93.8 | 147 | 158 | 1 | 306 | 286 | 294 | 247 | 306 | 296 | 254 | 288 | 251 | 219 | 240 | 271.5 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were in 1888 eight (8) mixed marriages, in 1887 three (3) mixed marriages, in 1885 six (6) mixed marriages.

T A B L E X I I .

DEATHS FROM MALARIAL* FEVERS IN EACH TOWN, BY COUNTIES, CONTRASTED WITH THOSE FROM TYPHOID FEVER FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

REGISTRATION REPORT.

163

| TOWNS. | Estimated Population. | 1888. | | 1887. | | 1886. | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1883. | | 1882. | | 1881. | | 1880. | | 1879. | | 1878. | | 1877. | | TyphoidFever | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----|----|
| | | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | Malarial. | Typthoid. | | | |
| Hartford | 52,000 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 9 | 21 | 28 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 30 | 12 | 27 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 35 | 14 | 29 | 33 |
| Avon | 1,100 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Berlin | 2,300 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Bloomfield | 1,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 7,000 | 1 | 4 | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| Burlington | 1,200 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Canton | 2,300 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | | 2 | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| East Granby | 725 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Hartford | 4,300 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| East Windsor | 3,100 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Enfield | 8,000 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Farmington | 3,250 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | 1 |
| Glastonbury | 3,600 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| Granby | 1,350 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Hardland | 600 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 7,200 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 5 | | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Marlborough | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New Britain | 20,000 | 1 | 15 | | 8 | | 7 | | 4 | 5 | | 7 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 18 |
| Newington | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plainville | 1,986 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Rocky Hill | 1,118 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Simsbury | 1,800 | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 |
| Southington | 5,500 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| South Windsor | 1,810 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Suffield | 3,225 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| West Hartford | 2,000 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Wethersfield | 2,200 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Windsor | 3,058 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Windsor Locks | 2,500 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

* Malarial is used for all the varieties—Intermittent, Congestive, Remittent, etc., except Typho-Malarial.

TABLE XII—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Estimated Population. | 1888. | | 1887. | | 1886. | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1883. | | 1882. | | 1881. | | 1880. | | 1879. | | 1878. | | 1877. | | Typhoid Fever | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|----|---|--|
| | | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | 1876. | 1875. | 1874. | 1873. | 1872. | | | |
| New Haven | 85,000 | 22 | 38 | 13 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 42 | 28 | 33 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 13 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 23 | 37 | 47 | 55 | 53 | | |
| Beacon Falls | 500 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Bethany | 600 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Branford | 3,500 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | | | | | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Cheshire | 2,200 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Derby | 17,550 | 3 | 7 | | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| East Haven | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Guilford | 2,800 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Hamden | 3,670 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Madison | 1,670 | | 11 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | |
| Meriden | 25,500 | 7 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 12 | 11 | | |
| Middlebury | 650 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milford | 3,500 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Naugatuck | 6,500 | | 8 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 14 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | | |
| North Branford | 925 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | |
| North Haven | 1,800 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Orange | 4,500 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Oxford | 1,200 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| Prospect | 500 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Seymour | 3,500 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | |
| Southbury | 1,540 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Wallingford | 6,000 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Waterbury | 34,000 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 8 | | 19 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 41 | 2 | 13 | | 8 | 5 | 1 | | | | 14 | | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Wolcott | 515 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | |
| Woodbridge | 825 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | |

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | Estimated Population. | 1888. | | 1887. | | 1886. | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1883. | | 1882. | | 1881. | | 1880. | | 1879. | | 1878. | | 1877. | | Typhoid Fever. | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | 1876. | 1875. | 1874. | 1873. | 1872. | | |
| Litchfield | 3,560 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | | |
| Barkhamsted | 1,280 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Bethlehem | 625 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Bridgewater | 650 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Canaan | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Colebrook | 1,190 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Cornwall | 1,400 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Goshen | 1,090 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 2 | | | | | |
| Harwinton | 950 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Kent | 1,600 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Morris | 620 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| New Hartford | 3,300 | | | 4 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| New Milford | 4,250 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Norfolk | 1,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| North Canaan | 1,600 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Plymouth | 2,300 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Roxbury | 950 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Salisbury | 3,715 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Sharon | 2,600 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Thomaston | 4,000 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Torrington | 5,000 | | | 6 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Warren | 600 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Washington | 1,950 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Watertown | 1,900 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Winchester | 6,300 | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Woodbury | 2,000 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | |

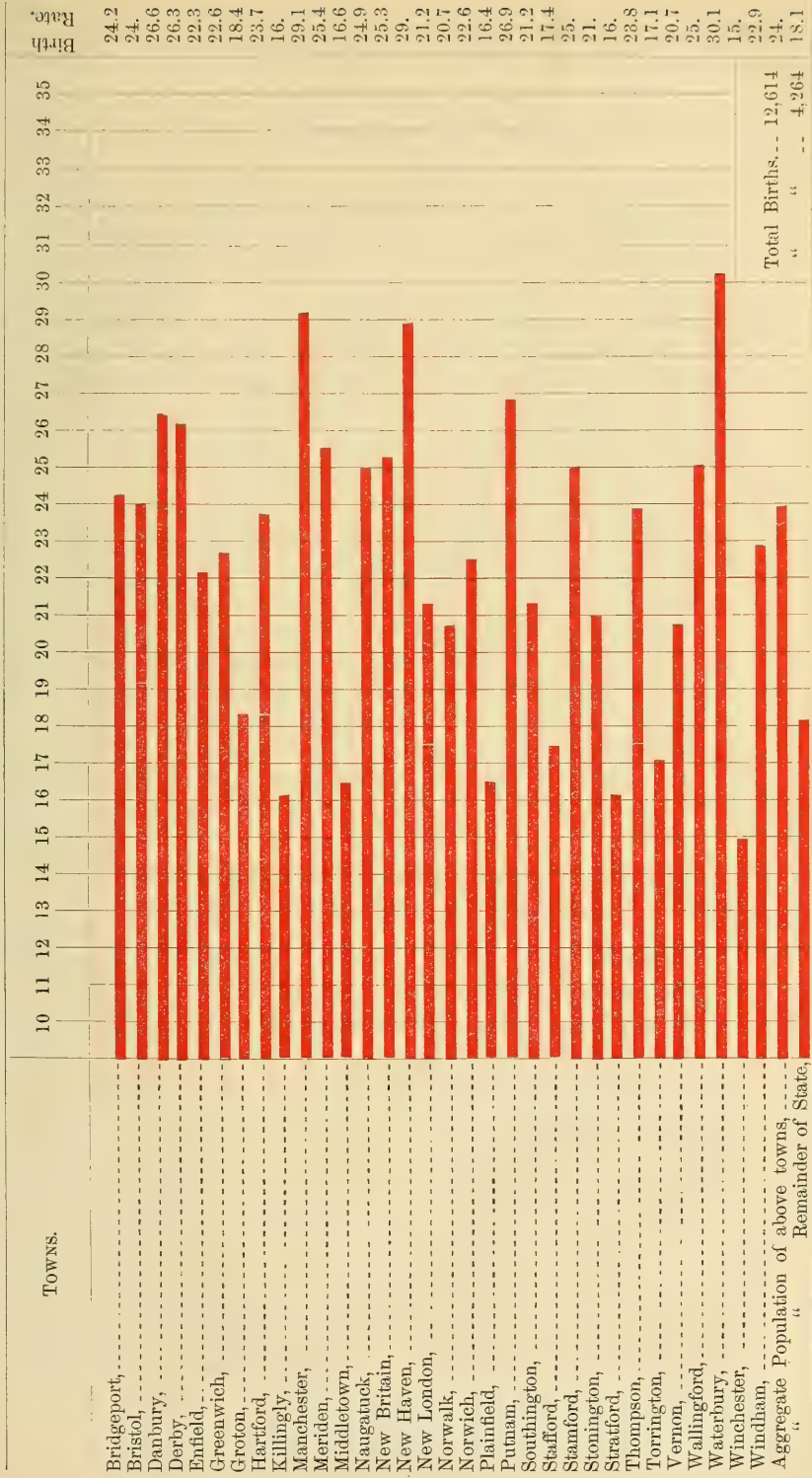
TABLE XII--CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| TOWNS. | 1888. | | 1887. | | 1886. | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1883. | | 1882. | | 1881. | | 1880. | | 1879. | | 1878. | | 1877. | | Typhoid Fever. | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|---|---|---|-------|---|
| | Estimated Population. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | Malarial. | Typhoid. | | | | | | | |
| Middletown | 14,500 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 13 | |
| Haddam | 2,500 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1872. | |
| Chatham | 2,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1873. | |
| Chester | 1,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1874. | |
| Clinton | 1,400 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1875. | |
| Cromwell | 1,650 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1876. | |
| Durham | 975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Haddam | 2,800 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Essex | 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Killingworth | 708 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlefield | 900 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old Saybrook | 1,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 4,600 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Saybrook | 1,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westbrook | 800 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |

DIAGRAM A SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY IN CONNECTICUT.



DIAGRAM B SHOWING THE RATIO OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN EACH TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS IN CONNECTICUT, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



BIRTHS.

There were registered during the year 1888, in the State of Connecticut, 16,878 births, of which 16,238 were born alive and 640 were stillborn.

Of the whole number of births of which the sex was certified, 8,712 were males, 8,026 were females, while the sex was not stated in regard to 140. That there were 140 births in which the sex was not stated is only indicative of carelessness on the part of the medical attendant who gives the certificate. He or she cannot be excused on the ground that it was "the best information they could obtain." It has been claimed by some correspondents that the omission to give sex applied mostly to the still-births. But the records show that of 640 still-births the sex was given in all but 24. It is the opinion of the Superintendent that the only real explanation is culpable carelessness. He also thinks that Registrars should report such omissions and any others observed in the certificates, which are not reasonably excusable, to the Board of Selectmen of their respective towns, with a protest against paying for their return until they are corrected. Of the sexes given, the proportion of boys to girls was 108.5 boys to 100 girls, a slightly increased proportion of males over the previous year.

The proportion of births to the whole estimated population of the State (viz : 759,022) is 1 to 44.9 of the people, or 22.2 per 1,000.

Diagram A exhibits the birth-rate in each of the counties.

The four counties of largest population have each a birth-rate of over 20 per 1,000, while the four counties of lesser population have none of them a birth-rate of quite 19.

The county giving the highest birth-rate was New Haven, viz : 26.3, and the lowest birth-rate was in Litchfield County, viz : 16.3. The same two counties illustrated the extremes of the birth-rate in 1887. This was to be expected, as the conditions which caused the difference there still exists.

The birth-rate for the whole State was 22.2 against 22.8 of the previous year.

It should be borne in mind that the rates above mentioned are based upon an *estimated* population, which in the opinion of good judges is larger than it should be. The census of 1890 is likely

to be a little disappointing to some of the rapidly growing towns in the State.

Diagram B illustrates the difference in the birth-rate between the large towns (those of more than 5,000 population) and those more rural. This difference, however, is not quite so much as in the year before.

Among the large towns the three having the highest birth-rate were Waterbury 30.1, Manchester 29.1, and New Haven 29. Winchester had the lowest birth-rate, 15. Among the small towns, the three having the highest birth-rate were Union 36, Burlington 35, and Bolton 32.

The town giving the smallest registered birth-rate was Woodstock, 6.9.

The average birth-rate of the large towns for 1888 was 24 per 1000, and of the towns of less than 5000 inhabitants was 18.1.

Of the towns having a city within their limits Waterbury gives the largest birth-rate 30.1, and Middletown the lowest 16.6.

Of the Borough towns Danbury had the highest 26.6, closely followed by Bethel and Derby, each 26.3.

The greatest number of births in any one month occurred in July, viz : 1626. The smallest number in April, viz : 1265.

The largest number of males were born in July, viz : 838, and also the largest number of females 779.

In the 1st quarter of the year the birth-rate was 21.78.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 2d | " | " | " | " | " | 20.47. |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 3d | " | " | " | " | " | 24.57. |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 4th | " | " | " | " | " | 21.95. |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| The birth-rate in the whole State was | 22.23. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|

In Hartford County the town having the highest birth-rate was Burlington, 35 ; the lowest, 8.1. In New Haven County Waterbury had the highest, 30.1 ; East Haven the lowest, 9.1.

In New London County the highest birth-rate was in Griswold, 30.3 ; the lowest in Lisbon, 12. In Fairfield County the highest was in Danbury, 26.6 ; the lowest in Monroe, 8.6. In Windham County Putnam was highest, 26.9 ; and Woodstock lowest, 6.9. In Litchfield County Harwinton gave the highest, 22.1 ; and Norfolk the lowest, 7.8. In Middlesex County Portland had the highest, 31.3 ; and Essex the lowest, 9.6. In Tolland County Union was highest, 36 ; and Tolland lowest, 7.8.

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE OF BIRTHS,
BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | PARENTS. | | | | Nativity of Parents not Stated. | Total. |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------|
| | Both American. | Both Foreign. | Father For., Mother Am. | Father Am., Mother For. | | |
| Hartford | 1453 | 1184 | 315 | 231 | 108 | 3291 |
| New Haven | 2076 | 2192 | 506 | 366 | 401 | 5541 |
| New London | 883 | 557 | 113 | 99 | 3 | 1655 |
| Fairfield | 1666 | 1098 | 293 | 245 | 34 | 3336 |
| Windham | 356 | 377 | 67 | 76 | 24 | 900 |
| Litchfield | 556 | 240 | 66 | 45 | 7 | 914 |
| Middlesex | 382 | 243 | 53 | 49 | 5 | 732 |
| Tolland | 268 | 148 | 49 | 42 | 2 | 509 |
| Total | 7640 | 6039 | 1462 | 1153 | 584 | 16878 |

From the foregoing Table it appears that of the children born in this county the nativity of whose parents are given, only 47 per cent. were of American parentage. In 37 per cent. both parents were of foreign birth, and in 16 per cent. one parent was American and the other foreign.

Still Births by months, sex, and color :

TABLE XIV.—STILL-BIRTHS.

| WHITE. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Male | 25 | 17 | 40 | 25 | 35 | 39 | 28 | 37 | 24 | 34 | 24 | 34 | 362 |
| Female | 24 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 242 |
| Sex not stated | 4 | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 15 |
| Colored. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2 | --- | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 12 |
| Female | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 9 |
| Sex not stated | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grand Total | 55 | 44 | 68 | 44 | 56 | 63 | 60 | 61 | 40 | 52 | 46 | 51 | 640 |

Illegitimate births by months, and sex :

TABLE XV.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Month not stated. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| Males | 4 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | --- | 77 |
| Females | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | --- | 91 |
| Sex not stated | | | | | | | | | | | | | --- | |
| Total | 12 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 8 | --- | 168 |

Twin-births by month and sex :

TABLE XVI.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Month not stated. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| Males | 13 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 15 | --- | 135 |
| Females | 9 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 8 | 15 | --- | 141 |
| Sex not stated | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Triplets } Males | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Triplets } Females | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 9 |
| Total | 24 | 21 | 10 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 30 | 14 | 22 | 33 | --- | 290 |

Twins and Illegitimate Births by Counties for the past ten years, with the sexes for 1888 :

TABLE XVII.

| COUNTIES. | 1888. | | | 1887. | | 1886. | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1883. | | 1882. | | 1881. | | 1880. | | 1879. | | TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS. | | AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS. | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|
| | TWINS. | | | ILLEGITIMATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Sex not stated. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartford | 35 | 41 | 76 | -- | 76 | 16 | 18 | -- | 34 | 74 | 27 | 64 | 44 | 55 | 38 | 45 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 65 | 52 | 43 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 701 | 434 | 70.1 | 43.4 | | |
| New Haven | 42 | 30 | 72 | 30 | 72 | 25 | 34 | -- | 59 | 94 | 52 | 76 | 44 | 68 | 33 | 48 | 47 | 130 | 39 | 68 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 27 | 35 | 40 | 286 | 232 | 28.6 | 23.2 | |
| New London | 15 | 17 | 32 | 11 | 32 | 11 | 9 | -- | 20 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 35 | 23 | 45 | 29 | 48 | 30 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 286 | 232 | 28.6 | 23.2 |
| Fairfield | 20 | 31 | 53 | 2 | 53 | 13 | 16 | -- | 29 | 50 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 45 | 21 | 55 | 29 | 43 | 30 | 54 | 32 | 18 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 402 | 269 | 40.2 | 26.9 |
| Windham | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | -- | 7 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 44 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 161 | 92 | 16.1 | 9.2 |
| Litchfield | 4 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 3 | -- | 6 | 22 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 24 | 3 | 32 | 9 | 24 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 188 | 76 | 18.8 | 7.6 |
| Middlesex | 14 | 15 | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 3 | -- | 6 | 14 | 7 | 49 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 150 | 65 | 15.0 | 6.5 |
| Tolland | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | -- | 7 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 99 | 58 | 9.9 | 5.8 |
| Total | 138 | 150 | 288 | 77 | 290 | 77 | 91 | -- | 168 | 304 | 164 | 245 | 151 | 273 | 151 | 300 | 163 | 333 | 180 | 281 | 171 | 185 | 152 | 134 | 146 | 154 | 160 | 2499 | 1606 | 249.9 | 160.6 |

* Includes two sets of triplets.

† Each includes one set of triplets.

TABLE XVIII.

| Years. | American Parents. | Per cent. | Foreign Parents. | Per cent. | Foreign, American. | Per cent. | Not stated. | Per cent. | Total Births. |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1888 ----- | 7,640 | 45.2 | 6,039 | 35.7 | 2,615 | 15.4 | 584 | 3.4 | 16,878 |
| 1887 ----- | 7,551 | 45.5 | 5,735 | 34.5 | 2,541 | 15.3 | 756 | 4.5 | 16,583 |
| 1886 ----- | 7,437 | 46.6 | 5,498 | 34.5 | 2,503 | 15.7 | 496 | 3.1 | 15,934 |
| 1885 ----- | 7,245 | 46.7 | 5,023 | 32.4 | 2,660 | 17.2 | 568 | 3.7 | 15,496 |
| 1884 ----- | 7,418 | 47.0 | 5,871 | 37.2 | 2,236 | 14.1 | 233 | 1.4 | 15,758 |
| 1883 ----- | 7,216 | 45.5 | 6,110 | 38.5 | 2,198 | 13.9 | 332 | 2.1 | 15,856 |
| 1882 ----- | 7,142 | 49. | 5,431 | 36. | 2,105 | 14. | 260 | 1. | 14,938 |
| 1881 ----- | 6,734 | 46. | 5,229 | 35.7 | 1,737 | 12. | 916 | 6.3 | 14,616 |
| 1880 ----- | 6,585 | 47. | 5,101 | 37. | 1,656 | 12.5 | 487 | 3.5 | 13,829 |
| 1879 ----- | 6,672 | 47. | 4,848 | 34.6 | 1,748 | 13. | 783 | 5.4 | 14,051 |

TABLE XIX.—BIRTH-RATE BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | YEAR. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
| Hartford ----- | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 26.8 | 23.9 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 23.5 |
| New Haven ----- | 26.3 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 27.2 | 31.7 | 28.8 | 27.8 | 24.6 | 25.8 |
| New London ----- | 20.4 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 20.1 |
| Fairfield ----- | 22. | 23.2 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 20.9 | 24.9 | 23.8 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 19.1 |
| Windham ----- | 18.9 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 26.1 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 25.0 |
| Litchfield ----- | 16.3 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.7 |
| Middlesex ----- | 18.6 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 20.2 |
| Tolland ----- | 18.3 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 19.7 | 21.4 |
| State of Connecticut .. | 22.2 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 22.4 |

TABLE XX.—TABLE SHOWING A NATIONALITY OF PARENTS BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES. | American. | Irish. | English. | German. | Canadian. | Scotch. | Welsh. | French. | Spanish. | Italian. | Swiss. | Austrian. | Belgian. | Hungarian. | Prussian. | Bohemian. | Danish. | Swedish. | Polish. | Norwegian. | Finland. | Russian. | Portuguese. | Newfoundland. | American and Foreign. | Mixed Foreign. | Foreign not stated. | Not stated. | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|-----|
| Hartford | 1453 | 511 | 55 | 197 | 90 | 10 | — | 2 | — | 33 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 22 | 89 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 546 | 93 | 77 | 108 |
| New Haven | 2076 | 844 | 115 | 439 | 177 | 18 | 6 | 4 | — | 114 | 5 | 9 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | 103 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 114 | — | — | — | 872 | 186 | 28 | 401 |
| New London | 883 | 157 | 51 | 57 | 179 | 37 | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 1 | — | 2 | 9 | 8 | — | 212 | 35 | — | 3 | |
| Fairfield | 1666 | 466 | 68 | 246 | 22 | 22 | — | 12 | — | 38 | 2 | 14 | — | 30 | — | 3 | 6 | 49 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | — | 538 | 109 | — | 34 | |
| Windham | 356 | 44 | 18 | 2 | 279 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 143 | 17 | — | 24 | |
| Litchfield | 556 | 87 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 10 | — | 3 | — | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 111 | 22 | — | 7 | |
| Middlesex | 382 | 48 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 104 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — | 102 | 30 | — | 5 | |
| Tolland | 268 | 24 | 16 | 56 | 35 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 91 | 9 | — | 2 | |
| Total, 1888 | 7640 | 2181 | 369 | 1044 | 818 | 103 | 6 | 25 | — | 200 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 4 | 41 | 388 | 23 | 7 | 8 | 136 | 8 | — | 2615 | 501 | 105 | 584 | |
| Total, 1887 | 7541 | 2157 | 344 | 1063 | 817 | 76 | 8 | 20 | — | 158 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 38 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 320 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 83 | 14 | — | 2541 | 437 | 116 | 756 | |
| Total, 1886 | 7441 | 2140 | 323 | 1028 | 781 | 87 | 7 | 45 | — | 112 | 19 | 8 | — | 15 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 260 | 15 | 11 | — | 55 | 15 | — | 2590 | 497 | 44 | 495 | |
| Total, 1885 | 7245 | 1773 | 350 | 985 | 744 | 74 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 78 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 237 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 31 | 17 | — | 2206 | 415 | — | 493 | |
| Total, 1884 | 7326 | 2729 | 377 | 958 | 714 | 72 | 8 | 25 | — | 99 | 11 | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | 22 | 186 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 41 | 8 | — | 32130 | 458 | 30 | 263 | |
| Total, 1883 | 7219 | 3035 | 362 | 899 | 798 | 66 | 6 | 62 | — | 48 | 20 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 | 207 | 6 | 4 | — | 47 | 13 | — | 2179 | 434 | 65 | 325 | |
| Total, 1882 | 7142 | 2682 | 336 | 877 | 693 | 43 | — | 34 | — | 29 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 129 | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | 2105 | 502 | — | — | |
| Total, 1881 | 6734 | 2901 | 316 | 853 | 707 | 44 | — | 17 | — | 13 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 79 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1737 | 328 | — | — | |
| Total, 1880 | 6585 | 2682 | 303 | 600 | 794 | 41 | — | 9 | — | 24 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1678 | 434 | — | — | |

MARRIAGES.

There were 5969 marriages registered during the year 1888, being 181 more than in 1887.

This is one marriage to every 127 of the population, or a marriage rate of 7.86 per 1000.

There were 5328 first-marriage brides, which was 169 more than the year before. There were 610 brides of a previous experience, being 16 of that kind in excess of the year before. There were 30 brides caught for the third time in the matrimonial noose; and one who was willing to undertake her fourth trial of connubial bliss.

TABLE XXI.—MARRIAGES.

| BRIDES. | | 12-15. | 15-20. | 20-30. | 30-40. | 40-50. | 50-60. | 60-70. | 70-80. | 80-90. | Age not stated. | Total. |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| First Marriage | ----- | 1 895 | 3,958 | 399 | 61 | 10 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2 | 5,328 |
| Second " | ----- | 2 | 185 | 220 | 123 | 60 | 20 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 610 |
| Third " | ----- | ----- | 1 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 30 |
| Fourth " | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Fifth " | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| No. not stated | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 1888 | ----- | 1 897 | 4,144 | 627 | 191 | 82 | 25 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2 | 5,969 |
| " 1887 | ----- | 2 876 | 3,977 | 642 | 209 | 56 | 19 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 5,788 |
| " 1886 | ----- | 1 840 | 3,791 | 604 | 185 | 58 | 21 | 9 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 5,512 |
| " 1885 | ----- | 1 833 | 3,389 | 563 | 208 | 57 | 25 | 5 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 5,091 |
| " 1884 | ----- | 1 868 | 3,418 | 619 | 173 | 78 | 21 | 4 | ----- | ----- | 212 | 5,394 |
| " 1883 | ----- | 1 787 | 3,648 | 526 | 184 | 70 | 20 | 5 | ----- | ----- | 199 | 5,440 |
| " 1882 | ----- | 2 719 | 3,447 | 546 | 162 | 67 | 21 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5,049 |
| " 1881 | ----- | 705 | 2,959 | 774 | 156 | 62 | 25 | 5 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 4,687 |
| " 1880 | ----- | 5 860 | 2,819 | 669 | 183 | 55 | 24 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 4,625 |
| " 1879 | ----- | 736 | 2,788 | 436 | 151 | 80 | 25 | 2 | 2 | ----- | ----- | 4,234 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GROOMS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Marriage | ----- | 112 | 4,004 | 824 | 92 | 23 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 5,058 |
| Second " | ----- | 3 | 124 | 303 | 198 | 119 | 57 | 11 | 3 | ----- | 1 | 819 |
| Third " | ----- | ----- | 1 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 69 |
| Fourth " | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5 |
| Fifth " | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| No. not stated | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 17 | 17 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 1888 | ----- | 115 | 4,129 | 1,142 | 311 | 163 | 73 | 14 | 3 | 19 | 5,969 | |
| " 1887 | ----- | 108 | 3,979 | 1,090 | 320 | 150 | 79 | 16 | 1 | 45 | 5,788 | |
| " 1886 | ----- | 108 | 3,764 | 1,059 | 316 | 149 | 75 | 29 | ----- | 12 | 5,512 | |
| " 1885 | ----- | 106 | 3,508 | 945 | 305 | 119 | 69 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 5,091 | |
| " 1884 | ----- | 92 | 3,054 | 1,355 | 274 | 151 | 79 | 24 | 1 | 364 | 5,394 | |
| " 1883 | ----- | 89 | 3,604 | 976 | 299 | 143 | 61 | 24 | 1 | 243 | 5,440 | |
| " 1882 | ----- | 77 | 3,464 | 771 | 293 | 139 | 68 | 24 | 3 | ----- | 5,049 | |
| " 1881 | ----- | 89 | 3,165 | 921 | 299 | 122 | 65 | 21 | 5 | ----- | 4,687 | |
| " 1880 | ----- | 207 | 3,134 | 898 | 214 | 116 | 43 | 18 | 5 | ----- | 4,625 | |
| " 1879 | ----- | 114 | 2,988 | 634 | 281 | 127 | 82 | 7 | 1 | ----- | 4 234 | |

TABLE XXII.—COMPARATIVE AGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS.

| NO. OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF— | AMERICAN MOTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | FOREIGN MOTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL FOR NINE YEARS. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|------|------|--------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | TOTALS. | | | | | | | | | | TOTALS. | | | | | | | | | | American. | Foreign. | | | | | | | | |
| | Age not stated. | | | | | | | | | | Age not stated. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 15. | 15-18. | 18-20. | 20-30. | 30-40. | 40-50. | 50-60. | Age not stated. | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st child | 1 | 155 | 373 | 2019 | 318 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2885 | 2747 | 2705 | 2688 | 2727 | 2744 | 2541 | 2554 | 2637 | 1 | 1723 | 1461 | 1362 | 1389 | 1349 | 1316 | 1559 | 1263 | 1157 | 2428 | 12579 | |
| 2d " | 1 | 18 | 101 | 1445 | 423 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2003 | 1923 | 2049 | 1884 | 1919 | 2593 | 1762 | 1805 | 1638 | 1 | 1307 | 1296 | 1222 | 1027 | 1040 | 1043 | 815 | 940 | 933 | 17876 | 9623 | |
| 3d " | 1 | 1 | 10 | 901 | 447 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 1387 | 1453 | 1426 | 1294 | 1390 | 1225 | 1295 | 1128 | 1163 | 1 | 1063 | 983 | 937 | 821 | 822 | 762 | 651 | 811 | 906 | 11741 | 7756 | |
| 4th " | — | — | — | 469 | 420 | 29 | — | — | 918 | 972 | 942 | 899 | 894 | 806 | 839 | 793 | — | — | 799 | 741 | 720 | 607 | 666 | 665 | 639 | 879 | 819 | 7863 | 6535 | |
| 5th " | — | — | 1 | — | 233 | 384 | 30 | — | 648 | 630 | 597 | 555 | 574 | 559 | 555 | 571 | 487 | — | 579 | 536 | 531 | 500 | 598 | 612 | 607 | 762 | 659 | 5176 | 5384 | |
| 6th " | — | — | — | 75 | 275 | 31 | — | — | 381 | 400 | 394 | 331 | 330 | 358 | 356 | 414 | 319 | 1 | 455 | 456 | 449 | 423 | 585 | 527 | 443 | 478 | 531 | 3393 | 4347 | |
| 7th " | — | — | — | 30 | 220 | 32 | — | — | 282 | 257 | 262 | 261 | 235 | 213 | 206 | 214 | 195 | 1 | 366 | 352 | 357 | 393 | 449 | 436 | 323 | 400 | 510 | 2125 | 3506 | |
| 8th " | — | — | — | 8 | 130 | 30 | — | — | 168 | 156 | 164 | 166 | 140 | 138 | 113 | 73 | 75 | 1 | 288 | 285 | 288 | 244 | 337 | 315 | 299 | 153 | 128 | 1193 | 2335 | |
| 9th " | — | — | — | 5 | 64 | 28 | — | — | 97 | 117 | 111 | 99 | 82 | 81 | 67 | 42 | 51 | 1 | 185 | 170 | 207 | 214 | 251 | 232 | 186 | 129 | 87 | 747 | 1661 | |
| 10th " | — | — | — | 50 | 18 | — | — | — | 68 | 55 | 55 | 48 | 50 | 46 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 1 | 134 | 178 | 134 | 110 | 135 | 146 | 139 | 94 | 64 | 407 | 1134 | |
| 11th " | — | — | — | 22 | 12 | — | — | — | 34 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 24 | 27 | 19 | 18 | 25 | — | 74 | 108 | 88 | 65 | 55 | 105 | 63 | 41 | 27 | 248 | 626 | |
| 12th " | — | — | — | 12 | 6 | — | — | — | 18 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 15 | — | 61 | 73 | 41 | 49 | 42 | 85 | 41 | 34 | 36 | 127 | 462 | |
| 13th " | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 32 | 36 | 25 | 30 | 38 | 68 | 36 | 9 | 7 | 60 | 281 | |
| 14th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 22 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 153 | |
| 15th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 4 | — | 15 | 74 | |
| 16th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 5 | 36 | |
| 17th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 17 | |
| 18th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | |
| 19th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | |
| 20th " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | |
| 21st " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | |
| Between 10th and 20th | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 14 | 14 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — |
| No. not stated. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 64 | 66 | 43 | 44 | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 76 |
| Total | 1 | 174 | 485 | 5191 | 2777 | 286 | 1 | 162 | 9077 | 8868 | 8809 | 8491 | 8391 | 9225 | 7822 | 7709 | 7435 | 1 | 69 | 7181 | 6785 | 6487 | 6135 | 6401 | 6706 | 5837 | 6014 | 5873 | 75827 | 57369 |

Of grooms there were 5058 who took on for the first time the conjugal yoke, which was 180 more than in the year before. There were 819 who ventured the chances of that condition the second time; there were 83 who were not deterred by any previous dangers from a third trial; 5 sought for domestic enjoyment for the fourth time in this way; and one is now sharing his joys and sorrows with his fifth partner. There were 17 grooms of whose earlier life the record is silent.

TABLE XXIII.—TABLE OF DIVORCES, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | TOTAL IN— | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
| Hartford..... | 81 | 69 | 80 | 75 | 74 | 77 | 66 | 80 | 49 | 51 | 74 |
| New Haven..... | 136 | 107 | 103 | 106 | 71 | 119 | 125 | 121 | 96 | 84 | 111 |
| New London..... | 61 | 45 | 43 | 28 | 44 | 47 | 40 | 38 | 32 | 35 | 52 |
| Fairfield..... | 65 | 71 | 63 | 94 | 84 | 101 | 86 | 78 | 63 | 63 | 74 |
| Windham..... | 17 | 33 | 38 | 27 | 22 | 30 | 16 | 36 | 33 | 27 | 28 |
| Litchfield..... | 33 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 25 | 23 | 35 | 32 | 24 | 23 |
| Middlesex..... | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 23 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 18 |
| Tolland..... | 21 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 25 | 18 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 21 |
| Total | 430 | 387 | 387 | 383 | 360 | 451 | 392 | 404 | 332 | 316 | 401 |

TABLE XXIV.—DIVORCES GRANTED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT DURING 1888.

| CAUSES. | Hartford County. | New Haven County. | New London County. | Fairfield County. | Windham County. | Litchfield County. | Middlesex County. | Tolland County. | Total. |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Adultery..... | 15 | 32 | 11 | 10 | --- | 6 | 4 | 3 | 81 |
| Desertion..... | 36 | 53 | 23 | 31 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 183 |
| Intemperance..... | 9 | 28 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 71 |
| Cruelty..... | 14 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 59 |
| Intemperance and cruelty..... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 27 |
| Intemperance and desertion..... | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Desertion and cruelty..... | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Desertion, cruelty and intemp'rance..... | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Bigamy..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Fraudulent contract..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Sentenced to State prison..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Imbecility..... | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Total..... | 81 | 136 | 61 | 65 | 17 | 33 | 16 | 21 | 430 |

DEATH RATE.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION
IN EACH COUNTY IN CONNECTICUT.

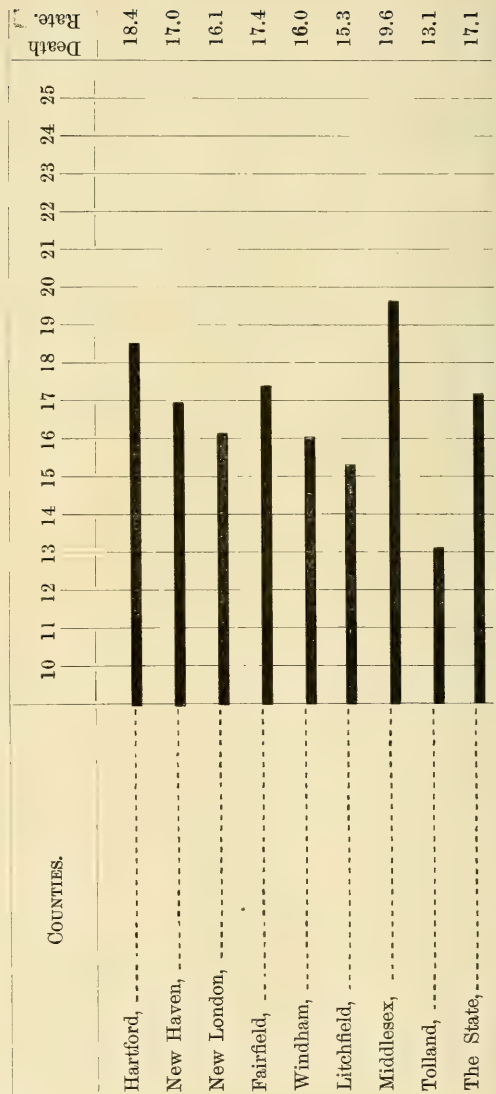
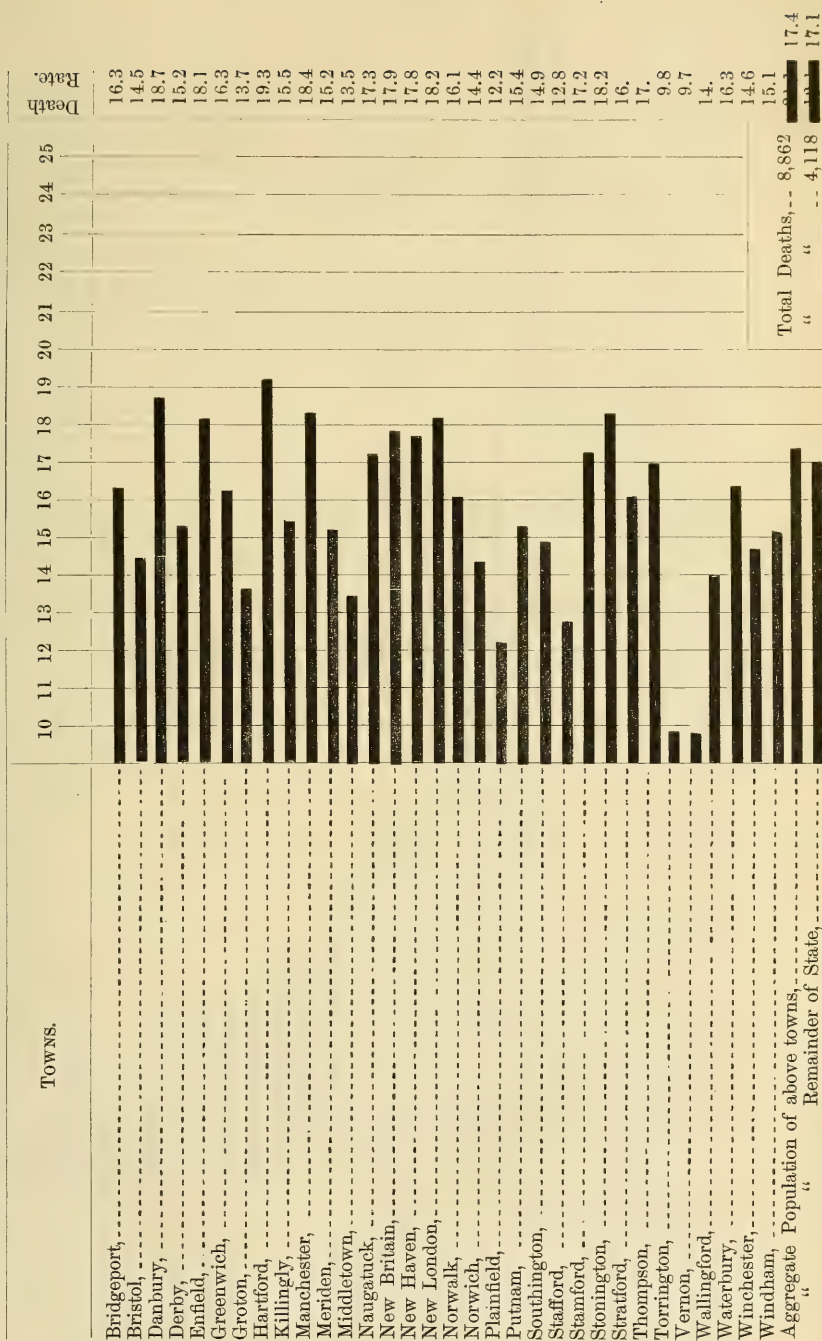
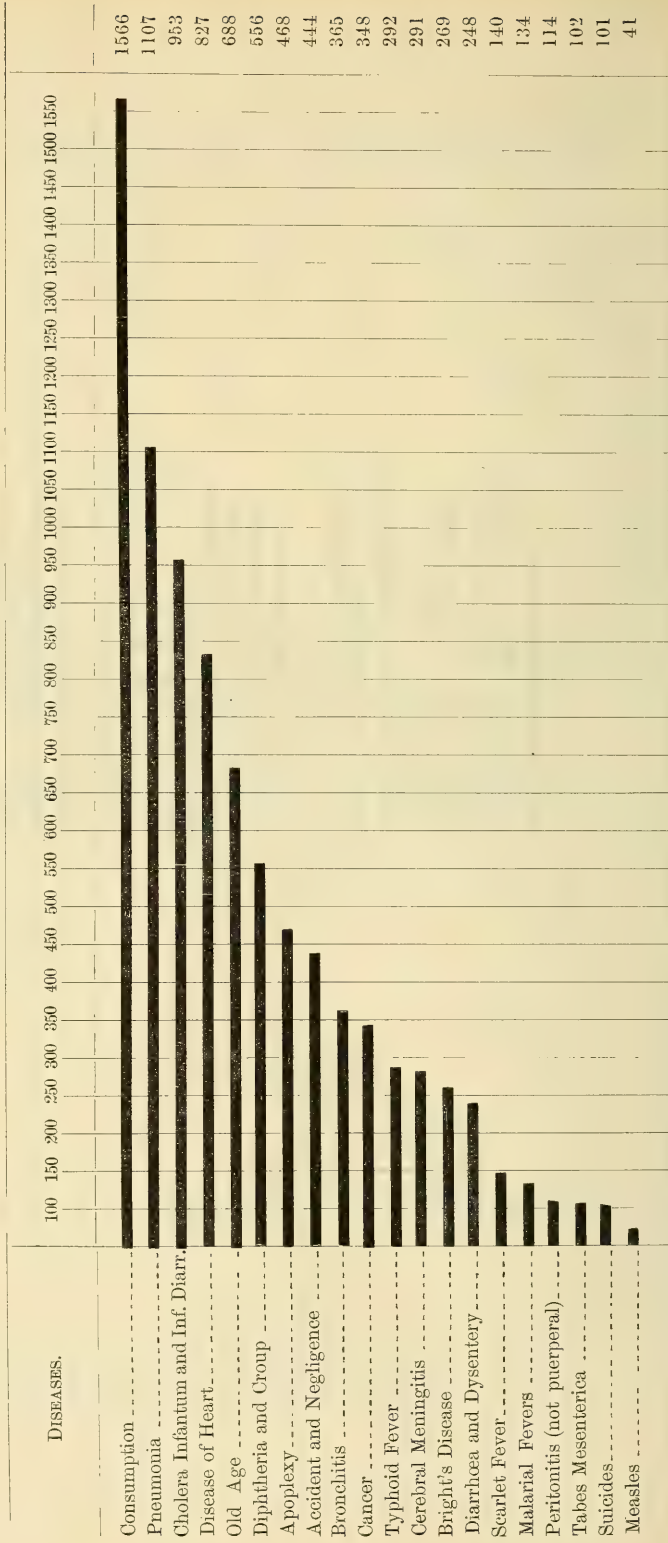


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN EACH TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS IN CONNECTICUT AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



DEATH RATE.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY ABSOLUTE NUMBERS FROM TWENTY PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH IN CONNECTICUT IN 1888.



DEATHS.

The recorded mortality in 1888, exclusive of still-births, numbered 12,980, being 595 more than in the preceding year.

Upon an estimated population of 759,022 the death-rate was 17.1 per 1000.

The above population is the sum of the estimates made by the town clerk in each town, and is believed by many good judges to be larger than the coming census will verify.

The deaths of males amounted to 6617, of females to 6348. There were only 15 decedents of whom the sex was not certified, against 63 in the previous year. Which is very significant of the improvement lately made in registration in many other respects.

The greatest mortality occurred in August, and reached 1465 ; the smallest in June, and was 842.

The annual rates represented by the deaths registered in each quarter were as follows :

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| First quarter | 18. | per 1000 of living population. |
| Second | " 15.8 | " " " |
| Third | " 19.6 | " " " |
| Fourth | " 14.9 | " " " |
| The annual death-rate was 17.1. | | |

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The number of deaths registered of which no cause was given in 1888 was 99 out of a total of 12,980, being only .8 of total mortality.

This is a marked improvement on the previous year, when the number of which the cause of death was not stated was 215.

At no time since the registration of deaths in this State has been required by law, has it ever before reached the degree of completeness and accuracy as during the past year under the recent legislation requiring the death certificate of every decedent before his burial is permitted.

There is still, however, much opportunity for further improvement, especially on the part of physicians in certifying to causes of death. Some of them are satisfied with such unmeaning statements as "Debility," "Exhaustion," "Hemorrhage," "Abscess," etc. The inference which is usually drawn from such certificates

is not complimentary to the diagnostic ability of the physician who gives them.

The following table exhibits the steady advance in one important particular in registration since the organization of the State Board of Health and its superintendence of this work :

DEATHS FROM UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH
AND PERCENTAGES, 1878-1888 (11 YEARS).

| Year. | Total deaths. | Deaths from causes not stated. | Percentage of total mortality. |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1878 | 9,352 | 624 | 6.6 |
| 1879 | 9,394 | 545 | 5.8 |
| 1880 | 10,408 | 536 | 5.1 |
| 1881 | 10,907 | 502 | 4.6 |
| 1882 | 11,662 | 390 | 3.3 |
| 1883 | 11,926 | 369 | 3.1 |
| 1884 | 11,351 | 377 | 3.4 |
| 1885 | 12,033 | 437 | 3.6 |
| 1886 | 11,616 | 305 | 2.6 |
| 1887 | 12,385 | 215 | 1.7 |
| 1888 | 12,980 | 99 | .8 |

CAUSES OF DEATH CONSIDERED BY CLASSES.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths from Zymotic diseases registered in 1888 amounted to 2781, or 21.4 of the whole mortality, being exactly the same percentage as the year before.

Sanitarians and others accustomed to study this subject intelligently, regard this proportion of deaths from a class of diseases which are called preventible, as unnecessarily large. They have not the slightest doubt that the practical application of well-known and oft proved means of preventing the spread of these diseases would greatly reduce this percentage.

But the communities of Connecticut may be compared to a class of medical or law students, who are yet learning the principles of their professions and have not fully begun the practice. There can be no question that if the local boards of health in the various towns of the State were well trained in the functions of their office, and vigilant and prompt in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, the percentage of mortality from Zymotic diseases would be much nearer 10 than 21.

From the causes of death as registered under the different classes, the percentage of each was as follows :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| From the Zymotic | 21.40 |
| “ Parasitic | .09 |
| “ Dietetic | .34 |
| “ Constitutional | 17.73 |
| “ Developmental | 7.25 |
| “ Local | 42.55 |
| “ Violent | 4.28 |
| “ Unclassified and not stated | 6.30 |
| | <hr/> 100.00 |

The following table gives the percentage of deaths by classes* for 11 years, 1878–1888 :

| Years. | Zymotic. | Parasitic. | Dietetic. | Constitutional. | Developmental. | Local. | Violence. |
|--------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|
| 1878 | 22.61 | ---- | .37 | 20.39 | 13.55 | 31.83 | 4.50 |
| 1879 | 18.72 | ---- | .41 | 19.49 | 14.15 | 37.34 | 4.34 |
| 1880 | 22.82 | .06 | .45 | 19.12 | 10.40 | 37.85 | 3.95 |
| 1881 | 22.03 | ---- | .57 | 20.27 | 11.79 | 36.03 | 3.53 |
| 1882 | 24.70 | .02 | .48 | 18.92 | 11.42 | 36.76 | 4.25 |
| 1883 | 23.69 | .02 | .38 | 18.43 | 14.72 | 35.47 | 4.20 |
| 1884 | 21.27 | .02 | .41 | 19.43 | 16.09 | 35.69 | 3.72 |
| 1885 | 19.36 | .01 | .41 | 18.40 | 15.05 | 38.71 | 4.11 |
| 1886 | 19.31 | .01 | .55 | 17.80 | 15.90 | 37.80 | 4.20 |
| 1887 | 21.40 | .01 | .38 | 17.45 | 7.99 | 40.45 | 4.24 |
| 1888 | 21.40 | .09 | .34 | 17.73 | 7.25 | 42.55 | 4.28 |

A brief reference to some of the special diseases of the Zymotic class may be of interest.

Small Pox.—The general prevalence of this much dreaded disease throughout the United States in 1887 and 1888 touched Connecticut but lightly last year, and affords one of the best illustrations possible of the value and efficacy of preventive medicine. If the same degree of vigilance was as energetically and intelligently applied to prevent the spread of other infectious diseases, the results would be equally successful.

* Excluding deaths from unclassified and unspecified, and also still-births.

Thirteen cases of the disease were reported to the Board during the year in seven different towns, resulting in five deaths and eight recoveries.

Although there were seven separate outbreaks in widely different parts of the State, the prompt and rigid observance of the known precautionary measures wholly prevented the spread of the disease from these initial cases.

Measles.—This disease caused 41 deaths, against 95 in the previous year. There were fatal cases in every county in the State. In 5 different town in Hartford County, with 6 deaths; in 3 towns in New Haven County, with 25 deaths; in 2 towns in New London County, with 2 deaths; in 3 towns in Fairfield County, with 4 deaths; and one death in each of the remaining counties.

An erroneous idea too much prevails regarding the gravity of this disease. Many persons look upon it as a trivial disorder, seldom endangering life. The public need to be informed that the deaths which are ascribed to it in the records of mortality are by no means a measure of its influence upon the life and subsequent health of its subjects. In many children an attack of measles permanently impairs their vitality and vigor and is often preliminary to the invasion of some more formidable or even fatal malady.

Scarlet Fever.—Took the lives of 140 during the year, which was 23 more than in the year before. It numbered its dead in every county in the state. The towns which suffered most were Hartford, 18 deaths. New Britain 11, New Haven and Bridgeport each 12.

Counted county wise the deaths were distributed as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------|----|----|--------|
| Hartford County | 44 | death | in | 11 | towns. |
| New Haven | 23 | " | | 9 | " |
| New London | 3 | " | | 2 | " |
| Fairfield | 33 | " | | 8 | " |
| Windham | 13 | " | | 5 | " |
| Litchfield | 11 | " | | 4 | " |
| Middlesex | 7 | " | | 2 | " |
| Tolland | 6 | " | | 2 | " |

As it is believed that Scarlet Fever in every instance, is caused by an infection proceeding from some previous patient, it follows,

that if the infection of the previous patient had been destroyed by means well known and entirely at command, the subsequent cases would not have occurred.

Isolation of the scarlet fever patient throughout the whole period of his sickness and convalescence, and entire disinfection of all his surroundings will prevent the spread of scarlet fever from any given case, and yet during the year there were 140 deaths in the state and perhaps 1,000 other cases which did not die, the vast majority of which could have been prevented by the means above stated.

Diphtheria and Croup—In accordance with previous practice, are considered together.

There were 556 deaths in 1888, against 488 of the year before, and 562 of the year before that.

Diphtheria and Croup have occurred in every part of the state. More than one half the towns of Connecticut have sacrificed to them one or more victims.

While the causation of Diphtheria is in some regards more obscure than other infectious diseases yet practical experience teaches that the rigid observance of the same precautions to prevent its spread, are equally productive of good results.

The mortality occurred as follows :

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|---|---|-----|---|
| In 17 towns in Hartford County with 113 deaths. | | | | | | |
| In 13 | " | New Haven | " | " | 184 | " |
| In 10 | " | New London | " | " | 40 | " |
| In 12 | " | Fairfield | " | " | 127 | " |
| In 8 | " | Windham | " | " | 15 | " |
| In 11 | " | Litchfield | " | " | 28 | " |
| In 10 | " | Middlesex | " | " | 36 | " |
| In 4 | " | Tolland | " | " | 13 | " |

Whooping Cough—Killed 76 in 1888 against a death list of 70 in the year before, and 106 of the year before that. The counties of Middlesex and Tolland wholly escaped any mortality from this disease. In the other counties it was distributed through 24 towns as follows :

In Hartford County in 7 towns with 16 deaths.

In New Haven " 6 " 36 "

In New London " 1 " 1 "

In Fairfield " 6 " 16 "

In Windham " 1 " 2 "

In Litchfield " 3 " 5 "

Typhoid Fever—Was fatal to 292 persons in the year, which was 97 more than in the previous year.

The following table exhibits the number of

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES,
FOR 35 YEARS—1854–1888.

| | Hartford County. | New Haven County. | New London County. | Fairfield County. | Windham County. | Litchfield County. | Middlesex County. | Tolland County. | TOTAL. | Per cent. to known causes. |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1854 | 83 | 74 | 13 | 26 | 23 | 40 | 17 | 8 | 284 | 6.20 |
| 1855 | 58 | 62 | 32 | 15 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 20 | 273 | 5.50 |
| 1856 | 47 | 62 | 31 | 16 | 29 | 36 | 20 | 15 | 256 | 4.62 |
| 1857 | 61 | 58 | 28 | 15 | 27 | 35 | 29 | 14 | 267 | 4.55 |
| 1858 | 68 | 68 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 34 | 16 | 24 | 285 | 4.89 |
| 1859 | 78 | 55 | 25 | 48 | 26 | 36 | 17 | 22 | 307 | 5.30 |
| 1860 | 59 | 91 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 17 | 314 | 5.60 |
| 1861 | 92 | 74 | 32 | 34 | 42 | 32 | 23 | 31 | 360 | 5.25 |
| 1862 | 99 | 83 | 45 | 46 | 24 | 36 | 24 | 24 | 381 | 5.10 |
| 1863 | 112 | 96 | 61 | 39 | 19 | 45 | 28 | 27 | 427 | 5.71 |
| 1864 | 97 | 117 | 52 | 43 | 18 | 54 | 29 | 32 | 442 | 5.44 |
| 1865 | 129 | 97 | 80 | 50 | 60 | 57 | 42 | 27 | 548 | 7.79 |
| 1866 | 77 | 79 | 49 | 37 | 36 | 20 | 15 | 19 | 332 | 5.95 |
| 1867 | 117 | 105 | 38 | 38 | 25 | 46 | 19 | 28 | 415 | 6.39 |
| 1868 | 81 | 104 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 366 | 5.54 |
| 1869 | 84 | 130 | 35 | 59 | 38 | 48 | 38 | 30 | 458 | 5.63 |
| 1870 | 87 | 124 | 31 | 54 | 37 | 44 | 35 | 25 | 427 | 5.49 |
| 1871 | 64 | 111 | 25 | 53 | 31 | 34 | 29 | 5 | 352 | 4.93 |
| 1872 | 134 | 134 | 37 | 67 | 39 | 39 | 32 | 24 | 506 | 5.76 |
| 1873 | 114 | 117 | 37 | 43 | 33 | 41 | 24 | 21 | 430 | 5.00 |
| 1874 | 69 | 109 | 40 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 21 | 370 | 4.68 |
| 1875 | 103 | 119 | 38 | 45 | 40 | 44 | 32 | 28 | 449 | 3.11 |
| 1876 | 76 | 79 | 42 | 42 | 25 | 32 | 12 | 20 | 327 | 3.58 |
| 1877 | 80 | 80 | 33 | 40 | 25 | 26 | 17 | 28 | 329 | 3.32 |
| 1878 | 39 | 55 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 15 | 346 | 2.70 |
| 1879 | 30 | 24 | 34 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 169 | 1.77 |
| 1880 | 40 | 47 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 242 | 2.51 |
| 1881 | 52 | 68 | 23 | 32 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 257 | 2.45 |
| 1882 | 64 | 76 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 325 | 3.10 |
| 1883 | 49 | 118 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 292 | 2.14 |
| 1884 | 61 | 93 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 281 | 2.47 |
| 1885 | 66 | 56 | 22 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 227 | 1.09 |
| 1886 | 50 | 70 | 19 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 244 | 2.15 |
| 1887 | 33 | 51 | 15 | 37 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 195 | 1.16 |
| 1888 | 75 | 95 | 16 | 31 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 292 | 2.21 |

The average number of deaths annually in Connecticut for the past 35 years, as can be shown by the table above, was 325.

It is not creditable to the intelligence, nor is it to the humanity of the people of the State that this dreadful mortality should be allowed to exist. When a case of typhoid fever occurs in any community it is believed that its spread to others can be controlled with absolute certainty by very simple means and slight expense. There is probably no infectious disease in which the infection is so completely under command as that of typhoid fever.

MORTALITY FROM PROMINENT ZYMOTIC DISEASES—10 YEARS.

| Years. | DISEASES. | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Small Pox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Typhoid Fever. | Whooping Cough. | Diphtheria. | Membranous Croup. | Infantile Diarrhoea. | Dysentery. |
| 1879 | 4 | 14 | 164 | 159 | 74 | 256 | 149 | 351 | 75 |
| 1880 | 9 | 59 | 92 | 242 | 104 | 332 | 181 | 570 | 69 |
| 1881 | 31 | 14 | 121 | 257 | 59 | 333 | 178 | 526 | 101 |
| 1882 | 9 | 48 | 352 | 324 | 65 | 264 | 181 | 696 | 155 |
| 1883 | 8 | 104 | 303 | 291 | 91 | 481 | 155 | 609 | 101 |
| 1884 | - | 45 | 208 | 281 | 76 | 345 | 164 | 683 | 114 |
| 1885 | - | 154 | 286 | 227 | 64 | 348 | 151 | 494 | 121 |
| 1886 | - | 9 | 117 | 244 | 106 | 359 | 203 | 590 | 176 |
| 1887 | 4 | 95 | 117 | 105 | 70 | 317 | 171 | 900 | 286 |
| 1888 | 3 | 41 | 140 | 292 | 76 | 370 | 186 | 953 | 168 |
| Av'ge. | 6. | 58. | 190. | 251. | 78. | 340. | 171. | 637. | 136. |
| | | | | | | | | | 1871. |

CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

The deaths registered in this class number only 12 in the State, of which 6 were from "Thrush" and 4 from "Worms."

CLASS III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.

There were 45 deaths registered in this class, of which 3 were from "Starvation" and all the others from the various effects of Intemperance.

CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths in this class as registered amounted to 2302, that is 1 to every 5.6 deaths from all causes. There were 2162 in the previous year.

Pulmonary consumption is included in this class and its victims were 1544, which is a little more than 11 per cent. of the total mortality.

Cancer ranks next in frequency in this class and numbered 348, against 316 of the year before. Rheumatism is third in numerical order and was fatal to 99 persons. The decedents from these three causes of death amounted to 1991. The deaths from the other members of this class were only 311.

The mortality from these diseases during the past 10 years is shown in the following table :

| | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Consumption | 1316 | 1307 | 1327 | 1404 | 1455 | 1517 | 1452 | 1447 | 1416 | 1500 | 1544 |
| Cancer | 245 | 209 | 226 | 266 | 248 | 305 | 312 | 288 | 280 | 316 | 348 |
| Rheumatism | 43 | 54 | 60 | 90 | 73 | 81 | 76 | 71 | 90 | 76 | 99 |
| Other Constitu. Diseases | 338 | 319 | 372 | 460 | 430 | 373 | 366 | 409 | 281 | 270 | 311 |

CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

The deaths from these numbered 942, of which 190 were due to premature birth and 688 to old age.

Of the remaining 64 deaths, 12 were credited to atelectasis, 26 to cyanosis, 8 to spina bifida, 1 to imperforate anus, 11 to other congenital malformations and 6 to umbilical hernia.

The still-births are not included in this class but are enumerated by themselves. They are not anywhere in this report enumerated as deaths.

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The decedents in this class always exceed those of any other. The total in 1888 was 5524, which is more than 42 per cent. of the total mortality for the year.

Diseases of the Nervous System—took off 1666 persons, of whom 468 were by apoplexy, 291 by inflammation of the brain, 69 by softening of the brain, 73 by insanity in its various forms, 267 by that indefinite nondescript cause of death called convulsions, while 498 died from affections of the spinal cord and other diseases of the nervous system.

CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths caused by violence or negligence during the year, as registered, was 556, or 30 more than in the year before, but holding the same proportion to the total deaths as then—1 in 23.3.

Accident or negligence caused 444, while murder, execution and suicide caused 107; 104 died of injuries received on railroads, 87 were drowned by accident, and 51 were killed by contusions and fractures.

CLASS VIII.—UNCLASSIFIED.

The unclassified list comprise those in which the certificates of death give a cause which is so indefinite as not to admit of any classification. For example, 37 were certified to have died of tumor, 296 of debility, 87 of exhaustion, 43 of hemorrhage, 21 of abscess, while of 99 no cause was given.

The total of this class in 1888 was 823, which is an improvement on the previous year, when it was 997.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | SEX. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | Total for 10 yrs. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Hartford----- | Male | 1,571 | 1,524 | 1,491 | 1,488 | 1,700 | 1,680 | 1,744 | 1,623 | 1,646 | 1,663 | 16,130 |
| | Female | 1,381 | 1,253 | 1,394 | 1,483 | 1,531 | 1,503 | 1,544 | 1,615 | 1,549 | 1,592 | 14,845 |
| | Not stated. | 7 | 8 | 15 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 35 | 46 | 36 | 258 |
| | Total | 2,959 | 2,785 | 2,900 | 2,999 | 3,262 | 3,210 | 3,313 | 3,273 | 3,241 | 3,291 | 31,233 |
| New Haven-- | Male | 2,091 | 1,995 | 2,293 | 2,389 | 2,594 | 2,660 | 2,509 | 2,631 | 2,665 | 2,911 | 24,743 |
| | Female | 2,003 | 1,848 | 2,049 | 2,080 | 2,333 | 2,367 | 2,243 | 2,298 | 2,521 | 2,602 | 22,344 |
| | Not stated. | 19 | 12 | 13 | 45 | 55 | 39 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 28 | 269 |
| | Total | 4,113 | 3,855 | 4,360 | 4,514 | 4,982 | 5,066 | 4,772 | 4,946 | 5,207 | 5,541 | 47,356 |
| New London-- | Male | 744 | 803 | 839 | 788 | 839 | 808 | 784 | 785 | 826 | 840 | 8,056 |
| | Female | 733 | 762 | 748 | 794 | 761 | 793 | 754 | 804 | 790 | 809 | 7,748 |
| | Not stated. | 9 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 116 |
| | Total | 1,486 | 1,568 | 1,603 | 1,589 | 1,608 | 1,618 | 1,557 | 1,604 | 1,632 | 1,655 | 15,920 |
| Fairfield----- | Male | 1,115 | 1,234 | 1,323 | 1,361 | 1,426 | 1,314 | 1,382 | 1,545 | 1,737 | 1,729 | 14,166 |
| | Female | 1,020 | 1,088 | 1,108 | 1,282 | 1,324 | 1,303 | 1,357 | 1,456 | 1,497 | 1,564 | 12,999 |
| | Not stated. | 15 | 15 | 37 | 24 | 38 | 41 | 46 | 39 | 50 | 43 | 348 |
| | Total | 2,150 | 2,337 | 2,468 | 2,667 | 2,788 | 2,658 | 2,785 | 3,040 | 3,284 | 3,336 | 27,513 |
| Windham----- | Male | 562 | 569 | 546 | 523 | 550 | 516 | 494 | 483 | 482 | 460 | 5,185 |
| | Female | 528 | 538 | 468 | 520 | 459 | 433 | 474 | 465 | 481 | 429 | 4,795 |
| | Not stated. | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 82 |
| | Total | 1,096 | 1,115 | 1,020 | 1,053 | 1,016 | 960 | 977 | 957 | 968 | 900 | 10,062 |
| Litchfield----- | Male | 539 | 534 | 544 | 502 | 563 | 535 | 507 | 417 | 525 | 467 | 5,233 |
| | Female | 463 | 488 | 485 | 439 | 472 | 469 | 433 | 518 | 465 | 442 | 4,574 |
| | Not stated. | 9 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 81 |
| | Total | 6,011 | 1,024 | 1,035 | 955 | 1,049 | 1,012 | 951 | 939 | 998 | 914 | 9,888 |
| Middlesex----- | Male | 394 | 370 | 356 | 333 | 375 | 416 | 359 | 365 | 385 | 378 | 3,731 |
| | Female | 325 | 299 | 345 | 341 | 310 | 329 | 340 | 339 | 358 | 351 | 3,397 |
| | Not stated. | ----- | ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 32 |
| | Total | 719 | 669 | 703 | 677 | 688 | 749 | 709 | 707 | 747 | 732 | 7,100 |
| Tolland----- | Male | 277 | 246 | 263 | 227 | 243 | 238 | 221 | 252 | 260 | 264 | 2,491 |
| | Female | 240 | 227 | 260 | 255 | 214 | 235 | 206 | 213 | 241 | 237 | 2,328 |
| | Not stated. | ----- | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 48 |
| | Total | 517 | 476 | 527 | 484 | 463 | 445 | 432 | 468 | 506 | 509 | 4,867 |
| Total for the State----- | Male | 7,293 | 7,275 | 7,660 | 7,611 | 8,290 | 8,167 | 8,000 | 8,201 | 8,526 | 8,712 | 79,735 |
| | Female | 6,693 | 6,503 | 6,857 | 7,194 | 7,404 | 7,432 | 7,351 | 7,608 | 7,902 | 8,026 | 72,970 |
| | Not stated. | 65 | 51 | 99 | 133 | 162 | 159 | 145 | 125 | 155 | 140 | 1,234 |
| | Total | 14,051 | 13,829 | 14,616 | 14,938 | 15,856 | 15,758 | 15,496 | 15,934 | 16,583 | 16,878 | 153,939 |

STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | SEX. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | Total for 10 yrs. |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Hartford----- | Male | 928 | 1,129 | 1,188 | 1,263 | 1,422 | 1,192 | 1,294 | 1,238 | 1,269 | 1,382 | 12,305 |
| | Female | 908 | 1,007 | 1,170 | 1,249 | 1,264 | 1,178 | 1,246 | 1,161 | 1,125 | 1,312 | 11,620 |
| | Not stated.. | 18 | 26 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 122 |
| | Total | 1,854 | 2,162 | 2,370 | 2,520 | 2,706 | 2,378 | 2,557 | 2,409 | 2,395 | 2,696 | 24,047 |
| New Haven---- | Male | 1,201 | 1,307 | 1,425 | 1,671 | 1,602 | 1,622 | 1,666 | 1,742 | 1,850 | 1,869 | 15,955 |
| | Female | 1,162 | 1,253 | 1,365 | 1,529 | 1,608 | 1,521 | 1,521 | 1,587 | 1,728 | 1,712 | 14,986 |
| | Not stated.. | 9 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 166 |
| | Total | 2,372 | 2,590 | 2,820 | 3,227 | 3,237 | 3,161 | 3,203 | 3,331 | 3,582 | 3,584 | 31,107 |
| New London---- | Male | 619 | 667 | 657 | 623 | 712 | 686 | 682 | 623 | 670 | 638 | 6,576 |
| | Female | 642 | 717 | 675 | 685 | 698 | 700 | 661 | 653 | 652 | 665 | 6,748 |
| | Not stated.. | 8 | 8 | 8 | ----- | 11 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 78 |
| | Total | 1,269 | 1,391 | 1,340 | 1,308 | 1,421 | 1,400 | 1,353 | 1,279 | 1,335 | 1,306 | 13,402 |
| Fairfield | Male | 793 | 953 | 974 | 1,048 | 991 | 1,050 | 1,248 | 1,155 | 1,211 | 1,364 | 10,787 |
| | Female | 751 | 875 | 921 | 1,037 | 1,003 | 935 | 1,198 | 1,067 | 1,197 | 1,271 | 10,255 |
| | Not stated.. | 25 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 178 |
| | Total | 1,569 | 1,854 | 1,920 | 2,102 | 2,023 | 2,009 | 2,465 | 2,230 | 2,412 | 2,636 | 21,220 |
| Windham | Male | 351 | 412 | 353 | 354 | 348 | 313 | 357 | 350 | 364 | 353 | 3,555 |
| | Female | 362 | 399 | 344 | 318 | 329 | 346 | 331 | 380 | 403 | 404 | 3,616 |
| | Not stated.. | 6 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 39 | 4 | 90 |
| | Total | 719 | 812 | 701 | 679 | 685 | 666 | 697 | 735 | 806 | 761 | 7,261 |
| Litchfield | Male | 336 | 342 | 381 | 373 | 393 | 373 | 369 | 330 | 381 | 446 | 3,724 |
| | Female | 351 | 346 | 345 | 362 | 378 | 374 | 358 | 330 | 384 | 412 | 3,640 |
| | Not stated.. | ----- | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 35 |
| | Total | 687 | 692 | 732 | 741 | 777 | 753 | 733 | 660 | 765 | 859 | 7,399 |
| Middlesex | Male | 268 | 258 | 344 | 363 | 389 | 337 | 340 | 321 | 356 | 378 | 3,354 |
| | Female | 316 | 281 | 329 | 322 | 383 | 351 | 338 | 331 | 347 | 394 | 3,372 |
| | Not stated.. | ----- | 1 | ----- | 2 | 1 | ----- | 2 | 4 | 1 | ----- | 11 |
| | Total | 584 | 540 | 673 | 687 | 773 | 668 | 680 | 656 | 704 | 772 | 6,737 |
| Tolland | Male | 128 | 188 | 190 | 191 | 151 | 143 | 189 | 163 | 212 | 187 | 1,742 |
| | Female | 201 | 175 | 160 | 203 | 168 | 168 | 156 | 153 | 173 | 178 | 1,735 |
| | Not stated.. | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| | Total | 340 | 367 | 351 | 398 | 321 | 316 | 345 | 316 | 383 | 366 | 3,506 |
| Total for the State | Male | 4,624 | 5,255 | 5,512 | 5,886 | 6,008 | 5,716 | 6,145 | 5,922 | 6,313 | 6,617 | 57,998 |
| | Female | 4,693 | 5,053 | 5,309 | 5,705 | 5,831 | 5,553 | 5,809 | 5,662 | 6,009 | 6,348 | 5,972 |
| | Not stated.. | 77 | 100 | 86 | 71 | 104 | 82 | 79 | 32 | 63 | 15 | 709 |
| | Grand Total .. | 9,394 | 10,408 | 10,907 | 11,662 | 11,943 | 11,351 | 12,033 | 11,616 | 12,385 | 12,980 | 114,679 |

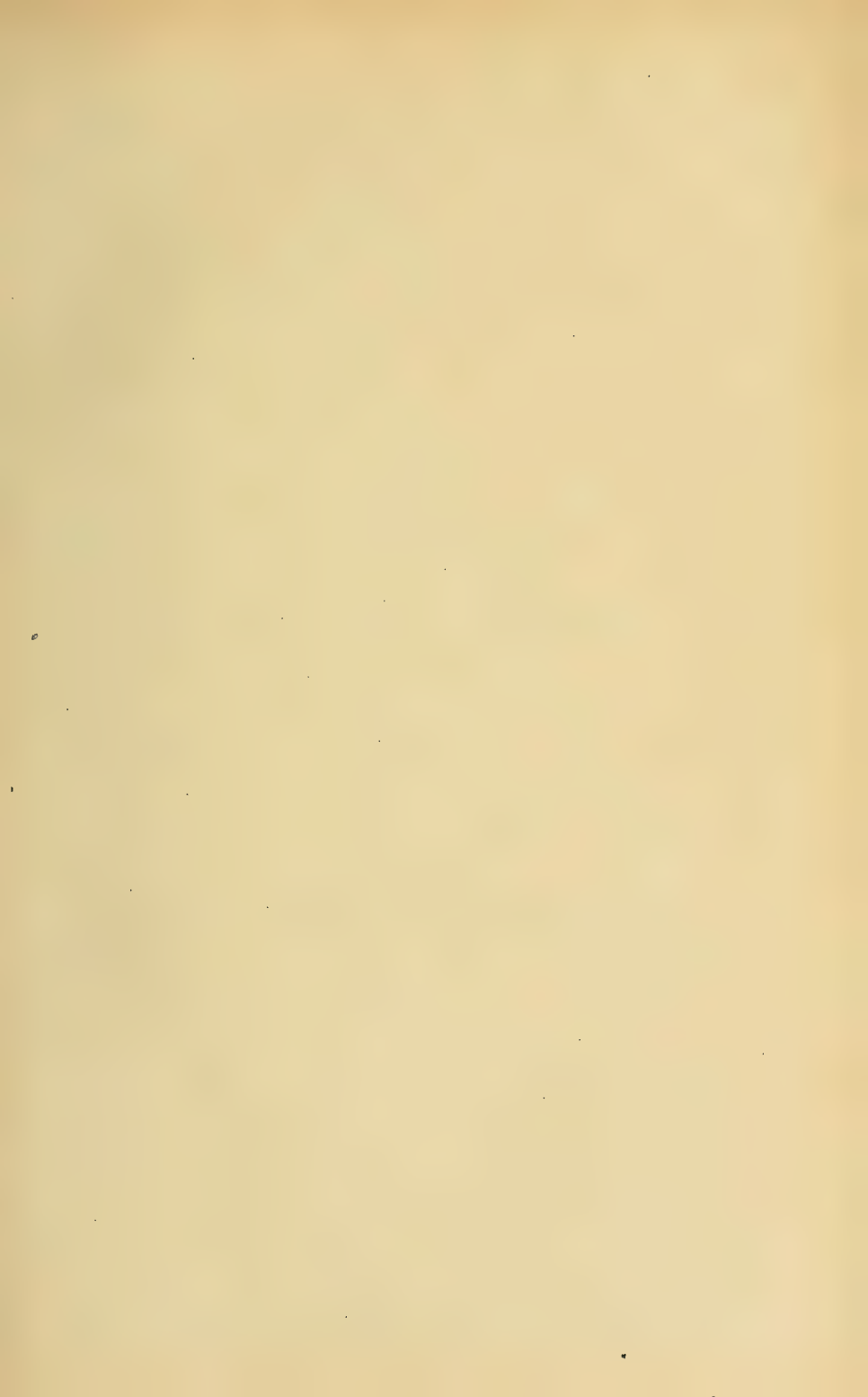
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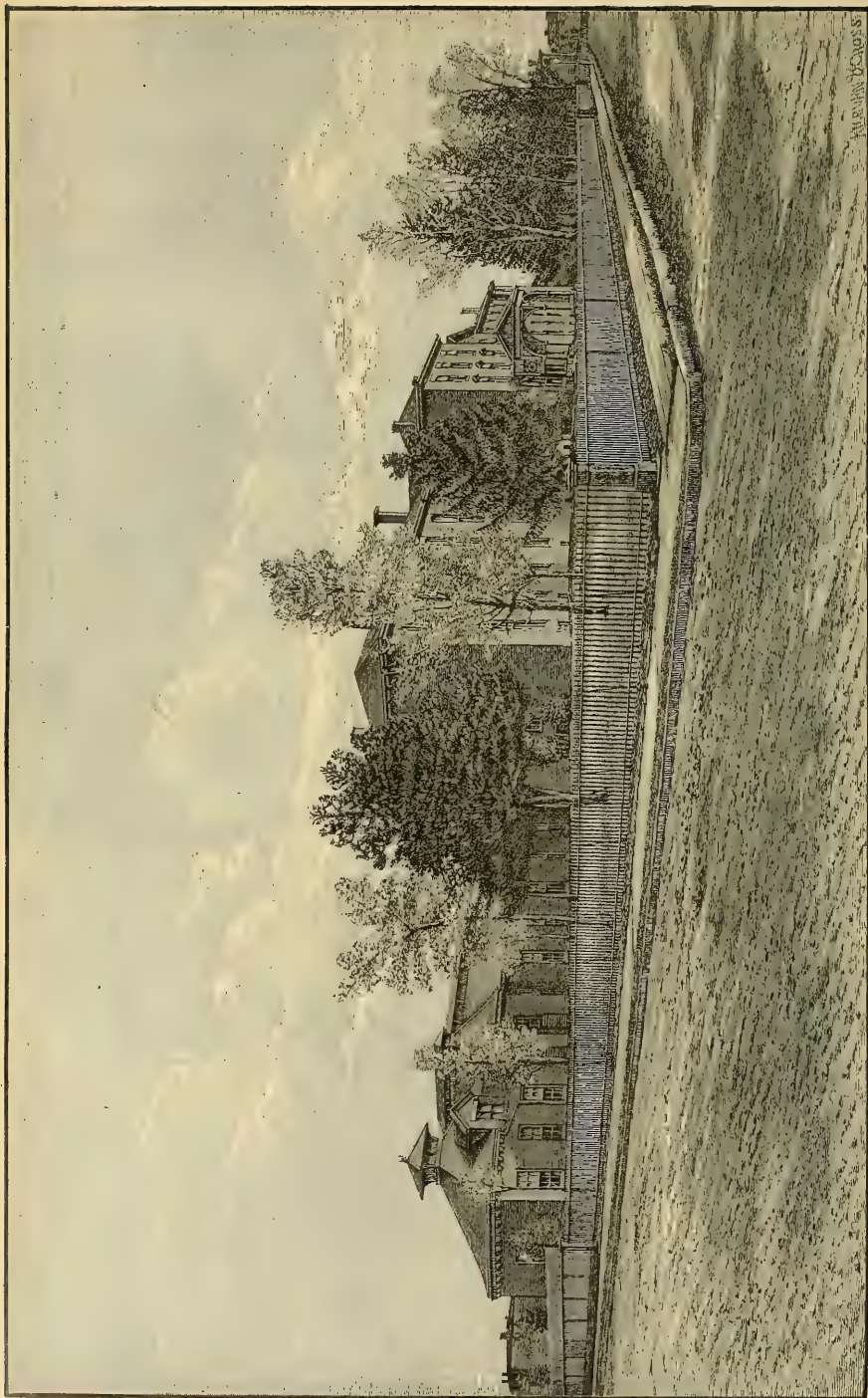
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HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

Executive Committee

OF

The Hartford Hospital,

Presented to the Directors

AT THEIR

Annual Meeting, December 20, 1889.



HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1890.

OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 20, 1889.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *President.*
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Vice-President.*
WARD W. JACOBS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN,
GEORGE M. WELCH,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.

SUPERVISOR.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THOMAS O. ENDERS,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
JOHN G. ROOT.

AUDITORS.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
THOMAS O. ENDERS.

LIBRARIAN.

WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., | GEORGE M. WELCH, |
| CHARLES M. POND, | HENRY K. MORGAN, |
| HENRY KENEY, | THOMAS O. ENDERS, |
| ROLAND MATHER, | P. M. HASTINGS, M.D., |
| JONATHAN B. BUNCE, | THOMAS SISSON, |
| HENRY C. ROBINSON, | HARMON G. HOWE, M.D. |
| JOHN G. ROOT, Mayor, <i>ex officio</i> . | |

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *Chairman*,
P. H. INGALLS, M.D., *Secretary*.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., ASHBEL W. BARROWS, M.D.

VISITING SURGEONS.

GEORGE C. JARVIS, M.D., HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT, M.D., G. PIERPONT DAVIS, M.D.,
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

HORACE S. FULLER, M.D., JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D.,
WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D., EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGEON.

WILLIAM T. BACON, M.D.

GYNECOLOGIST.

P. H. INGALLS, M.D.

PATHOLOGIST.

CHARLES L. BEACH, M.D.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

ANSEL G. COOKE, M.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND UPWARDS, ALSO DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| *CHESTER ADAMS, | FRANCIS B. COOLEY, |
| *T. M. ALLYN, | LEONARD DANIELS, |
| *A. S. BECKWITH, | *CALVIN DAY, |
| *CHARLES BOSWELL, | THOMAS M. DAY, |
| *LEE & *BUTLER, | RICHARD S. ELY, |
| GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW, | *FOSTER & CO., |
| *JAMES G. BOLLES, | *JAMES GOODWIN, |
| *JOHN BEACH, | *JOHN H. GOODWIN, |
| *C. N. BEACH, | *GEORGE HALL, |
| GEORGE BEACH, | *G. B. HAWLEY, |
| *J. SEYMOUR BROWN, | *EDMUND G. HOWE, |
| *SAMUEL COLT, | C. T. HILLYER, |
| CHENEY BROTHERS, | *JAMES B. HOSMER, |
| *LEONARD CHURCH, | *ELLERY HILLS, |
| *JOSEPH CHURCH, | HUNT, *HOLBROOK & *BARBER, |
| *GEORGE H. CLARK, | R. W. H. JARVIS, |
| Mrs. SAMUEL COLT, | H. & *W. KENEY, |
| *ERASTUS COLLINS, | *C. C. LYMAN. |

* Deceased.

*WILLIAM T. LEE,
 *SAMUEL MATHER,
 *C. H. NORTHAM,
 *J. M. NILES,
 *J. S. NILES,
 *H. A. PERKINS,
 JOSEPH PRATT,
 DANIEL PHILLIPS,
 CHARLES M. POND,
 HENRY C. ROBINSON,
 *JAMES ROOT,
 *THOMAS SMITH,
 *JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
 *WILLIAM W. TURNER,
 SAMUEL I. TUTTLE,

WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
 *MISS MARY W. WELLS,
 *WOODRUFF & BEACH,
 *THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
 *DAVID WATKINSON,
 *JOHN WARBURTON,
 *MARY A. WARBURTON,
 *ROBERT WATKINSON,
 *OSWIN WELLES,
 *N. M. WATERMAN,
 *MISS ELLEN M. WATKINSON,
 *MRS. MARIA WATKINSON,
 *TERTIUS WADSWORTH,
 *SAMUEL S. WARD.

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS AND
 UPWARDS.

*C. H. BRAINARD,
 *CHARLES BENTON,
 *BOLLES & *SEXTON,
 HIRAM BISSELL,
 *BIRCH & BRADLEY,
 J. G. BATTERSON,
 *E. A. BULKELEY,
 *THOMAS K. BRACE,
 *LUCIUS BARBOUR,
 CASE, TIFFANY & CO.,
 *ELISHA COLT,
 *NEWTON CARTER,
 H. KENDALL CARTER,
 *WILLIAM L. COLLINS,
 CHARLES COLLINS,
 *DANIEL P. CROSBY,
 *JULIUS CATLIN,
 *AUSTIN DUNHAM,
 *DAY, *GRISWOLD & CO.,
 *JAMES DIXON,
 *EDSON FESSENDEN,
 *EBENEZER FOWLER,
 *S. W. GOODRIDGE,
 *ISAAC HILLS,
 *HUNGERFORD & CONE,
 NELSON HOLLISTER,
 REV. JAMES HUGHES, V. G.,
 *H. HUNTINGTON,

E. N. KELLOGG,
 GEORGE S. LINCOLN & CO.,
 *SIMEON L. LOOMIS,
 *MRS. JOSEPH MORGAN,
 ROLAND MATHER,
 J. & *M. MERRIMAN,
 *WILLIAM MATHER,
 *JOHN M. NILES,
 *IRA PECK,
 *FRANCIS PARSONS,
 *GUY R. PHELPS,
 *C. F. POND,
 *MISS ESTHER PRATT,
 E. M. REED,
 *E. C. ROBERTS,
 *ROGERS BROTHERS,
 *ELISHA K. ROOT,
 *E. G. RIPLEY,
 *CHARLES SEYMOUR,
 *MRS. ELIZA K. SHEPARD,
 *WILLIAM L. STORRS,
 *E. TAYLOR & CO.,
 *O. G. TERRY,
 *ISAAC TOUCEY,
 *MILES A. TUTTLE,
 GEORGE M. WELCH,
 *JAMES H. WELLS.

CORPORATORS ELECTED.

1882.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

1886.

ROWLAND SWIFT,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
JOHN C. PARSONS,
SAMUEL E. ELMORE,
WILLIAM B. CLARK.

1887.

ASHBEL W. BARROWS, M.D.,
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

1889.

WARD W. JACOBS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN,
GEORGE M. WELCH,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.

SUPERVISOR.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEANDER HALL.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

FREDERICK A. GOODWIN, M.D.

RESIDENT SURGEON.

O. K. ISHAM, M.D.

ASSISTANT.

DAVID P. BANCROFT, M.D.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL.

Mrs. F. A. TUTTLE.

APOTHECARY.

HENRY W. FULLER.

STEWARD.

WILLIAM H. PORTER.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

For the Year Ending September 30, 1889.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

The Executive Committee would respectfully present the following statistics of the Hospital year, ending September 30, 1889:

| | |
|--|-----|
| The number of patients at the commencement of the year was | 91 |
| Number admitted during the year was | 845 |
| Total for the year, | 936 |

An excess of about one hundred over any year since 1879.

| | |
|---|-----|
| The number discharged during the year was | 831 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| As recovered, | 496 |
|---------------|-----|

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| As improved, | 148 |
|--------------|-----|

| | |
|------------------|----|
| As not improved, | 61 |
|------------------|----|

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Eloped, removed, and expelled, | 9 |
|--------------------------------|---|

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Died, | 117 |
|-------|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Remaining under treatment at the close of year, | 105 |
|---|-----|

Twenty-six deaths were due to consumption.

Twenty-two were regarded as hopeless cases on admission.

Twenty deaths were due to severe accidents, the patients dying soon after their entrance to the Hospital.

Thus there were sixty-eight unavoidable deaths and forty-nine under treatment.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Medical cases numbered | . | . | . | 425 |
| Surgical cases numbered | . | . | . | 325 |
| Eye and ear cases numbered | . | . | . | 64 |
| Gynecological cases numbered | . | . | . | 53 |
| Surgical operations numbered | . | . | . | 126 |

The number of births was 28, an increase over the previous year.

Seventy-nine patients were wholly supported by charity of the Hospital, occupying 438 weeks.

The State appropriation of \$5,000 was applied to the support of 823 patients at the rate of .98 per week for each patient.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| The daily average of patients was | . | . | 111 |
| The greatest number for one day was | . | . | 143 |
| The least number for one day was | . | . | 83 |

The cost of support for each patient was \$7.55 per week; deducting extraordinary expenses, was \$5.79.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| Natives of the United States numbered | . | . | 421 |
| Foreign born numbered | . | . | 410 |

Sixty-four different towns of this State have been represented by patients during the year.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| The total expenditure for the year was | \$43,815.13 |
|--|-------------|

The amount received from patients and including the State appropriation of \$5,000, was

| |
|-----------|
| 27,340.27 |
|-----------|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Excess of expenses over receipts, | \$16,474.86 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|

This excess represents the amount expended by the Hospital in charity.

| | |
|---|----------|
| There was expended for portraits, | \$461.05 |
| Balance paid on Superintendent's house, | 381.31 |
| Balance on portrait gallery, | 4,160.17 |

Making a total expenditure over receipts of \$21,477.39.

The only bequest received during the year was from the estate of Edson Fessenden, of \$1,000.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The school has been full to the limit fixed of twenty pupils, and highly prosperous. Six young ladies; after a sat-

isfactory examination, have received the diploma of the Hospital. Two pupils from the Oneida and Ottawa tribes of Indians are now in training for work among their own people. Advanced pupils have been sent into nine different towns outside of Hartford, and all have received evidences of faithful and conscientious service.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

The gentlemen composing the visiting staff have, as in previous years, been attentive and faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned them. They should receive the highest commendation from the friends of the Hospital for their gratuitous and unselfish service.

RESIDENT STAFF.

Upon the recommendation of the visiting physicians and surgeons, the committee have increased the number of residents to three instead of two, and extended the services to eighteen months instead of one year.

Dr. Edward C. Beach, who has commended himself by his earnest and intelligent service of one and a half years, terminates his connection with the Hospital December 1st.

The students and officers of Trinity College and the members of the South Baptist Church have conducted religious services on the Sabbath, and afforded comfort and pleasure to the inmates of the Hospital.

The "Wildwood" farm has proved a source of profit during the year, both to the Hospital and Home. We shall greatly miss in the future the wise counsel and vigilant oversight of the generous donor, the Hon. David Clark, who has so recently been removed by the hand of death from our midst.

There have been added to the gallery of portraits the following: those of Drs. Storrs, Crary, Bacon, and Davis. Also those of Mrs. Sargeant and the Hon. David Clark and his son Lester Clark.

For the details of admission of patients and expenditures during the year we refer to the Superintendent's report, and to that of the resident staff hereunto annexed.

The committee would further call the attention of the directors to some other matters of interest in connection with the future of this institution.

During the past season, upon the recommendation of the medical and surgical staff, three members of their body, Drs. Storrs, Wainwright, and Davis, were authorized to visit and inspect some of the principal hospitals of the country, and report such suggestions as they deemed advisable for the improvement of our own institution. The report of these gentlemen was laid before the committee, and is of great value in directing attention to the progress made in other cities in the construction and management of similar institutions. Upon careful consideration of this report, the committee deem it unwise to attempt, in the present condition of the Hospital finances, to carry out all of the radical changes recommended by these gentlemen and endorsed by the staff.

Some of the matters proposed have already been under consideration by the committee. Others, however important in themselves, we deem beyond the scope of this Hospital, and should be relegated to specially endowed institutions.

The object aimed at in its incipency and the character fixed by its history of thirty-four years should be taken into consideration in contemplating changes or improvements. By reference to the reports made to the public early in its history, which we must infer largely influenced the charity so liberally bestowed upon the enterprise, contemplated the establishment of a general hospital, for the care as well as cure of sick or diseased persons who otherwise would suffer from neglect. In accordance with this plan, we find admitted to its wards persons suffering from diseases regarded as incurable. Nor do we hesitate to affirm that a very considerable part of the benefits conferred by the Hospital during all the years of its existence, have resulted from the kind care and amelioration of disease among those persons

belonging to the incurable class. It follows, of course, that our death rate may be higher than in institutions where these diseases are not admitted. But at no period has this class been admitted to the exclusion of recent and curable cases. The capacity of the Hospital has been ample for all demands thus far.

We would note, as the most important improvement made during the year, the renovation of ward two. This had been occupied for more than thirty years, and needed thorough repair. The floor has been relaid, new and improved water-closets have been introduced and ventilation changed. The cost of these changes amounted to \$2,200.

In the report of 1887, the attention of the directors was called to the importance of making some special provision for the children sent to the Hospital. It was suggested that the room then occupied with portraits should be converted into a children's ward. It was, however, found, aside from its unfavorable location, too limited in space for this purpose.

The increasing number of gynecological patients requiring accommodation led the committee to fit up this room to meet the demand.

Fifty-two children under the age of thirteen years were received during the past year. We would recommend the erection of a building south of the female ward sufficient to accommodate twenty beds. This should be built of stone to correspond with the main building, and one story in height, constructed in such a manner that should the exigencies of the service increase, another story could be added. The estimated cost of such extension is \$10,000.

We would recommend some arrangement by which the coal could be stored outside of the cellars and the removal of the furnaces from their present location under the wards. The opinion of experts has been obtained, and we think the necessary changes can be made by a moderate expenditure.

We would advise that the northern wings should be heated by steam from the boilers now in place, and that new and improved hot-water furnaces should be placed under the exten-

sions on the south side, thus utilizing the plant already in position. The mode of heating the wards and rooms by hot water has proved to be much more satisfactory than by steam.

The system of hot-water heating introduced before the opening of the Hospital has required comparatively slight repair and has met all demands.

NOTE.— At the annual meeting of the directors held December 20, 1889, after the presentation of the above report, a vote was passed authorizing the Executive Committee to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the suggestions made for the further improvement of this charity. The income of the permanent fund is not sufficient to justify any extraordinary outlay, and as in the past, the directors look with confidence to increased gifts from our benevolent citizens.

TABLE OF INJURIES, DISEASES, ETC.,
TREATED IN
HARTFORD HOSPITAL,
During the Year Ending September 30, 1889.

MEDICAL CASES.

| | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| Abortion, | .. | 2 | Glossitis, | 1 | .. |
| Alcoholism, | 11 | 3 | Heart: | | |
| Anæmia, | .. | 3 | Aortic Stenosis, | 1 | .. |
| Apoplexy, | 7 | 8 | Aortic and Mitral Re | | |
| Asthma, | 2 | 1 | gurgitant, | 1 | .. |
| Bright's Disease, Chronic, | 4 | 3 | Mitral Regurgitant, | 3 | 2 |
| Bronchitis, Acute, | 3 | .. | Mitral Stenosis, | 2 | .. |
| Alcoholic, | 1 | .. | Hyperæmia, Cerebral, | 2 | .. |
| Chronic, | 6 | .. | Icterus, | 1 | 3 |
| Cholera Morbus, | 4 | 2 | Imbecility, | .. | 1 |
| Colic, Zinc, | 1 | .. | Infants, | 13 | 15 |
| Constipation, Chronic, | 2 | 1 | Insanity, | 1 | 3 |
| Debility, Alcoholic, | 4 | .. | Insolation, | 1 | .. |
| General, | 10 | 10 | Liver: | | |
| Puerperal, | .. | 1 | Cirrhosis, | 3 | 4 |
| Senile, | 6 | 3 | Congestion, | 1 | .. |
| Dementia, | .. | 1 | Locomotor Ataxia, | 1 | .. |
| Diphtheria, | 11 | 11 | Lumbago, | 2 | .. |
| Dysentery, | 3 | .. | Mania à Potu, | 2 | 1 |
| Dyspepsia, | 3 | 2 | Melancholia, | .. | 1 |
| Emphysema, | 1 | .. | Meningitis Cerebral: | | |
| Epilepsy, | 5 | 2 | Acute, | 1 | .. |
| Fecal Impaction, | 1 | .. | Myelitis, Chronic, | 1 | .. |
| Fevers, Intermittent, | 3 | 3 | Neuralgia, Brachial, | 1 | .. |
| Remittent, | .. | 2 | Intercostal, | 2 | .. |
| Scarlet, | 1 | 1 | Sciatic, | 11 | .. |
| Typhoid, | 15 | 13 | Neurasthenia, | .. | 2 |
| Typho-Malarial, | 1 | 2 | Neuritis, Brachial Plexus, | 1 | .. |
| Gastritis, Acute, | 2 | 3 | Multiple Alcoholic, | .. | 3 |
| Alcoholic, | .. | 1 | Paraplegia, | .. | 1 |
| Chronic, | 1 | .. | Peritonitis, Acute, | .. | 2 |
| Gastro-Enteritis, Chronic, | .. | 2 | Pharyngitis, Ulcerative, | 1 | .. |

MEDICAL CASES.

| | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| Phthisis, | 35 | 12 | Rheumatism: | | |
| Pleurisy, Acute, | 2 | 2 | Articular, Chronic, | 5 | 3 |
| Acute Double, | 1 | .. | Gonorrhœal, | 2 | .. |
| Chronic, | 2 | 1 | Muscular, Acute, | 4 | .. |
| Plumbism, Acute, | 1 | .. | " Chronic, | 1 | .. |
| Chronic, | 1 | .. | Roseola, | 1 | .. |
| Pneumonia, Catarrhal, | 2 | .. | Rötheln, | 1 | .. |
| Croupous, | 12 | 1 | Spinal Congestion, | 1 | .. |
| Poisoning, Malarial, | 1 | 2 | Irritation, | .. | 1 |
| Nicotine, | 1 | .. | Tonsilitis, Acute, | .. | 1 |
| Opium, | .. | 1 | Suppurative, | .. | 1 |
| Rhus, | 1 | .. | Thrombosis, Venous, | .. | 1 |
| Strychnia, | .. | 1 | No Disease, | 1 | 5 |
| Pregnancy, | .. | 38 | | | |
| Purpura Rheumatica, | 1 | .. | | | |
| Rheumatism: | | | | | |
| Articular, Acute, | 7 | 2 | Total, | 235 | 190 |

GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

| | Female. | | Female. |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Abscess, Pelvic, | 1 | Tumors: | |
| Antiflexion, | 1 | Carcinoma, Cervix, . . . | 4 |
| Caruncle, | 1 | Fibroid, Ovarian, . . . | 1 |
| Cervix, Lacerated, . . . | 6 | Uterine, | 2 |
| Cellulitis, Pelvic, . . . | 9 | Retroversion and Cellulitis, . | 1 |
| Cystocele, | 1 | Vaginitis, | 2 |
| Endometritis, Acute, . . | 9 | Specific, | 2 |
| Fungus, | 1 | Vulvitis, | 1 |
| Neuralgia, Ovarian, . . . | 1 | Vagina, Double, | 1 |
| Perineum, Lacerated, . . | 6 | Undiagnosed, | 1 |
| Procidentia, | 2 | | |

EDWARD C. BEACH, M.D.,

House Physician.

SURGICAL CASES.

| | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| Abscess, Alveolar, | 1 | .. | Fractures of Acromion, | 1 | .. |
| Face, | 1 | .. | of Clavicle, | 1 | .. |
| Inguinal, | 2 | .. | of Clavicle and Base of | | |
| Ischio-Rectal, | 1 | 1 | Skull, | 1 | .. |
| Lumbar, | 1 | .. | of Femur, | 5 | .. |
| Mammary, | .. | 2 | of Femur, compound, | 1 | .. |
| Thigh, | 1 | .. | of Femur, compound, | | |
| Arthritis: | | | comminuted, | 1 | .. |
| Chronic, of Knee, | 1 | 2 | of Fibula, | 1 | .. |
| Bubo, | 3 | .. | of Fibula, Pott's, | 3 | 2 |
| Bunion, | 2 | .. | of Fibula, Pott's, com- | | |
| Burns, of Hands, | 1 | .. | pound, | 1 | .. |
| Leg and Hand, | 1 | .. | of Fingers, | 2 | .. |
| Leg (Carbolic Acid), | .. | 1 | of Fingers, compound, | 2 | .. |
| Trunk, | 1 | .. | of Fingers, compound, | | |
| Trunk and Limbs, | .. | 1 | comminuted, | 1 | .. |
| Calculus, Vesical, | 2 | .. | of Humerus, | 3 | .. |
| Caries of Toe, | 1 | .. | of Humerus, com- | | |
| Cellulitis of Hand, | 3 | .. | pound, comminuted, | 1 | .. |
| of Leg, | .. | 1 | of Maxilla, Inferior, | 2 | 1 |
| of Toe, | 1 | .. | of Patella, | 1 | .. |
| Chancroid, | 2 | .. | of Patella, compound, | | |
| Concussion of Brain, | 2 | .. | comminuted, | 1 | .. |
| of Spine, | 2 | .. | of Pelvis, | 1 | .. |
| Contusion of Abdomen, | 2 | .. | of Radius, Colles, | 2 | 1 |
| Back, | .. | 1 | of Radius, Colles, | | |
| Chest, | 1 | .. | (double), | 1 | .. |
| Face, | 1 | .. | of Ribs, | 8 | .. |
| General, | 3 | .. | of Ribs and Ulna, | 1 | .. |
| Hip, | .. | 1 | of Scapula, | 1 | .. |
| Jaw, | 1 | .. | of Skull, compound, | 3 | .. |
| Nose, | 1 | .. | of Skull, base of, | 1 | .. |
| Side, | 3 | 1 | of Spine, | 2 | .. |
| Trunk and Head, | 1 | .. | of Tibia, | .. | 1 |
| Trunk, | 1 | .. | of Tibia and Fibula, | 2 | 2 |
| Cystitis, Chronic, | 3 | .. | of Tibia and Fibula, | | |
| Dermatitis, | .. | 1 | compound, | 1 | .. |
| Dislocation of Clavicle, | 1 | .. | of Tibia and Fibula, | | |
| of Elbow, | 1 | .. | compound, comminu- | | |
| of Hip, | 1 | .. | ted, | 1 | .. |
| of Shoulder, | 1 | .. | of Tibia and Fibula, | | |
| of Vertebra (dorsal), | 1 | .. | compound, comminu- | | |
| Eczema, Pustulosum, | 3 | 4 | ted (double), | 1 | .. |
| Squamosum, | 1 | .. | of Tarsus, | 1 | .. |
| Vesiculosum, | 1 | .. | of Tarsus, compound, | | |
| Epididymitis, | 6 | .. | comminuted, | 1 | .. |
| Erysipelas of Face, | 3 | .. | of Thumb, compound, | 1 | .. |
| of Leg, | 1 | .. | of Toes, compound, | | |
| Fistula in Ano, | 1 | .. | comminuted, | 2 | .. |
| Fistula, Urinary, | 1 | .. | Frost Bite of Toes, | 2 | .. |

SURGICAL CASES — CONTINUED.

| | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-------|---------|
| Gangrene of Toes (senile), | 3 | .. | Syphilophobia, | 1 | .. |
| Glands enlarged, Cervical, | .. | 3 | Tumors, Benign: | | |
| Inguinal, | 1 | .. | Cystic of Breast, | .. | 1 |
| Gonorrhœa, | 3 | .. | Lipoma of Breast, | 1 | .. |
| Hemorrhoids (external), | 1 | 1 | of Side, | 1 | .. |
| Hernia, Inguinal, | 3 | .. | Tumors, Malignant: | | |
| Inguinal, strangulated, | 2 | .. | Carcinoma of Breast, | .. | 2 |
| Scrotal (double), | 1 | .. | of Neck, | .. | 1 |
| Femoral, | .. | 2 | of Pylorus, | 2 | .. |
| Herpes Zoster, | 1 | .. | of Thigh, | .. | 1 |
| Injuries (internal), | 1 | .. | Epithelioma of Eye, | 1 | .. |
| Injury to Knee Joint (old), | 1 | .. | of Lip, | 4 | 1 |
| Morbus Coxæ, | 4 | .. | Osteo-sarcoma of Fe- | | |
| Necrosis of Femur, | 3 | .. | mur, | 1 | .. |
| Tibia, | 1 | .. | of Inferior Maxilla, | .. | 1 |
| Orchitis, | 1 | .. | Sarcoma of Breast, | .. | 1 |
| Osteo-Myelitis of Leg, | .. | 1 | Ulcers, Indolent, | 4 | 2 |
| Paraphimosis, | 1 | .. | Inflamed, | 8 | 8 |
| Pediculosis Vestimenti, | 1 | .. | of Rectum, | 1 | .. |
| Phlegmon of Leg, | .. | 1 | Simple, | 1 | .. |
| Phimosis, | 1 | .. | of Stump, | 2 | .. |
| Pott's Disease of Spine, | .. | 1 | Varicose, | 1 | .. |
| Prolapse of Rectum, | 1 | 1 | Varicocele, | 1 | .. |
| Prolapse of Rectum, | | | Wounds, Bullet: | | |
| (trumatic), | 1 | .. | of Brain, | 1 | .. |
| Psoriasis, | 3 | .. | of Scalp, | 1 | .. |
| Rupture of Interosseous | | | of Thigh, | 1 | .. |
| Ligament of Ankle, | 1 | .. | Incised: | | |
| of Internal Lateral Lig- | | | of Arm, | 1 | .. |
| ament of Knee, | 1 | .. | of Face, | 1 | .. |
| of Plantaris Muscle, | 1 | .. | of Foot, | 1 | .. |
| of Urethra, | 1 | .. | of Lip, | 1 | .. |
| Scabies, | 2 | 1 | of Toe, | 1 | .. |
| Scrofulosis, | 1 | 3 | Lacerated: | | |
| Sinus of Thigh, | 1 | .. | of Arm and Throat, | 1 | .. |
| Sprain of Ankle, | 5 | 2 | of Face, | 3 | .. |
| of Arm, | 1 | 1 | of Fingers, | 1 | .. |
| of Back, | 1 | 1 | of Hand, | 4 | .. |
| of Elbow, | 1 | 1 | of Heel, | 1 | .. |
| of Hip, | 1 | 1 | of Leg, | 2 | .. |
| of Knee, | 1 | 1 | of Scalp, | 4 | .. |
| of Shoulder, | 1 | 1 | of Throat, | 2 | .. |
| of Side, | 1 | 1 | Wounds, Lacerated: | | |
| Stricture of Œsophagus, | 1 | .. | of Trunk, | 1 | .. |
| of Urethra, | 2 | .. | of Urethra, | 1 | .. |
| Synovitis of Elbow, | 1 | .. | Punctured: | | |
| of Knee, | 1 | 1 | of Foot, | 1 | .. |
| Syphilis, Primary, | 2 | .. | of Thumb, | 1 | .. |
| Secondary, | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Tertiary, | 2 | 1 | Total, | 258 | 67 |

EYE AND EAR CASES—INDOOR.

| | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| Blepharitis Marginalis, | 2 | .. | Ophthalmia, Purulent, | 3 | 1 |
| Cataract, Senile, | 3 | 1 | Otitis Media, Purulent, | 1 | 1 |
| Conjunctivitis, Simple, | 1 | .. | Polypus, Aural, | 2 | .. |
| Phlyctenular, | 1 | 4 | Sordium Coitus, | 1 | .. |
| Degeneration of Eye | | | Strabismus, Convergens, | 1 | .. |
| (calcareous), | .. | 1 | Divergens, | 1 | .. |
| Entropion, | 1 | .. | Staphyloma, Corneal, | 1 | 1 |
| Glaucoma, Primary, | .. | 1 | Ulcer, Corneal, | 1 | 2 |
| Secondary, | 2 | .. | Wound of Eye, Contused, | 1 | .. |
| Iritis, Syphilitic, | 2 | .. | | | |
| Keratitis, Phlyctenular, | 2 | .. | | | |
| Simple, | 1 | .. | | | |
| Opacity, Corneal, | 2 | .. | Total, | 29 | 12 |

EYE AND EAR CASES—OUTDOOR.

| | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|---------|
| Abscess, Mastoid, | .. | 1 | Strabismns, Convergens | | |
| Catarrh, Nasal, | .. | 2 | (double), | 1 | .. |
| Conjunctivitis, Simple, | .. | 1 | Stricture of Lachrymal | | |
| Eczema of Ear, | .. | 1 | Duct, | .. | 1 |
| Keratitis, Phlyctenular, | 2 | 1 | of Lachrymal Duct | | |
| Myopia, | .. | 1 | (double), | .. | 1 |
| Neuritis of Optic Nerve, | .. | 1 | Trichiasis, | 1 | .. |
| Opacity of Cornea, | 1 | .. | Ulcer of Cornea, | .. | 1 |
| Otitis Externa, | .. | 1 | | | |
| Media Chronic, | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Purulent, | 1 | 1 | Total, | 7 | 16 |
| Ozæna, | .. | 1 | | | |

OPERATIONS.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|
| Abcission of Staphyloma of Cornea, | 1 | Opening: | |
| Amputation: | | Abscess of Groin, | 1 |
| of Arm, | 1 | of Hip Joint, | 1 |
| of Breast, | 1 | of Inguinal Region, | 1 |
| of Fingers, | 2 | of Ischio-Rectal Fossa, | 1 |
| of Foot (chopart), | 1 | of Knee, | 1 |
| of Leg, | 4 | of Parotid Gland, | 1 |
| of Thigh, | 3 | of Thigh, | 1 |
| of Toes, | 4 | Sinuses of Groin, | 2 |
| Aspiration of Abdomen, | 1 | of Hip, | 1 |
| of Bladder, | 2 | Operation: | |
| of Chest, | 1 | for Caries of Toe, | 1 |
| Circumcision, | 4 | for Entropion, | 1 |
| Curettng Uterus, | 1 | for Hemorrhoids, | 2 |
| Divulsion of Œsophagus, | 1 | for Laceration of Hand, | 1 |
| of Rectum, | 1 | for Laceration of Rectum, | 1 |
| of Urethra, | 4 | for Laceration Wound of Throat, | 2 |
| Drainage of Ankle Joint, | 1 | for Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia, | 3 |
| of Elbow Joint, | 1 | for Radical Cure of Femoral Hernia, | 2 |
| Elytrorrhaphy, | 1 | for Relief of painful Stump, | 1 |
| Enucleation of Eye, | 6 | for Strangulated Inguinal Hernia, | 1 |
| Excision of Caruncle, | 1 | for Straightening Hip Joint, | 1 |
| of Cervical Glands, | 2 | for Straightening Knee Joint, | 1 |
| of Epithelioma of Lip, | 4 | Perineorrhaphy, | 12 |
| Excision of Tumors: | | Reduction of Dislocation of Shoulder, | 1 |
| of Breast, Lipoma, | 1 | Removal of Polypus of Ear, | 2 |
| of Breast, Scirrhus, | 2 | Sequestrotomy of Femur, | 2 |
| of Neck, Scirrhus, | 1 | of Tibia, | 1 |
| of Uterus, Fibroid, | 1 | Strabotomy, | 3 |
| of Ulcer of Leg, | 1 | Tapping Hydrocele, | 2 |
| Exsection: | | Tenotomy, | 1 |
| of Elbow Joint, | 1 | Trachelorrhaphy, | 4 |
| of Knee Joint, | 1 | Trephining, | 1 |
| of Tibia, | 1 | Urethrotomy, External, | 3 |
| Extraction of Cataract, | 3 | Internal, | 1 |
| Ligation of Brachial Artery, | 1 | Total, | 126 |
| of Palmar Arch, | 1 | | |
| Lithotomy, Supra Pubic, | 2 | | |
| Meatotomy, | 1 | | |
| Opening: | | | |
| Abscess of Axilla, | 1 | | |

FREDERICK A. GOODWIN, M.D.,

House Surgeon.

DEATHS.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Alcoholism, | 1 | Nephritis, Chronic, | 4 |
| Apoplexy, | 8 | Neuritis, Multiple, | 1 |
| Asthenia, | 2 | Oedema of Lungs, | 1 |
| Burns, | 1 | Peritonitis, | 1 |
| Cholera Morbus, | 2 | Phthisis, | 25 |
| Compression of Brain, | 1 | Pleurisy, Acute, | 1 |
| Debility, Senile, | 15 | Chronic, | 1 |
| Diphtheria, | 7 | Pneumonia, | 4 |
| Fever, Typhoid, | 7 | Poisoning by Opium, | 1 |
| Fracture, Hip-Exhaustion, | 1 | Pyæmia, | 1 |
| Skull, | 1 | Rheumatism, Chronic, | 1 |
| Gangrene, Senile, | 2 | Shock from Injury, | |
| Heart, Valvular Disease of, | 5 | Operation, | |
| Hernia, Femoral-Operation- | | Tumors: | |
| Shock, | 1 | Carcinoma of Breast, | 1 |
| Inguinal Operation-Shock, | 1 | Carcinoma of Pylorus, | 1 |
| Inguinal Strangulated Ope- | | Ovarian, | 1 |
| ration-Shock, | 1 | Uræmia, | 1 |
| Laryngitis, Syphilitic, | 1 | Wound of Brain, Bullet, | 1 |
| Liver, Cirrhosis, | 3 | | |
| Meningitis, Cerebral, | 1 | Total, | 117 |

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Committee :

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit for your consideration the thirty-fourth annual report of the management of the Hartford Hospital.

The number of patients in the Hospital, October 1, 1888, was 91—56 males and 35 females. During the year 845 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 936 patients under treatment—579 males and 357 females. Of this number, 496 have recovered, 148 left improved, 61 not improved, 9 eloped, removed, or expelled, 117 have died, and 105 remain under treatment—56 males and 49 females.

Of the deaths, 22 were hopeless cases and lived but a few days; only 20 were the results of accidents, living but a few hours after admission; 26 were due to consumption.

There have been 28 births—13 males and 15 females.

The whole number of weeks occupied was 5,804, of which citizens occupied 5,314 $\frac{2}{7}$; State beneficiaries, 461 $\frac{3}{7}$; U. S. Marine patients, 27 $\frac{5}{7}$.

There have been 79 patients occupying 438 weeks, supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation from the State of \$5,000.00 has partially supported 823 patients at the rate of \$0.98 per week for each patient.

The number of State beneficiaries was 48.

The number of Marine patients was 6.

The daily average of patients for the year was 111.

The greatest number any one day was 143; the least, 83.

The average duration of patients was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

The average cost per week for each patient was \$7.55.

There have been 421 Americans and 410 foreigners.

Patients have been admitted from 64 different towns in the State.

The graduates from the training school for nurses during the year have been: Miss Annie Black, Mrs. Ida D. Lewis, Miss Annie E. North, Mrs. Addie J. Lloyd, Miss Allie Cornelius, and Miss Bessie C. Tabor.

Nurses from the school, not including graduates, have been furnished for cases in the following places outside of Hartford: Bristol, East Hampton, Haddam, Simsbury, Waterbury, Rockville, Windsor Locks, Windham, and Westfield, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The HARTFORD HOSPITAL

in account with LEANDER HALL, Sup't.

| DR. | | | CR. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1888-9. To am't paid for | | 1889. By am't received from | |
| Anæsthetics, | \$45.00 | W. W. Jacobs, Treas., | \$43,815.13 |
| Barn Expenses, | 245.75 | Board of patients from | |
| Breadstuffs, | 850.12 | the various towns in | |
| Butter and Eggs, | 2,125.53 | the State, | 11,035.29 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, | 1,218.28 | Paying Patients, | 7,489.88 |
| Freights and Cartages, | 27.59 | State Beneficiaries, | 2,768.57 |
| Fuel, | 3,774.80 | State Appropriation, | 5,000.00 |
| Furniture, | 1,800.50 | Marine Patients, | 109.00 |
| Gas, | 1,185.68 | Service of Nurses, | 754.55 |
| Groceries, | 1,722.48 | Registrar of Births and | |
| Ice, | 245.45 | Deaths, | 32.25 |
| Instruments, | 135.06 | Sales, | 150.73 |
| Meat, Fish, and Fowl, | 6,499.51 | | |
| Medicine, | 919.38 | | |
| Milk, | 2,209.45 | | |
| Miscellaneous, | 369.91 | | |
| Printing, Stationery, etc., | 421.60 | | |
| Repairs and Improvements, | 5,172.80 | | |
| Salaries, | 12,979.65 | | |
| Surgical Dressings, | 277.36 | | |
| Washing and Soap, | 292.90 | | |
| Water, | 308.70 | | |
| Whisky, Wine, etc., | 987.63 | | |
| Total current expenses, | \$43,815.13 | | |
| Am't paid Treasurer, | 27,340.27 | | |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | \$71,155.40 | | \$71,155.40 |

*Detailed Statements of the Receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL
from Oct. 1, 1888, to Oct. 1, 1889.*

Received from the State Appropriation :

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| December 31, 1888, | - | - | - | \$1,250.00 |
| March 31, 1889, | - | - | - | 1,250.00 |
| June 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 1,250.00 |
| Sept. 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 1,250.00 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | \$5,000.00 |

Received from the State for care of Soldiers :

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| December 31, 1888, | - | - | - | \$431.14 |
| March 31, 1889, | - | - | - | 657.43 |
| June 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 804.00 |
| September 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 876.00 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | \$2,768.57 |

Received from various Towns in the State :

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| December 31, 1888, | - | - | - | \$2,237.49 |
| March 31, 1889, | - | - | - | 2,876.80 |
| June 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 2,800.80 |
| September 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 3,120.20 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | \$11,035.29 |

Received from U. S. Collector, for Seamen :

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----------|
| December 31, 1888, | - | - | - | \$20.00 |
| March 31, 1889, | - | - | - | 52.00 |
| September 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 37.00 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | \$109.00 |

Received from Paying Patients :

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| December 31, 1888, | - | - | - | \$2,131.25 |
| March 31, 1889, | - | - | - | 1,741.55 |
| June 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 2,064.66 |
| September 30, 1889, | - | - | - | 1,552.42 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | \$7,489.88 |

Received from Sales, \$150.73

Received from Services of Nurses, 754.55

Received from Registrar of Births and Deaths, 32.25

Total Receipts,

\$27,340.27

Number of patients who have received the benefits of the Hartford Hospital during the year ending Sept. 30, 1889.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--|-------|---------|--------|
| Number of patients in the Hospital, Oct 1, 1888, | 56 | 35 | 91 |
| Admitted during the year, | 523 | 322 | 845 |
| Total, | 579 | 357 | 936 |
| Of this number have been discharged: | | | |
| Recovered, | 303 | 193 | 496 |
| Improved, | 97 | 51 | 148 |
| Not improved, | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| Removed, expelled, or eloped, | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Died, | 82 | 35 | 117 |
| Total, | 523 | 308 | 831 |
| Remaining Oct. 1, 1889, | 56 | 49 | 105 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Whole number admitted to October 1, 1889, | 13,822 |
| “ “ discharged to October 1, 1889, | 13,717 |
| “ “ remaining October 1, 1889, | 105 |

Monthly admissions from Oct. 1, 1888, to Oct. 1, 1889.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-----------|-------|---------|--------|------------|-------|---------|--------|
| October, | 32 | 10 | 42 | May, | 40 | 33 | 73 |
| November, | 38 | 19 | 57 | June, | 49 | 23 | 72 |
| December, | 49 | 21 | 70 | July, | 63 | 31 | 94 |
| January, | 36 | 31 | 67 | August, | 51 | 29 | 80 |
| February, | 47 | 29 | 76 | September, | 61 | 26 | 57 |
| March, | 35 | 34 | 69 | | | | |
| April, | 52 | 36 | 88 | Total, | 523 | 322 | 845 |

Occupation of Patients.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------|----|
| Aeronant, | 1 | Dyer, | 1 | Newsboy, | 1 |
| Agents, | 8 | Drivers, | 7 | Nurses, | 6 |
| Actor, | 1 | Engraver, | 1 | None, | 70 |
| Banker, | 1 | Engineers, | 4 | Plumbers, | 3 |
| Box-maker, | 1 | Farmers, | 66 | Papermakers, | 3 |
| Belt-maker, | 1 | Factory Operat., | 19 | Physician, | 1 |
| Baggeman, | 1 | Firemen, | 3 | Porters, | 5 |
| Boiler-makers, | 3 | Gunsmiths, | 2 | Peddlers, | 11 |
| Bakers, | 6 | Grinders, | 2 | Painters, | 16 |
| Barbers, | 4 | Gardeners, | 4 | Polishers, | 2 |
| Bartenders, | 2 | Hostlers, | 11 | Quarrymen, | 3 |
| Butchers, | 4 | Harnessmakers, | 3 | Slaters, | 3 |
| Blacksmiths, | 9 | Housekeepers, | 119 | Sculptor, | 1 |
| Brakemen, | 6 | Hotel-keepers, | 2 | Seamstress, | 4 |
| Brickmaker, | 1 | Hatters, | 2 | Shoe-makers, | 5 |
| Bookkeeper, | 1 | Joiners, | 13 | Seamen, | 8 |
| Cutler, | 1 | Infants, | 30 | Stonecutters, | 6 |
| Civil engineer, | 1 | Lather, | 1 | Tailors, | 6 |
| Constable, | 1 | Locksmith, | 1 | Telegraphers, | 2 |
| Cabinet-makers, | 2 | Launderers, | 4 | Tailoresses, | 2 |
| Clerks, | 15 | Laborers, | 110 | Teamsters, | 14 |
| Cooks, | 9 | Machinists, | 11 | Teacher, | 1 |
| Cigarmakers, | 2 | Moulders, | 9 | Waiters, | 9 |
| Dentist, | 1 | Merchants, | 4 | Waitress, | 1 |
| Dressmakers, | 15 | Masons, | 5 | Weavers, | 6 |
| Domestics, | 110 | Mechanics, | 14 | Watchman, | 1 |

Residence of Patients.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Avon, | Hartford; | Plymouth, |
| Bristol, | Haddam, | Putnam, |
| Berlin, | Hampton, | Rocky Hill, |
| Bloomfield, | Litchfield, | Saybrook, |
| Brooklyn, | Manchester, | South Windsor, |
| Bolton, | Mansfield, | Suffield, |
| Burlington, | Meriden, | Simsbury, |
| Chester, | Middletown, | Salisbury, |
| Cromwell, | Middlebury, | Stafford, |
| Chaplin, | Montville, | Torrington, |
| Coventry, | Norfolk, | Voluntown, |
| Darien, | New London, | Vernon, |
| Danbury, | North Haven, | Windsor, |
| Derby, | New Britain, | Wethersfield, |
| East Hartford, | New Hartford, | West Hartford, |
| East Haddam, | Norwalk, | Waterbury, |
| East Windsor, | Norwich, | Winsted, |
| Enfield, | Newington, | Windsor Locks, |
| Fairfield, | New Haven, | Windham, |
| Farmington, | Plainville, | Woodstock. |
| Glastonbury, | Plainfield, | |
| Griswold, | Portland, | |

Nativity of Patients.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|
| Canada, | 16 | Massachusetts, | 45 | Pennsylvania, | 7 |
| Connecticut, | 291 | Maryland, | 2 | Portugal, | 1 |
| Denmark, | 3 | Maine, | 5 | Rhode Island, | 5 |
| Dist. of Columbia, | 1 | Michigan, | 2 | Russia, | 9 |
| England, | 36 | Minnescta, | 1 | South Carolina, | 1 |
| France, | 6 | Nebraska, | 1 | Scotland, | 10 |
| Germany, | 39 | New Brunswick, | 4 | Sweden, | 48 |
| Georgia, | 1 | New Hampshire, | 1 | Switzerland, | 2 |
| Indiana, | 1 | New Jersey, | 1 | Unknown, | 14 |
| Ireland, | 230 | Nova Scotia, | 2 | Virginia, | 9 |
| Italy, | 8 | New York, | 34 | Vermont, | 5 |
| Illinois, | 1 | Ohio, | 2 | | |

Americans, 421.

Unknown, 14.

Foreigners, 410.

Temperate, 654.

Intemperate, 191.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

| YEARS. | Admitted during the year. | NUMBER EACH YEAR. | | | | | | Remaining at the end of the year. | Daily Average for the year. | NUMBER EACH DAY. | |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | | Under Care. | Discharged. | Recovered. | Improved. | Not Improved | Dead. | | | Greatest. | Least. |
| 1860-1861, | 45 | 45 | 32 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 1 |
| 1861-1862, | 258 | 271 | 214 | 159 | 20 | 12 | 23 | 57 | 27 | 85 | 14 |
| 1862-1863, | 107 | 164 | 141 | 103 | 15 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 57 | 11 |
| 1863-1864, | 157 | 180 | 149 | 103 | 14 | 8 | 24 | 31 | 27 | 45 | 21 |
| 1864-1865, | 132 | 163 | 142 | 102 | 2 | 9 | 29 | 21 | 27 | 31 | 21 |
| 1865-1866, | 196 | 277 | 172 | 133 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 45 | 35 | 49 | 21 |
| 1866-1867, | 221 | 266 | 211 | 176 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 55 | 44 | 59 | 29 |
| 1867-1868, | 251 | 306 | 250 | 183 | 16 | 15 | 36 | 56 | 50 | 63 | 38 |
| 1868-1869, | 259 | 315 | 260 | 192 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 55 | 55 | 67 | 42 |
| 1869-1870, | 248 | 339 | 298 | 220 | 21 | 20 | 37 | 41 | 50 | 62 | 36 |
| 1870-1871, | 329 | 370 | 303 | 210 | 28 | 18 | 50 | 64 | 63 | 67 | 39 |
| 1871-1872, | 347 | 411 | 345 | 215 | 42 | 46 | 41 | 66 | 62 | 71 | 59 |
| 1872-1873, | 370 | 436 | 368 | 206 | 70 | 31 | 55 | 68 | 69 | 76 | 56 |
| 1873-1874, | 452 | 520 | 422 | 299 | 36 | 29 | 58 | 98 | 79 | 98 | 63 |
| 1874-1875, | 492 | 590 | 486 | 323 | 53 | 29 | 53 | 104 | 95 | 119 | 71 |
| 1875-1876, | 603 | 707 | 573 | 376 | 64 | 35 | 57 | 134 | 113 | 136 | 90 |
| 1876-1877, | 599 | 733 | 613 | 378 | 85 | 49 | 72 | 120 | 130 | 149 | 112 |
| 1877-1878, | 914 | 1,034 | 944 | 591 | 117 | 66 | 100 | 90 | 101 | 122 | 80 |
| 1878-1879, | 538 | 628 | 533 | 307 | 93 | 37 | 68 | 95 | 97 | 113 | 87 |
| 1879-1880, | 597 | 692 | 589 | 362 | 93 | 38 | 66 | 103 | 94 | 109 | 78 |
| 1880-1881, | 649 | 752 | 360 | 392 | 99 | 33 | 102 | 92 | 96 | 107 | 83 |
| 1881-1882, | 736 | 828 | 734 | 404 | 154 | 62 | 89 | 94 | 97 | 115 | 90 |
| 1882-1883, | 723 | 817 | 720 | 391 | 161 | 63 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 117 | 83 |
| 1883-1884, | 701 | 798 | 697 | 362 | 158 | 69 | 93 | 101 | 98 | 118 | 86 |
| 1884-1885, | 747 | 848 | 746 | 390 | 177 | 81 | 85 | 102 | 114 | 139 | 92 |
| 1885-1886, | 741 | 843 | 743 | 404 | 178 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 107 | 130 | 63 |
| 1886-1887, | 770 | 870 | 760 | 402 | 162 | 66 | 117 | 110 | 108 | 139 | 83 |
| 1887-1888, | 745 | 855 | 764 | 436 | 146 | 56 | 108 | 91 | 108 | 137 | 87 |
| 1888-1889, | 845 | 936 | 831 | 496 | 148 | 61 | 117 | 105 | 111 | 143 | 83 |
| 18798 | | 13433 | 8336 | 2194 | 1016 | 1770 | | | | | |

DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors we have received the *Hartford Daily Courant*, the *Hartford Daily Post*, the *Hartford Daily Times*, *The New York Medical Journal*, and the *Churchman*.

Books, Magazines, Papers, Etc.

Miss Bestor, Miss Annie L. Clark, Mrs. J. F. Judd, Miss Lloyd, Miss Effie S. Gompf, Mrs. J. P. Harbison, Mrs. George S. Chase, Mrs. L. C. Deming, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wm. H. Lee, Mrs. Gridley, Mrs. Chas. M. Lincoln, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mrs. Henry Phelps, Wethersfield, Mrs. E. H. Crosby, Mr. John B. Cook, A. W. Rood, John E. Davenport, E. W. Clark, Berlin Bridge Co.

Fruits and Flowers.

Mrs. J. K. Knous, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Miss Mabel Allen, Miss Edith Jarman, Mrs. James Goodwin, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Young people of Center Church, C. M. Beach, Mrs. G. B. Hawley, and Misses Dunham, at Easter.

Clothing, Old Linen, and Cotton.

Mrs. C. Crandall, Miss Fellows, Mrs. A. B. Preston, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. L. T. Wells, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Burnham, Miss Hoadley, Mrs. Geo. S. Chase, Mrs. G. B. Munsill, Mrs. Robert Gray, Mrs. John Lennox, Miss Brace, Mrs. J. S. Welles, Mrs. Walter Keney, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. A. P. Hyde, Mrs. E. M. Little, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Mrs. W. H. Lee, Miss May Perry, Mrs. C. H. Brainard, Mrs. C. R. Forrest, Mrs. James Bolter, Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Mrs.

Geo. Taintor, Mrs. E. L. Sluyter, Mrs. J. B. Smith, New Britain, Mrs. Henry Phelps, Wethersfield, Mrs. Henry Buck, Wethersfield, Mrs. James Smith, Unionville, Mrs. Henry Hart, Saybrook, Mrs. Giddings, Rocky Hill, Mrs. J. B. Tracy, Newington, J. B. Cook, A. S. Kellogg, C. J. Dillon, H. Talcott, J. F. Morris, Dr. Crossfield.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. Wiley, overshoes; Center Church, wine; King's Daughters, Bristol, Conn., screen; Miss Goldwaith, rubber sheet; Mrs. Wilmerding, \$10.00.

Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Hon. D. W. Pardee, \$3.00; Miss Florence A. Howard, Shoreham, Vt., \$7.00; Miss Louise Bunce, Christmas cards; Miss Foster, toys and fruit; Misses Dunham, books, fruits, and flowers; Hon. David Clark, 200 oranges; Mrs. David Clark, 150 bouquets.

LEANDER HALL,

Superintendent.

ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

Act Incorporating Hartford Hospital.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation ; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for

life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers, at such time and place in

the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Approved, May session, 1854.

Resolution Amending the Charter of the Hartford Hospital.

Resolved, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January session, 1881.

Amendment of the Charter of the Hartford Hospital.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State, or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for

the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure. And may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contributions.

All the money and funds already or which shall be given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contributed for the aged and infirm department, shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, or for its use, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL,

AND

Rules of the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS OF THE DIRECTORS.

I. ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

1. The annual meetings of the corporation of the Hartford Hospital shall be held on the second Wednesday in December, in the city of Hartford, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint, by giving three days' notice in each of the daily papers.

2. At each annual meeting twelve directors shall be elected by ballot from the members of the corporation, who, with the mayor of the city for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. It is desirable that the old board be reëlected, that the Hospital may receive the benefit of their experience. At least eight of them, if eligible, shall be reëlected, but if eight of them are not eligible the members of the old board who are eligible shall be reëlected, and the balance shall be chosen from members of the corporation.*

II. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

1. The directors shall hold their annual meetings on the third Wednesday in December, unless some other time is more convenient. Notice of the time and place shall be given to each director by the Secretary.

2. Three of the directors shall constitute a quorum.

3. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, or three members of the corporation, shall call special meetings of the directors, and notice of the time and place shall be given to each member by the Secretary.

4. The directors, at their first or adjourned meeting after election, shall select from their own number an executive

* See the Charter and Amendments.

committee of three persons, which committee shall be the agents of the directors in the internal management of Hospital affairs. It is advisable to select said committee from those persons who are willing to give what time is necessary for the good of the institution, and they should be continued in office unless some special cause forbids, as their experience renders their services more valuable. In case any of the Executive Committee are incapacitated from performing their duties, or do not act for the best interests of the institution, the directors may appoint one or more of their own number to supersede them, either temporarily or permanently, as circumstances may require. At said meeting the directors shall also elect such number of physicians and surgeons as may be advisable to take charge of the medical and surgical departments; said physicians and surgeons having been first nominated by the visiting and consulting medical staff. In case no physicians or surgeons have been nominated by the medical and surgical staff, the directors shall make these appointments independent of such nomination.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Executive Committee shall direct the internal management, including the grounds and buildings, both of the Hospital and the Home.

2. Said committee shall appoint a Superintendent to the Hospital and a Matron to the Home, who shall be under the Executive Committee, and answerable to them for their conduct. The committee shall see that all expenditures are judiciously managed, and audit the accounts of both institutions.

3. They shall make all the rules that govern both institutions, and shall be careful that the inmates are provided with such things as are necessary for their comfort and recovery.

4. They shall make all necessary repairs and improvements; superintend and direct the construction of any new buildings which may be decided upon by the directors, as the experience of the committee renders them more capable to perform this service.

5. All orders on the Treasurer for disbursements for both institutions must be signed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, or, in his absence, by either of said committee. Said order must be signed by the chairman on his return.

6. They shall manage, rent, and collect said rent as they deem expedient, from all real estate owned by the Hartford Hospital in the city or town of Hartford.

7. They shall make an annual report to the directors, stating all facts concerning the Hospital and Home that they think advisable; also report to the General Assembly in regard to its annual appropriation of funds for the support of charity patients in the Hospital, to benefit the different towns of the State, as directed by the Legislature.

8. A meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held at the Hospital at least twice during each month to hear the Superintendent's report in regard to the working of the two institutions, and a record of their doings shall be kept by him.

IV. VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The visiting physicians and surgeons shall take charge of the medical and surgical departments, and arrange their times for visiting the Hospital.

2. Acute cases must be visited every day, and chronic cases as often as necessity requires.

V. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall take charge of the Hospital and Home under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. All moneys for board of patients at the Hospital and inmates of the Home must be paid to the Superintendent; and all expenses for providing for the two institutions must be paid by the Superintendent, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee.

VI. MATRON.

It is the duty of the Matron to take charge of the Home, under the direction of the Superintendent.

VII. PATIENTS.

1. Patients to the Hospital may be admitted by either member of the Executive Committee, or by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of said Committee at their regular Hospital meeting.

2. Inmates to the Home must be admitted and discharged by a unanimous vote of said Committee present at said meeting.

VIII. COMPENSATION.

Neither the medical staff nor Executive Committee shall receive from the Hospital or Home compensation in any form for duties performed in their behalf.

IX. AMENDMENTS.

No by-laws shall be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of the directors present at an annual meeting — such amendment having first been presented to the board of directors in writing, at a previous annual meeting.

RULES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

I. VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The visiting physicians and surgeons shall have the entire direction of the medical and surgical department. They also shall exercise a supervision of the condition of the wards, the deportment of the nurses, and prescribe the diet for patients. They shall give such directions to the Superintendent as shall be necessary in regard to the health and physical condition of the patients, and see that these directions are carefully executed, and their prescriptions faithfully administered. They shall report to the Executive Committee whatever interferes with the welfare of the institution.

2. The regular visits of the visiting physicians and surgeons shall be made daily between the hours of 8 A.M. and 12 M.

3. Extra visits shall be made whenever the necessity of the case demands.

4. They shall report to the Superintendent patients who are in a proper condition to be discharged from the Hospital.

5. No visiting physician or surgeon shall absent himself from duty without notifying some member of the Executive Committee.

6. All surgical operations shall be performed by the visiting surgeon in attendance, or some member of the staff, by his invitation.

7. No capital operation shall be performed without consultation with the medical staff, unless the case requires immediate action.

8. Notice of the time for operating shall be sent by the Superintendent to all members of the staff.

9. No operation shall be performed without the consent of the patient; but if consent cannot be obtained after all the surgeons in consultation have decided that the patient's safety demands it, the visiting surgeon shall advise the discharge of the patient from the Hospital.

II. RESIDENT AND ASSISTANT SURGICAL AND MEDICAL STAFF.

1. The resident and assistant medical and surgical staff shall consist of two or more physicians and surgeons who are graduates from a medical college.

2. Each of the house staff shall sign an agreement to remain in the service of the Hospital for one and a half years, and conform to its rules and regulations.

3. Each shall serve the first six months as assistant, six months as resident surgeon, and six months as assistant physician.

4. They shall not be absent at the appointed hours for the attendance of the visiting physicians and surgeons, and when desiring to leave the premises they shall arrange with the Superintendent for their absence.

5. Under no circumstances shall all members of the house staff be absent at the same time.

III. RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

1. The duties of the resident physician and surgeon shall be assigned them by the visiting physicians and surgeons, all of whose instructions and directions in regard to the care and treatment of the sick he must promptly and carefully execute.

2. They shall visit the patients in their respective wards every morning and evening, and be prepared to report their condition to the visiting physicians and surgeons.

3. They shall accompany the physicians and surgeons in their daily visits, shall, under their directions, record each case, stating name, age, and disease, with symptoms, treat-

ment, and result, record daily all prescriptions, and note all important facts.

4. They shall, under the direction of the physicians and surgeons, make a report to the Executive Committee of all the diseases and the results of those cases which have been treated in the Hospital during the fiscal year ending the last day of September.

5. They shall send the diet-list prescribed for the day to the lady Superintendent, who will have the food prepared and sent to the wards.

6. They shall see that the medicines are correctly compounded and faithfully administered, the diet properly furnished, and the patients kindly treated by the attendants.

7. The resident physician and surgeon must report to the lady Superintendent any improper conduct on the part of nurses or patients, but shall not, under any circumstances, attempt to discipline them.

8. In any case of emergency they shall request the immediate attendance of the visiting physician or surgeon; if he cannot be found, any member of the visiting staff shall be called.

9. They shall record the name of the attending physician and surgeon; the day of the week, the date, and the time of day when each visit is made. This record must be made immediately after each visit.

IV. ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

The assistant physician shall attend the resident physician and surgeon in his morning visits to the patients, and shall be present at the regular visits of the attending physicians and surgeons, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Executive Committee, with the advice of the visiting physicians and surgeons.

V. APOTHECARY.

1. The apothecary shall compound and dispense all medicines prescribed, agreeable to the formulas from time to time directed by the physicians and surgeons.

2. He shall not deliver medicines or other articles for use in the Hospital unless they have been ordered in writing on the ward book by the physicians or surgeons, and entered upon the prescription book.

3. No medicines are to be delivered to any person living out of the Hospital, except under the direction of the Executive Committee.

4. He shall dispense the medicines for each ward separately, and attach to each a label bearing the name of the patient for whom prescribed, with directions for using the same, and shall send them to each ward to be distributed by the nurses.

5. He shall keep spirits, bandages, cloth, etc., in such quantities as directed by the visiting physicians and surgeons.

VI. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent is appointed by the Executive Committee. He is executive officer of the board, and responsible to them for the good order of the house. He is to see that their regulations and directions are carried out, and for that purpose shall have general control of all departments of the Hospital.

2. He shall have charge of the subordinate officers, patients, grounds, buildings, and appurtenances, and shall hire and discharge all employees.

3. He shall daily visit and inspect the wards, kitchen, laundry, engine-room, etc., and all other departments, as often as may be necessary, and shall give such directions and make such regulations as will be for the best interests of the institution.

4. He shall pay all bills incurred within and for the uses of the Hospital, purchase all supplies and medicines, have the charge thereof, and be responsible for their proper and economical use.

5. He shall receive all moneys due the Hospital for board of patients, etc., and deposit the same with the treasurer of the directors, and obtain drafts upon him from the Executive

Committee, for such sums as may, from time to time, be required for the support of the institution.

6. He shall keep regular accounts of all moneys received and disbursed on account of the Hospital, with a record of all contracts, etc., and submit the same to the Executive Committee at their special or quarterly meetings, to be audited.

7. He shall keep, for the inspection of the Executive Committee, a record of the names of all patients, with their age, disease, residence, employment, date of admission, discharge, elopement, or death, and the result of treatment, with such other particulars regarding each as may be desired.

8. He shall make a statement of admissions, discharges, births, deaths, number of patients under treatment, and number of persons residing in the house, and report the same, with such other information as may be of interest, at each regular meeting of the Executive Committee.

9. He shall, at this meeting, report the condition of all patients who, in his opinion, or in the opinion of the visiting physician or surgeon, are improper subjects for hospital accommodation, also such as in his or their opinion do not require hospital treatment.

10. Patients shall be discharged by the Superintendent under the direction of the Executive Committee.

11. He shall assign to each patient, upon admission, the particular bed he is to occupy, subject to the approval of the visiting physician or surgeon, and shall cause his name and date of entrance to be attached to his bed.

12. No patient shall be removed from one bed to another without first consulting the Superintendent, or the attending physician and surgeon.

13. He shall suffer no patient to leave the grounds without his permission.

14. He shall keep an inventory of all furniture, and other property belonging to the Hospital, and make an annual report of the same, noting such articles as are destroyed or missing.

15. He shall return to the City Registrar the births and

deaths, and in case of death of any patient shall notify the family or friends, and cause the body to be prepared for burial.

16. No body shall be removed or interred until twenty-four hours after death, except at the request of the relatives.

17. He shall report to the Executive Committee if the deceased left any clothing or articles of value.

18. He shall make a report to the Executive Committee for each year ending the last day of September, containing an account of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients in the Hospital during the fiscal year, together with such information as the Executive Committee may require.

VII. MATRON OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The Matron shall have the general direction of the female servants, and see that they faithfully perform their duties.

2. She will be responsible for the neatness and order of every part of the establishment outside of the wards; superintend the kitchen and laundry, and cause an account to be kept of bedding, table, and other furniture.

VIII. LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

1. The Lady Superintendent shall have general management of the wards, both male and female, and is responsible for their neatness, good order, and strict discipline.

2. It is her duty to see that patients are provided with every means necessary for their recovery, and that nurses are faithful in the performance of their duties.

3. She is subject to the advice and counsel of the superintendent, medical and surgical staff.

IX. NURSES.

1. It shall be the duty of the nurses to give undivided attention to the sick, and to report immediately to the lady Superintendent any neglect on the part of the patients to conform to the rules prescribed for their government.

2. They shall not attempt to coerce or discipline any patient, but shall treat them with kindness and attention.

3. They shall not absent themselves from the Hospital without permission from the lady Superintendent, and must report to her on their return.

X. VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every week-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M., and on Sunday, for the purpose of attending Divine worship, but on that day they must leave the wards when the services are ended.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron.

3. Visitors must deposit with the Superintendent or Matron any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient.

XI. GOVERNMENT OF PATIENTS.

1. Patients, upon admission to the Hospital, shall deposit money and valuables with the Superintendent, who will, if desired, give receipts therefor.

2. Patients shall not leave the premises without permission from the Superintendent, and they shall report to him on their return.

3. Patients shall not enter the kitchen, cellar, yard, or any of the domestics' apartments, unless by direction of the Superintendent or Matron.

4. No ardent spirits, or other stimulating drinks, shall be brought into the Hospital by the patients or their friends — neither shall patients be furnished fruit, or any article of food, without the knowledge or permission of the Superintendent.

5. There shall be no loud talking, or profane or vulgar language, and no unnecessary noise or disturbance in the building or on the grounds.

6. Spitting on the floor, or other practices inconsistent with neatness, must be avoided, and a proper regard must be observed for cleanliness.

7. No patient shall smoke tobacco in the Hospital.

8. Before lying on their bed, patients must take off their boots and shoes, turn down the outer spread, and each patient will be responsible for the neatness of his bed when not occupied during the day.

9. All convalescents who are able shall assist in their respective wards, when requested by the nurses.

10. The patients shall be in their respective places during the visits of the attending physician and surgeon.

11. Patients shall retire at or before nine o'clock, P.M.

12. It shall be the duty of the lady Superintendent to enjoin a strict observance of the above regulations, and she shall report to the Superintendent any patient who shall continue to violate the above rules, and, if occasion requires, he may immediately discharge such patient from the institution.

13. No officer or employee of this institution shall accept any gift or bequest from any patient, except with the approbation of the Executive Committee.

XII. ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. All patients are admitted by permits from one of the Executive Committee, or from the Superintendent, who shall arrange the price per week, according to the circumstances of the case and accommodations required.

2. All permits are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, at their regular Hospital meeting.

3. Those who are able to contribute toward their support are received at an agreed rate.

4. The ordinary charge per week is \$6.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

5. Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations are charged according to circumstances.

6. Persons who are destitute of friends and means are provided for in various ways.

7. Those persons only, who are carried directly from the place of accident, are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee or Superintendent.

8. No persons having venereal or contagious diseases are admitted into this institution.

HARTFORD, CONN., 18 .

Upon the admission of of into the "HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for use, and pay the Treasurer of said institution dollars per week for board, medicine, and medical attendance; cause said patient to be removed, when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

RULES FOR PUPILS OF THE TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES, HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving, at the Hospital, two years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Persons wishing to receive this course must apply either to the Superintendent of the Hospital or to the lady Superintendent of the nurses' school, upon whose approval they will be accepted as pupils in the Hospital.

Candidates must be over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age. They must be of sound health, and must present, on application, a certificate from some responsible person as to their good character.

Applicants will be received for one month on probation. During this month they are boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the month, or are found incompetent by the lady Superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Hospital and lady Superintendent of the nurses' school will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month for trial. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

They will reside in the Hospital and serve the first year as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned them by the lady Superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor.

TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes :

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds ; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.
2. Application of leeches, and subsequent treatment.
3. Administration of enemas.
4. Use of female catheter.
5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing bed-sores, and managing positions.
7. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.
8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.
9. That no part of the Hospital is clean if it can be made cleaner.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, together with drinks and stimulants for the sick ; to understand the art of ventilation without chilling the patient, both in private houses and hospital wards, and all that pertains to night in distinction from day nursing.

To report to the physician accurate observation of the state of the secretion, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, or medicines, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and in various other ways, also, by the lady Superintendent and head nurse.

The pupils will pass through the different wards, serving and being taught, for one year. They will be supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid ten dollars (\$10) per month the first year, the second, fourteen dollars (\$14) per month for their clothing and personal expenses. This sum,

with their education, is considered a full equivalent for their services.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability, and good character.

N. B.—This paper is to be filled in (in the candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?
12. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
13. The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to? State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
14. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training-school?
15. Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed.)

Candidate.

Date.

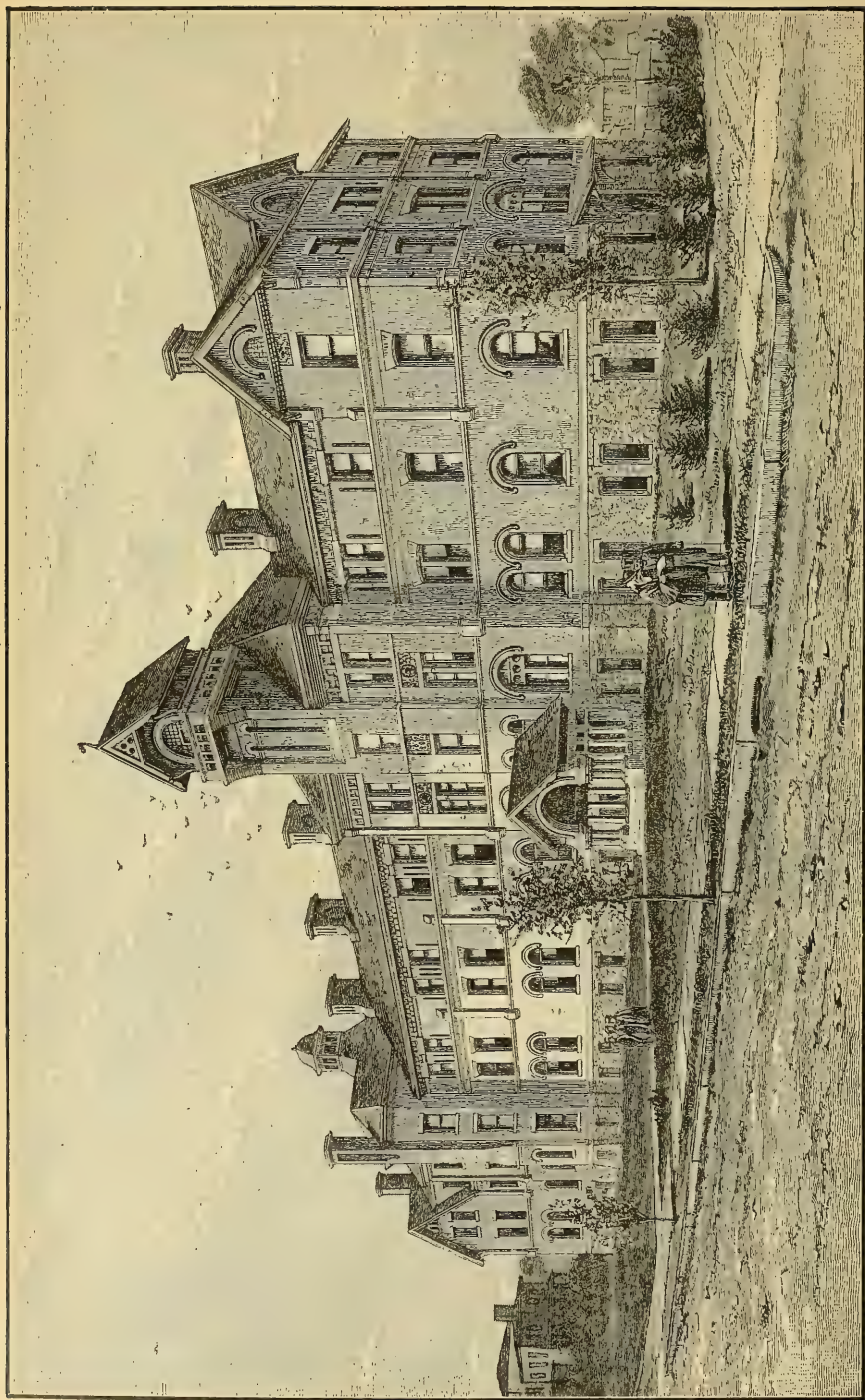
FORMS OF BEQUEST.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of said institution.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of the department in said institution known and designated as the Old People's Home.



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN.
GEORGE M. WELCH.
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.

SUPERVISOR.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEANDER HALL.

MATRON.

Mrs. E. J. FOX.

ASSISTANT.

Miss CARRIE M. FOX.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Directors :

The Executive Committee would respectfully present the following report of this department of the Hartford Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1889.

The population of the Home at the date of the last report, September 30, 1888, was 56
 Permanent inmates, 46
 Boarders, 10
 Females, 40 ; males, 16.

Thirty-four admissions have been issued during the year past — 22 females and 12 males ; twenty-seven permanent inmates and seven boarders.

There have been eleven removals during the year — two boarders, one male and one female, on account of insanity.

Six permanent inmates have died, viz. :

Mrs. Amanda A. Cadwell, aged 74 years, from the town of Seymour, after a residence of about one year.

Mrs. Lucy F. Hurlburt, aged 87 years, from Berlin, after a residence of about one year.

Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, aged 73 years, from Hartford, residence two years and four months.

Mrs. Mary H. Sperry, aged 78 years, from New Haven, residence one year and four months.

Mr. James Olmstead, aged 78 years, from Hartford, residence two years and one month.

Mr. Jonah C. Chapman, aged 79 years, from West Hartford, residence four years and three months.

Three persons, received as boarders, have also died, viz.:

Mr. John Hamilton, aged 89 years, from Hazardville, residence seven weeks.

Mr. John McQuillon, aged 80 years, from Hartford, residence four and a half years.

Mr. Gilbert Sullivan, aged 68 years, from Chester, residence a few days only. Mr. S. was removed to the Hospital, where he died after three or four weeks.

The number of inmates at the close of the year was 80. Permanent inmates, 71; boarders, 9. Females, 59; males, 21. Of this number, forty-seven were residents of Hartford and vicinity, and thirty-three from other parts of the State.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| The expenditures for the year amounted to | \$14,045.20 |
| Receipts from admission fees, board, and | |
| rents amounted to | \$2,623.10 |
| Excess of expenditure over receipts, . | \$11,422.10 |

Included in the list of expenses was the cost of dividing the lower ward into rooms for the accommodation of male inmates, amounting to \$740.00. Mr. J. C. Mead donated one hundred dollars toward this improvement. A boiler for heating water for the use of the inmates cost \$135, and plumbing \$40.

Deducting these items, as extraordinary expenses, leaves \$13,130.20 as the necessary expenditure for the year.

The Treasurer has received from the estate of Mrs. Susan P. Allyn \$5,000 00, and from the estate of Mr. Edson Fessenden \$1,000.00.

The claims upon the capacity of the Home have been very urgent, and we believe some addition will be required unless the territory from which persons are received is restricted to some extent. We would recommend a change of Article 1 of terms of admission to read as follows, viz.: Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the

County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

The reason for such a change seems to us apparent. All the funds for the building and its maintenance have been contributed by benevolent citizens of Hartford; and its benefits should, we think, be enjoyed by the worthy poor of this city and that portion of the State more directly dependent upon the city in its business relations.

In a previous appeal, the Committee urged the necessity of furnishing a suitable laundry for the Home. The large number of persons now in the Institution renders this a necessary improvement. The Committee have no funds at their disposal for this object, and trust that some one benevolently inclined will supply means requisite for this purpose. From the estimate furnished, we believe a laundry, complete with modern improvements, can be erected for \$2,500. In all other respects, the building is admirably adapted for furnishing its inmates the necessaries which constitute a comfortable Home.

As there seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the terms of admission, we deem it proper to state that no person will be received unless in needy circumstances; that any one disposing of their property, and then applying for admission upon the payment of the moderate amount required by the rules, will be rejected. The agreement requires that all the real and personal estate of any one who desires to become a permanent inmate of this charity should be deposited with the Treasurer, and after death become the property of the Home. The income of any excess over and above the admission fee may be used by an inmate during their residence in the Home. The reason of this rule will be evident after a little reflection. The admission fee is designed to cover the cost of support for about one year. The Home assumes the care and support during the life of all who are confirmed as permanent inmates. The history of the five years of its existence shows that in no one instance has the institution been pecuniarily benefited by the death of one of its mem-

bers, and its future must depend upon the charity of the benevolent. We believe no more worthy object of benevolence can be found in our State. The care and support of the helpless extremes of life, old age and infancy, will never appeal to the sympathies of a generous public in vain.

In conclusion, we would state, that the year past has been one of good and economical management. The inmates have been as happy and contented as their individual circumstances would permit. No serious troubles have arisen to disturb the harmony of the family. We wish again to express our confidence in the wise and judicious management of the Matron and her assistants.

Religious services have been conducted on Sabbath afternoons during the year, by the following gentlemen: Rev. Drs. Parker, Hodge, and Walker, also the Rev. Messrs. Love, Potter, Dearborn, Davenport, Watson, MacRossie, and Bradin. The services have been well attended, and have afforded the inmates great satisfaction and comfort.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

ARTICLE I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

ARTICLE II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz.:

Applicants between the ages of sixty and seventy years will be required to pay \$400, and those over seventy years of age \$300 for a separate room.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc. Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said Committee.

ARTICLE III. A probationary period of four months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

ARTICLE IV. Applications for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

ARTICLE V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Committee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

ARTICLE VII. Form of agreement: The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary

* If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the City of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home, as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter; and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may, in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

HOUSE RULES.

ARTICLE I.—DUTIES OF MATRONS.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No

person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they may think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

ARTICLE II.—DUTIES OF INMATES.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising and finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each other's rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

ARTICLE III.—VISITORS.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

ARTICLE IV.—PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, direct otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

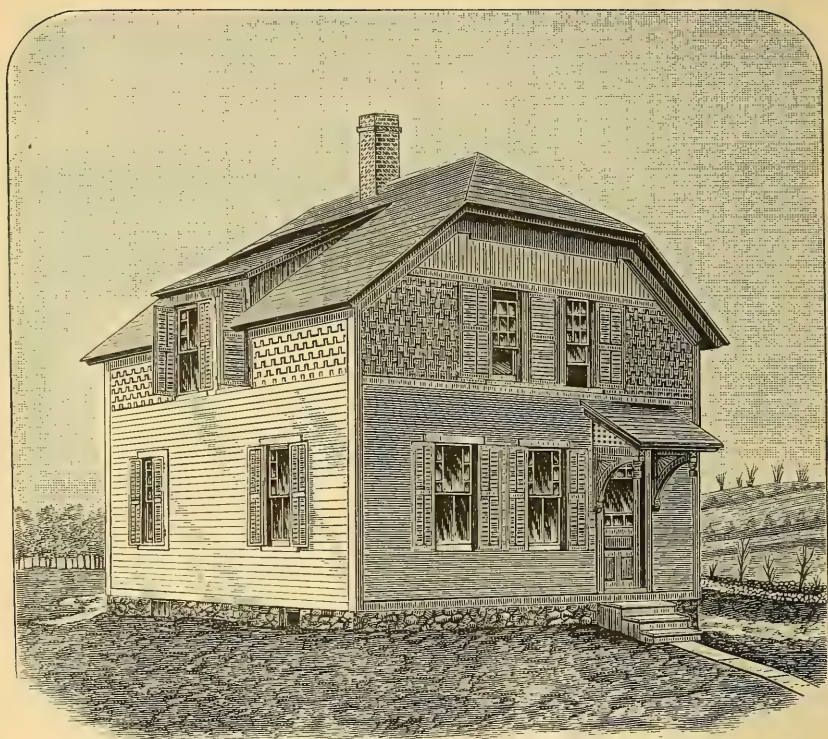
ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the inmates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The orders of the Superintendent and Matron in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

NOTE.

A gift of \$5,000 will endow a room in perpetuity, the donor having the privilege of nominating its occupant.

Any person wishing to offer gifts or furnish entertainments for the inmates of the "Home" must receive permission from the Superintendent or Matron.



OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF THE STORRS SCHOOL EXPERIMENT STATION.



NEW LABORATORY BUILDING.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
AT
MANSFIELD, CONN.
(P. O., STORRS, CONN.)
1889.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1890.

TRUSTEES.

| | Term Expires |
|---|--|
| HIS EXCELLENCY MORGAN G. BULKELEY, <i>President</i> , | |
| E. H. HYDE, | STAFFORD, <i>Vice-President</i> . |
| | <i>Appointed by the Board of Agriculture.</i> |
| T. S. GOLD, | W. CORNWALL, <i>Secretary</i> , 1893 |
| HENRY C. MILES, | MILFORD, <i>Treasurer</i> , 1891 |
| WM. E. SIMONDS, | CANTON, } <i>Auditors</i> , 1893 |
| WM. B. SPRAGUE, | ANDOVER, } 1891 |
| J. M. HUBBARD, | MIDDLETOWN, 1893 |
| J. H. HALE, | SOUTH GLASTONBURY, 1891 |
| PROF. S. W. JOHNSON, | NEW HAVEN, <i>Ex officio Director</i> <i>of the Connecticut Experiment</i> <i>Station.</i> |

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

| |
|--|
| B. F. KOONS, <i>Principal</i> . |
| J. R. HUTTON, B.S.A., <i>Professor of Chemistry and Physics</i> . |
| L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, <i>Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent</i> . |
| C. S. PHELPS, B.S., <i>Associate Prof. of Agriculture</i> . |
| MISS JOSEPHINE NETTLETON, <i>Teacher</i> . |
| MRS. C. E. HILLIARD, <i>Matron</i> . |

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

To the Governor of the State of Connecticut :

I have the honor, as Secretary of the Board, to present to you, on behalf of the Trustees, the Annual Report of the Storrs Agricultural School.

It contains report of the principal, giving catalogue of students, calendar, general prospectus, full outline of study — with reports from each department; list of text books, donations to the school, condition of library, course of public lectures, inventory, student labor, classified expenses, farm inventory, products of the farm, and permanent improvements. To this is added the report of the Treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1889.

The attendance at the school has been unusually large this year, necessitating considerable expense in enlarging our accommodations, and a general increase in the expenses of the school. Only such outlay has been incurred as would be justified by the strictest system of economy. By using the space in the present school building made vacant by the new laboratory and some changes in the farm house, we have been enabled to receive all applicants who could put up with our somewhat crowded quarters, yet, doubtless, many were dissuaded from seeking the advantages of study we now offer by our inability to furnish rooms up to the modern standard.

We had hoped, with the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars by the last General Assembly for new school building and dormitories, to have had at least one building ready for occupancy by New Year's of 1890.

But we found the season too far advanced, when the money became available, to make favorable contracts, and the problem how to build with fifty thousand dollars what had been planned to cost seventy five thousand, has not been easy to

solve. To be sure, we could have expended the fifty thousand and left the State to complete the work according to the original plan. But none of the trustees approved of such a course. We wish to build and finish useful buildings, at a cost not exceeding the appropriation.

Calls were made for bids upon the original plan and specifications, but none came within the limit of our means.

The matter is now in charge of a building committee consisting of Messrs. Simonds, Sprague, and Hyde, with authority to change the plans, with a view of reducing the cost, and of erecting the buildings as soon as the opening season will allow. No one can deprecate this necessary delay, not even the most anxious expectant for occupancy, more than do the trustees themselves, yet they are fully satisfied in the course pursued, as no other seemed at all to meet the case.

For the full work of the experiment station you are referred to the report of the directors. By working together with the school, furnishing object lessons and stimulus to study, we believe that the station has been of great advantage during the past year, and our belief is strong in its future development, not only as a help to the school, but to the agriculture of the State. The prospects of the school for the coming year are good, in its improved accommodations and increased attendance, and the inducements and opportunities for study, continually improving, so that we congratulate the citizens of the State on the opportunities here offered to our sons to obtain a knowledge of both the science and art of agriculture, for the foundation of the State rests on successful agriculture.

T. S. GOLD, *Secretary*.

To the Board of Trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School:

DEAR SIRS,—I have the honor to present to you the enclosed reports, giving the catalogue, course of study, general outline of the work of the whole school, and that of the officers of the various departments, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1889.

Very Respectfully,

B. F. KOONS, *Principal*.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Edmund Sylvanus Backus,
 Paul Curtis Booth,
 Charles Joseph Brackett,
 Ernst Hamilton Brandt,
 Merrill Everett Brown,
 Fred. Alroy Bugbee,
 Herbert P. Cadwell,
 Charles Vibert Chandler,
 Merton Chapman,
 Walter Ernest Cummings,
 James Joseph Daley,
 Samuel Hart Deming,
 James Sumner Fowler,
 John Carter Frisbie,
 Charles James Gilmore,
 Wilbur Lionel Goodenough,
 Alfred Herbert Griswold,
 John Joseph Guildford,
 Arthur Gilbert Hall,
 Warren Wedge Hobby,
 Latham Hull,
 Herbert Newton Johnson,
 John Hawkes Kellogg,
 Carlton Elbert Lane,
 Clarence Bronson Lane,
 Fred. Alfred McKenzie,
 Harry Grant Manchester,
 George Henry Merwin,
 George Neth,
 Theodore C. E. Olsen,
 Charles Backus Pomeroy, Jr.,
 Fred. Rosebrooks,
 Walter Lyman Rosebrooks,
 Robert Garland Shepard,
 John Austin Smith,
 Adolph Carl Sternberg,
 Fred. Henry Topliff,
 Charles Herbert Vibert,
 John Hunter Weems,
 Allen Rice Yalé,

Andover, Tolland Co.
 Meriden, New Haven Co.
 Stamford, Fairfield Co.
 Manchester, Hartford Co.
 Coventry, Tolland Co.
 Willimantic, Windham Co.
 Hartford, Hartford Co.
 South Windsor, Hartford Co.
 Center Groton, N. London Co.
 Spring Hill, Tolland Co.
 Mansfield, Tolland Co.
 Farmington, Hartford Co.
 Pomfret Center, Windham Co.
 Southington, Hartford Co.
 Hartford, Hartford Co.
 Burrville, Litchfield Co.
 New Britain, Hartford Co.
 West Winsted, Litchfield Co.
 Meriden, New Haven Co.
 Mansfield, Tolland Co.
 No. Stonington, New London Co.
 Waterbury, New Haven Co.
 Hartford, Hartford Co.
 Killingworth, Middlesex Co.
 Killingworth, Middlesex Co.
 Hartford, Hartford Co.
 West Winsted, Litchfield Co.
 Westport, Fairfield Co.
 Winchester Center, Litchfield Co.
 Avon, Hartford Co.
 Willimantic, Windham Co.
 Mansfield, Tolland Co.
 Mansfield, Tolland Co.
 So. Manchester, Hartford Co.
 Putnam, Windham Co.
 West Hartford, Hartford Co.
 So. Coventry, Tolland Co.
 Meriden, New Haven Co.
 West Cornwall, Litchfield Co.
 Meriden, New Haven Co.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Litchfield, | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Fairfield, | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| New Haven, | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Hartford, | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| Tolland, | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| Middlesex, | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| New London, | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Windham, | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| Total, | . | . | . | . | 40 |

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,

JUNE 21, 1889.

PROGRAM.

Invocation.

Music.

"The Farmer's Need," M. CHAPMAN, Center Groton.

"The History of Agriculture," S. H. DEMING, Farmington.

"Economy on the Farm," F. A. MCKENZIE, Hartford.

Music.

Solo—"Anchored," Miss JENNIE FARWELL.

Addresses—Hon. J. M. HUBBARD, Hon. H. C. MILES, Sec. T. S. GOLD,
State Master J. H. HALE.

Music.

Conferring of Diplomas.

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR.

Winter Term began January 7, 1889. Spring vacation March 30th to April 7th. Spring Term began April 8th. Eighth Annual Commencement, June 21st. Fall Term began September 23d. Christmas vacation, December 21, 1889, to January 5, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR 1890.

Winter Term begins January 6th. Spring vacation, March 29th to April 6th. Spring Term begins April 7th. Ninth Annual Commencement, June 20th. Fall Term begins September 22d. Christmas vacation, December 19th to January 4, 1891.

PROSPECTUS.

LOCATION.

The school derives its name from the donors of the original property, the brothers Augustus and Charles Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is situated in the town of Mansfield, Tolland County, one of the most healthful regions of the State. Railroad, express, and freight station is Eagleville, on the New London Northern road, eight miles north of Willimantic. Post-office, Storrs.

Section 1 of the act of the General Assembly establishing the school reads as follows: "The Storrs Agricultural School is hereby established for the education of boys whose parents are citizens of this State, in such branches of scientific knowledge as shall tend to increase their proficiency in the business of agriculture."

COURSE OF STUDY.

As stated above, the object of the school is to teach practical and scientific agriculture and horticulture, yet as subservient and necessary to this purpose various other branches are taught, especial prominence being given to those most necessary for the successful prosecution of agriculture.

The course of study requires three years of three terms each, each year aggregating 36 weeks. The length of the course has been changed from two to three years, but those who are able to pass a satisfactory examination will be allowed to complete it in two years. For the arrangement of the terms and vacations, see the calendar. Students receive instruction both in the class-room and upon the farm.

In the class-room they study those branches of natural science, and only those, which have a directly useful bearing upon New England farming, and the in-door work is made to harmonize with that upon the farm and in the garden. The branches pursued are General and Agricultural Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Farm Mechanics, Elementary Geometry, Land Surveying, Botany,

Zoology, which includes, especially, domestic animals and insects injurious to the crops of the farm and garden, Geology, Human and Animal Physiology, Agriculture, Farm Accounts, Stock Breeding, Milk Production, Arithmetic, and English; taking up first the general principles of these sciences, and afterwards their special application to practical agriculture.

On the farm they are taught the practical application of the principles learned in the class-room to every kind of farm work, so that each boy may become skilful in the management of a farm; and, that this may be accomplished, the ordinary chores of the farm, the proper care of all kinds of stock, milking, driving of oxen and horses, and the farm work in general are so arranged, each student being assigned some portion, and changes made as often as necessary, that every boy while a member of the school may have an opportunity to learn how to do all kinds of farm and garden work, and the best method of accomplishing each.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

The school possesses a farm of 170 acres, well suited to the purposes of instruction, and apparatus to illustrate the most important facts of chemistry and physics, also is supplied with compound and dissecting microscopes, both mounted and unmounted skeletons of the domestic animals, and a collection of insects injurious to farm and garden crops. The cabinet contains a reasonable representation of the rocks, ores, and minerals of the State, and the library of over 1,500 standard books of reference, scientific, agricultural, and miscellaneous, is at all times accessible to the students, and to this number additions are constantly being made; and in addition to these the recent organization of the Experiment Station, in connection with the school, may be regarded as a very important adjunct, adding much to the educating influences among which the students live while members of the school.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

According to the Act of Incorporation the school is for "the education of boys whose parents are citizens of the State," and, under the present regulations, is *not* permitted to receive pupils from without the State. Applicants must be at least fifteen years of age, and must furnish a certificate of good moral character from

a clergyman or a member of the Board of School Visitors of the town where they reside. They must be able to read and write ordinary English correctly and intelligently, and must be familiar with simple arithmetic, and have a fair knowledge of geography and United States history.

No pupils will be received into the classes after the beginning of the school year, except those who can sustain a satisfactory examination in all the studies which have been pursued by the class they wish to join.

New classes are not formed at any other time than the beginning of the school year, which is at the opening of the fall term in September; hence those who contemplate entering the school would do well to make application at least as early as September 1st, and present themselves for the entering examination at the proper time.

DEPORTMENT.

Every pupil, on becoming a member of the school, thereby pledges his obedience to its rules, and to a diligent performance of his duties.

Students are expected at all times to demean themselves in a quiet and gentlemanly manner, and no pupil will be allowed to remain in the school who, by misconduct or indolence, shows himself unworthy of its benefits.

The regulations require all pupils to attend Church and Sunday-school once each Sunday, unless previously excused. The Congregational Church, that being nearest the school, is selected as the place of attendance, unless by written request of parent or guardian they are permitted to attend regularly elsewhere.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Young men, suitably qualified, may be received into the school after due examination, as special students, to pursue a part of the studies of the regular course, on condition that their time shall be fully and profitably occupied.

DIPLOMAS.

Students who have completed the full course of study, and have maintained a fair standing in deportment, study, and work, will receive a diploma of graduation.

EXPENSES.

By the liberality of the State the Trustees are enabled to offer first-class instruction at the low rate of \$10.00 per term, or \$25.00 per year; \$10.00 payable at the opening of the first and second terms each, and \$5.00 at the opening of the third; arrangements are made for remitting this charge in worthy cases, making tuition free to those who are not able to pay it.

No charge is made for furnished rooms. Table board is furnished at cost. At the end of each quarter the expenses of the boarding department for the term are divided among the whole number present, and the price averaged $\$2.63\frac{2}{3}$ per week during the past year.

Text-books, fuel, lights, and washing are furnished at cost also. Students should provide themselves with an ample supply of towels, and these, together with all handkerchiefs and wearing apparel, should have the owner's name plainly written upon them with indelible ink, so as to guard against loss.

Individual records of labor, other than that performed for the purposes of instruction, will be kept, and reasonable compensation allowed for it.

SELF HELP.

Extra labor, as far as it is practicable, will be furnished to all those who desire it towards self-support, when it can be performed without interference with regular duties, and industrious pupils can do much towards paying their expenses; sometimes a few earn nearly enough to pay the whole of them.

HOURS OF LABOR AND STUDY.

During the year, when the necessities of the farm demand it, and the weather permits, the students are required to spend three hours daily upon the farm, and six or more upon study, laboratory work, and recitations; a part going upon the farm in the forenoon, and the others in the afternoon. Here, under the direction of the farm superintendent, the students do all kinds of farm work, including care of stock, milking, and chores.

COURSE OF STUDY.

To give a fuller knowledge of what the course of instruction has included during the past year, yet in order that it may not occupy too much space, a syllabus or outline of the first and last terms of the year is given, omitting the second as that was very much like the others, barring some minor details.

SENIOR CLASS.

Winter Term 1889, Lectures on Agriculture by L. P. CHAMBERLAIN.
Soils.

Origin; physical properties; chemical properties; composition of different soils; improvement by fertilization and by cultivation; specific methods of improving.

Tillage.

Objects; adaptation to different soils; specific methods; how influenced by climatic changes; by labor; by education; by necessity.

Implements of Tillage, Ancient and Modern.

General Farm Implements.

Construction; cost; improvements; adapted to all soils.

Plows: Differences in Construction.

Form; material.

Plowing, When and How, Different Plows Required.

Rotation of Crops.

Necessity; benefits; methods specified.

Sources of Plant Food.

Development of Plant Roots.

Naturally uniform, in the same species; how dwarfed; necessity of thorough culture; effect of planting too much seed.

Origin of Our Farm Plants.

Changes by domestication; changes by acclimation; new varieties — how produced.

Division of Farm Lands.

Large or small lots; how to determine; feeding meadow lands.

Fencing Farm Lands.**Drainage.**

What lands require drainage; material to be used; depth of drains; cost of drainage; benefits of drainage; will drainage pay?

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

By C. S. PHELPS.

Farm Yard Manures.

Composition. — Different parts; solid; liquid; manure as affected by kind of food; animal and litter.

Care of manure. Losses — Fermentation and evaporation; leaching or washing.

Absorbents. — Application of manures; green manuring; composts.

Fertilizers.

Increase in the use; composition and sources of fertilizing material furnishing nitrogen mainly; nitrate of soda; sulphate of ammonia; dried-blood, ammonite, tankage, etc. Furnishing phosphoric acid mainly (bones, S. C. phosphates; phosphatic guanos; apatite, etc.). Furnishing potash mainly (muriate and sulphate of potash, kainit, wood ashes, cotton-seed hull ashes).

Value of different fodders as manure.

Amount of plant food removed from feed by animal in its products, and amount restored to the soil.

Principal Use of Fertilizers on the Farm.

To use as supplements on distant parts of farm; to bring about rapid growth and early maturity.

Relation of Manures to Soils.

Differences in soils; natural fertility differs; can natural fertility be increased? soil analysis, why not effectual in determining fertility of soils; soil testing with fertilizers.

Relation of Manures to the Plant.

Feeding powers of different plants; power of plants to obtain their food partly from natural sources; leading plant-food ingredient for different plants.

Forms of Plant-food and Valuation of Fertilizers.**Fertilizer Formulas (Senior Class).**

How fertilizers are compounded.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

BY N. R. WASHBURN.

Unsaturated Carbon Compounds.

Distinction between saturated and unsaturated compounds; ethylene and derivatives; acetylene and derivatives.

Benzine or Aromatic Series of Hydrocarbons.

Benzine, toluene, etc.

Derivatives of Benzine Series.

Phenols, carbolic acid; other derivatives.

Terpenes.

Camphor.

Aniline and Aniline Dyes.

Indigo and allied bodies.

Glucosides.

Tannin, salicine, etc.

Alkaloids.

Nicotine, morphine, strychnine, etc.

STOCK-BREEDING.

BY C. S. PHELPS.

History of Breeding.

Breeding as an Art.

Heredity.

Law of Heredity.

Heredity of natural character; heredity of disease; acquired and normal characters.

Atavism or Reversion.

Law of correlation.

Variation.

Climate, food supply, habit, shelter, and environment in general.

Fecundity.

As effected by heredity; by food supply; by abnormal condition of the system.

In-and-In Breeding.

Cross Breeding — Grades.

Relative Influence of Parents.

Influence of Previous Impregnation.

Sex.

Theories with regard to the determination of sex. Statistics relating to sex.

Pedigree.

Its completeness; characteristic of animals entering into same.

Animal Force as an Index of Qualities.**Selection.**

Study of points; types of breeds; individual peculiarities; adaptation of animals to climate, soil, and the production of particular products.

TRIGONOMETRY.

By N. R. WASHBURN.

Definitions; measurement of angles; circular measure; degree measure; trigonometric functions; formulae; rectangular coördinates; line values of trigonometric functions.

Logarithms.

Examples in logarithms.

Solution of Right Triangles.

Examples.

Solution of Oblique Triangles.

Examples.

MIDDLE CLASS.

WINTER TERM, 1889.

Agriculture (By C. S. PHELPS).

Farm-yard manures; fertilizers; value of different fodders as manures; principal uses of fertilizers on the farm; relation of manures to soils; relation of manures to plants, etc. (This class took the above subjects with the Senior Class. For a full outline of the work see these same subjects under the head of senior class work.)

Botany.

Germination of seeds; growth; buds; roots; stems; leaves; flowers; their parts and uses; fertilization; fruit; seed; anatomy of roots, stem, and leaves; plant food and assimilation; vegetable life and growth.

CHEMISTRY.

By N. R. WASHBURN.

Silicon.

Silica and other compounds.

Boron.

Borax and other compounds; tests.

Phosphorus.

Preparation, properties, and uses; compounds; tests.

Examination of Unknown Substances for Principal Acid Studied.**Metals.**

Classification.

Alloys.

Amalgams.

Lead and its Salts.

Sources, preparation, uses, and tests.

Silver and Salts.

Sources, preparation, uses, and tests.

Mercury and Salt.

Sources, preparation, uses, and tests.

Arsenic and Compounds.

Source, properties, uses, and tests.

Antimony and Tin.

Their salts, with properties, uses, and tests.

Bismuth.

Source, preparation, properties, uses, and tests.

Copper.

Source, preparation, properties, uses, and tests.

Cadmium.

Source, preparation, properties, uses, and tests.

Laboratory Work.

Examination of all metals and separation of them in solution.

PHYSICS.

By N. R. WASHBURN.

Simple Machines.

Law of Mechanics; lever; classes of levers; compound levers;

wheel and axle ; capstan ; windlass ; inclined plane ; screw ; wedge ; fixed pulley ; movable pulley ; examples in machines.

Hydrostatics.

Water as mechanical power ; hydrostatic press ; pressure on vessels ; artesian wells ; levels ; specific gravity ; defined ; specific rules for computation.

Hydrodynamics.

Water wheels ; kinds ; waves.

Pneumatics.

Air pumps ; properties of air ; barometer ; pumps—lifting, force ; fire engine ; siphon.

Magnetism.

Magnets ; laws of magnetism ; compass ; why the needle points north ; terrestrial magnetism.

Frictional Electricity.

Electroscope ; conductors ; insulators ; electric machines ; lighting ; effects of electricity.

Voltaic Electricity.

Voltaic couplet.

Batteries.

Kinds of batteries.

Electrotyping.**Electro-plating.**

Effect of current on magnet.

Electro-Magnets.**Electric Telegraph.**

Induction coil.

Telephone.**Electric Light.**

Arc light ; incandescent.

Thermo Electricity.

ALGEBRA.

BY MISS NETTLETON.

Algebraic quantities ; entire quantities ; fractions, to addition of same, p. 90.

ANIMAL ANATOMY.

By B. F. KOONS.

Anatomy, physiology, and classification of all mammals except man.

Drawing from copies and making original designs of frames, buildings, floor plans of buildings, etc.

SENIOR CLASS.

FALL TERM, 1889. LECTURES ON DAIRYING, BY J. R. HUTTON.

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dairying. | 15. Silo building. |
| 2. Dairy farming. | 16. Silage crops. |
| 3. Dairy farms. | 17. Cured silage. |
| 4. Dairy barns. | 18. Milk. |
| 5. Dairy cows. | 19. Elaboration of milk. |
| 6. Breeds and breeding. | 20. Milk testing. |
| 7. Judging points. | 21. Cream. |
| 8. Judging standards. | 22. Cream separation. |
| 9. Management. | 23. Butter. |
| 10. Rearing calves. | 24. Butter making. |
| 11. Foods. | 25. Cheese. |
| 12. Feeding. | 26. Cheese making. |
| 13. Soiling. | 27. Creameries. |
| 14. Soiling crops. | 28. Cheese factories. |

Organic Chemistry.

Organic compounds; hydrocarbons of the methane and benzene series; derivatives in the halogen, oxygen, sulphur, and nitrogen classes.

ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

By B. F. KOONS.

The anatomy and physiology of insects, their classification, habits, relations to agriculture; the methods of checking their ravages; bees and their management.

STOCK BREEDING.

BY C. S. PHELPS.

(Covering the same ground as that gone over by the senior class during the winter term to "In-and-in breeding," see above.)

PLANT ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

BY B. F. KOONS.

The vegetable cell and vegetable tissues.

The root, its offices; soil, water, and air roots.

The stem, runners, layers, tubers, bulbs; the structure of stems, cells, ducts, exogenous and endogenous plants; leaf pores, exhalation and offices of foliage.

Hybridizing and the production of new varieties.

Vitality of seeds, chemical physiology of germination, food of plant while germinating and after sprouting; power of plants to select their food; the sap, composition, kinds, and motion of nutrient matters in the plant, and the laws governing the same; and the phenomena and physiology of vegetable growth.

MIDDLE CLASS.

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

BY B. F. KOONS.

The general plan on which the human body is built.

The skeleton, structure and composition of the bones.

The muscles and joints and care of the same.

The skin, and laws of health pertaining to it; clothing.

Food, stimulants, digestion, and hygiene of.

The circulation, respiration, and hygiene of the organs.

The kidneys, nervous system, sense organs, and the action of alcohol (stimulants) and narcotics upon body and mind.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

BY J. R. HUTTON.

Definitions; laws; elements and compounds; hydrogen; oxygen; nitrogen; carbon; fluorine; chlorine; bromine; iodine.

PHYSICS.

BY J. R. HUTTON.

Definitions; properties; motion and force; elements of machines; cohesion; adhesion; gravitation; hydrostatics; hydrodynamics; pneumatics.

AGRICULTURE.

BY C. S. PHELPS.

Agriculture of ancient Egypt; agriculture of Greece; agriculture of the Israelites; Roman agriculture; the Dark Ages.

English agriculture to modern times, including prominent writers and their works, experimenters, system of holding land, etc.

Agriculture of France (modern); agriculture of Germany (modern); agriculture of Spain (modern).

Agriculture of the United States. I. Colonial days to American Revolution.

II. Period of awakening, 1780-1825. Formation of agricultural societies; application of the sciences; inventions, etc.

III. Period of general progress and advancement, 1825-1855. Improved implements and machinery introduced; improved means of transportation; general cheapening of production.

IV. Period of modern agriculture; growth of the west and consequent changes in the east; improved machinery and lower cost of production; tendency to specialties in farming; importance of the sciences; and their practical bearing.

DAIRYING.

BY J. R. HUTTON.

Covered the same ground as the lectures to the senior class (see above), yet they were taken separately.

ANIMAL ANATOMY.

BY B. F. KOONS.

Dissections and study of the structure of the domestic animals.

JUNIOR CLASS.

The schedule remained about the same during the three terms of the year, including chemistry, natural philosophy, dairying (during the Fall term), animal anatomy, arithmetic, English, aggregating fifteen hours per week.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR HUTTON.

To the Trustees of Storrs Agricultural School :

GENTLEMEN,— I have the honor to submit a report on those subjects included in my department, viz.: Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, and Dairying.

The time devoted to these, and the position of each in the course of instruction, will appear in the schedule of studies. It but remains to refer briefly to the scope, aim, and methods peculiar to each.

CHEMISTRY.

The study of Chemistry is continued through the whole course. The methods of instruction are : recitations from text-books, experiments, illustrations, and individual laboratory practice, with additional lectures on special topics, and frequent reference to treatises, bulletins, and current literature. The different branches of this wide subject are pursued in the following order: Inorganic, Organic, Applied, Analytical, Agricultural, and Animal. So far as time will allow, it is endeavored to cover the general principles of the subject and its underlying laws, a study of those elements and their compounds entering into the composition of the soil, commercial substances, plants, and animals, and the products derived from them; the qualitative analysis of the most important bases and acids, and the quantitative analysis of soils, fertilizers, water, milk, and foods; the different farm crops, their nature, composition, mode of growth, and value as foods; the constituents of animals, the process of digestion and assimilation, and methods of feeding for various purposes.

PHYSICS.

The course in Physics extends over one year. It is sought to get a fair knowledge of the whole subject, with special attention to

the dynamics of solids and fluids. The elements of machines, the production of mechanical motion, and the application of electric energy.

MATHEMATICS.

Having the elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, the student takes a course in Mensuration, Elementary Geometry, and Trigonometry, closing with Leveling (for drains, grades, foundations, and water-supply), and surveying (for ascertaining the area of fields and farms). Each student makes for himself the necessary measurements and calculations, and thus becomes practically acquainted with the use of the various instruments.

DAIRYING.

This subject has recently been added to the course, and is taken by all the students. Dairying is at present the most promising and progressive branch of agriculture; hence, as a study, it is entitled to a high place in the curriculum of every agricultural college. As an evidence of its importance in this school, the extent of this industry in this State is second only to the general interest manifested in its study by all the students. Unfortunately there is no suitable text-book on this subject, although an abundance of general literature. In lieu thereof the lectures are given to the students here on cyclostyle sheets, thus leaving more time for explanation and illustration. The following are a few of the questions discussed. "The Selection of, Dairy Cows," "Breeds and Breeding," "Management," "Foods and Feeding," "Soiling and Soiling Crops," "Silos and Ensilage," "Dairy Barns," "Composition and Production of Milk," "Methods of Testing Milk," "Cream Separation," "Butter and Cheese Making." In addition to the latest works, the best papers on this and kindred subjects have been secured, thus supplying material for further study, and keeping abreast of the times.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. HUTTON.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR PHELPS.

To the Trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School:

GENTLEMEN, — By special arrangement between the Experiment Station and the School, I have been able to devote considerable time to class-room work during the past year, without materially detracting from the exercise of my duties in the station.

A brief synopsis of the agricultural work of the course was published in the Annual Report for 1888. The course there outlined has been adhered to as closely as practicable, but owing to my station duties having priority to school work, I have been able to cover but a portion of the course. The other instructors have aided in the work, however, so that nearly the entire ground is now covered.

Owing to the small number of students in the Senior class during last year, it was thought best to combine the two higher classes. By so doing more work has been accomplished than could otherwise have been attempted.

A serious obstacle felt in nearly all agricultural institutions of our country, is the absence of suitable text-books for instruction in agriculture. Until this desideratum is met it becomes necessary to give the greater part of such instruction by means of lectures. The student is first given a brief outline of the history of agriculture, beginning with the earliest recorded time. Thus he gets a general insight into the progress and development of the art, and of the science as applied to the art. Following this comes the study of soils, their origin and composition, a study of the forces constantly at work in their formation, their relations to moisture, to heat, and finally to plants. A careful study is made of yard manures and all home supplies of fertilizing materials, especial stress being laid on the value, preservation, and careful utilization of the same. By the Senior class alone, much time was occupied with the study of the principles of stock-breeding and cattle-feeding. Professor Chamberlain also gave the Seniors careful instruction in crop rotation, tillage, the value and efficiency of farm implements, and other economic questions so essential to successful farming; and the Professor of Chemistry has given all of the classes a course in dairying during the fall term. In addition to what has just been outlined as the work of the past year, it is my purpose to take up the study of experiment station reports, during the winter term of Senior year. This line of agricultural litera-

ture will in the future be the great medium for the transmission of new truths pertaining to the operations of the farm, as well as for the exemplification and verification of many well established but not widely known principles. It becomes important then that every student should know how to read and study these reports and bulletins intelligently, how to sift out their important lessons without too great waste of time upon the less essential features.

The labor of the Senior class has been employed by the Experiment Station throughout the year, as far as the needs of this department required. During the fall term the students have been employed in small sections, by rotation, so that each might receive any advantage to be gained by the experience and instruction afforded by the work,

In the grass and forage garden have been grown a large number of species and varieties of grasses and other forage plants. Here the student may study the living specimens, their manner of growth, time of flowering, relative quantity of leaf and stem, and in general all of the characteristics belonging to the species. By comparing the different kinds, at various times during the growing season, he may quickly grasp the good and poor features of each. During the coming year a series of plot experiments on corn and grass will be undertaken, besides the growth of fodder plants on a larger scale. It is also expected that some feeding experiments will soon be inaugurated.

It is the aim of the managers to have the Station furnish all the legitimate aid possible to the School. Its funds cannot be used directly for school work, but its experiment work will provide employment, and furnish valuable object lessons, the underlying truths of which will be the more forcibly impressed, by the students having seen the direct operation by which these truths are reached.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. PHELPS.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR CHAMBERLAIN.

To the Trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School:

The subjoined tables contain such facts as will show to you how the farm has been conducted during the past year, and how much

progress has been made toward the true objective point of profitable improvement and production. But behind these cold facts and figures there are conditions and influences, which do not appear, that are quite as determinate of results as are these of either soil or climate. The farm is something more than a given number of acres, divided into mowing, pasture, and tillage lands. It must be regarded and used as an object-lesson, where the instructions of the class-room should be illustrated and enforced. In order to do this it still needs equipments in farm buildings and implements that are well adapted to meet its wants, and satisfy the demands of convenience and comfort for all, to a reasonable extent.

The growing of crops, the rearing of animals, the improvement of lands, the conduct of the dairy, the employment of labor, the production and application of fertilizers, are matters of vital importance to every student who has chosen agriculture for his life-work, and is devoting two years or more to preparation for the accomplishment of his purpose.

No amount of theory alone will make a good milker or a good plowman. Skill can only be acquired by careful and continuous practice guided by a correct knowledge of methods, gained from observation or study, or from both of these sources. Hence, the importance of the farm as an educator. The farm also bears another very important relation to the school. It furnishes pecuniary aid to very many students, who, if it were not so, would lose their present opportunity of gaining an agricultural education.

Industry and economy are among the first conditions of success on the farm, and here there is room for all who desire to lessen the cost of their education, by labor, to do so. If this privilege should be withheld no new buildings or additional room would be required. The average New England boy still knows something of the luxury of labor, and of its necessity. A silver dollar is not quite as large to his view as it was to the boys of a generation or two ago, but he is fairly willing still to work for it. In a few instances our students have earned during their study years almost enough to cancel their entire expenses, and it is a notable fact that such students are invariably among the most proficient in the class-room. As a rule, the student's mind and body are in accord in the matter of labor. His ambition rises no higher on the farm than it does in the school. The exceptions to this are infrequent.

LABOR.

The question of employing the entire labor of the students at a fair profit to the farm and the school becomes more and more important and difficult with the increasing number of those who seek an education here. This difficulty grows largely out of the fact that during the summer months the students are not here to assist in the cultivation of the farm, and the storing of such crops as mature during the vacation period. As a result of the present arrangement, additional labor must be employed at such prices as farm labor always demands during the busy season. No remedy for this seems practicable, while it is clearly a disadvantage to the farm to control and employ so much labor only when it is less needed.

A foundation wall for a building to protect our farm wagons, carts, and other implements has been built near the farm barn. This, on the simple ground of economy, is a necessity. A large excavation was required for this, also a considerable amount of grading. The work has been completed. Some work has been expended in repairing the driveways about the school, and upon the public highway near the farm buildings.

CROPS.

The usual variety of crops have been cultivated. On a portion of the farm where the soil is sandy, the unusual amount of rainfall has been helpful, and growth has been abundant; while generally, and especially where the soil is of a clayey formation, nearly all crops have suffered from the excess of moisture. Our field of potatoes, which, with the most liberal treatment, promised an abundant yield, blighted, and soon decayed. Some were sufficiently matured to escape the rot, though all were involved in the blight. Corn was also injured to some extent. The area of corn was somewhat lessened by devoting a number of acres designed for this crop to the use of the Station, which now occupies nearly ten acres of our improved lands.

Most of our grass fields yielded well, and the aggregate of hay is annually increasing. A large part of our corn area was stocked with grass, and with complete success. Quite a number of acres in grass have been liberally top-dressed.

DAIRY.

Our dairy animals now number three thoroughbred Guernseys, two full-blooded Jerseys, and eight of mixed blood. Several others have been milked during a portion of the year. Of these, some have been slaughtered, and others are now being fattened for the use of the school. No other department of the farm requires so constant care as this. The causes of failure are so numerous, and often so obscure, that to maintain even a small herd in a profitable milking condition, excepting by a frequent exchange of animals, baffles all the herdsman's skill and intelligence. Our herd is still in need of improvement, by weeding out the least useful animals. The demands of the school upon the dairy are large, and annually increasing. During the year the school has consumed 1,466 pounds of butter, 3,243 quarts of whole milk, 3,934 quarts of skim milk, and 25 quarts of cream. The total of butter made is 1,815 pounds. The total amount, if all the milk had been used for this purpose alone, would have been 2,272 pounds. But this is not all there is to prove the importance of the dairy. While the manufacture of butter is being more and more relegated to the public creamery, the art should not be lost to the farms of Connecticut. Many of the students are desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of butter-making, and such are allowed the opportunity of doing so. The coöperative plan is not yet so nearly universal that we can assure all our farmers' wives and daughters, or those of the next generation, of their release from the duties which the dairy imposes. But, given a thorough knowledge of these duties on the part of their husbands and brothers, and a way is opened for them to adopt the coöperative principle in the family.

IMPROVEMENTS.

No costly improvements have been undertaken, beyond those which could be completed by the combined farm force. During the month of June about two acres of almost barren land were added to the productive portion of the farm. Hundreds of rocks were removed, the field was well fertilized and cultivated, and the various crops grown upon it, in spite of climatic hindrances, proved the outlay a profitable one.

During the fall months a tract of land lying adjacent to the school grounds was similarly reclaimed. This required some

expense for blasting, but the work of drilling was done mainly by the students. Several useless trees were removed, and considerable grading was required to fit the plat for the mower. This is now one of the best grass fields upon the farm.

No work is more agreeable to the students, or performed more heartily, than this of reclaiming our farm lands. Nearly forty acres of the farm are now thoroughly rid of their natural obstructions, and in a fairly productive condition.

THE OUTLOOK.

The coming year is bright with promises of better things. The State has at last made liberal provision for the better accommodation of the school. New and commodious buildings are to be erected, and these will invite a larger number of young men to study the science and the art of agriculture under conditions more encouraging and helpful than those of the past or present. The farm is being also better furnished with the means of making agriculture more attractive and remunerative. Some of the rough places have been made smooth, and their superior value will be a strong incentive to still greater improvement. The productive capacities of the farm are only beginning to be developed, but, with the foothold now gained, and a wise expenditure of means, it will more rapidly increase in value for both the purposes of cultivation and instruction.

Respectfully submitted by

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN,
Farm Superintendent.

REPORT OF MRS. HILLIARD.

To the Trustees of the Storrs Agricultural School:

GENTLEMEN,— During the year there has been little change in the plan of work that comes under my supervision.

We had hoped until the middle of September that new dormitories would be in readiness for use by Christmas. The increased number of student-applications made apparent the fact that it would be necessary to fit up new rooms at once. To meet this exigency, it was decided to utilize the "Old Physical." In it

rooms for six students were finished off, neatly furnished, and made ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year. When completed, the new rooms were fully as pleasant and quite as comfortable as any in the building.

A larger family necessitated, also, an additional table in the dining-room. This was purchased and furnished to correspond to those already in use. To fit up new rooms and furnish another table involved considerable expense.

During the season of small fruits those of the garden were gathered and prepared for future use. At the beginning of the school year, we had about the same in quantity as the previous year. During the year the farm and garden have supplied to the boarding department as follows :

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| 129 | bushels potatoes at 60c., | . | . | . | \$77.40 |
| 6 | bushels beets at 60c. | . | . | . | 3.60 |
| 4 | bushels parsnips at 75c., | . | . | . | 3.00 |
| 2 | bushel carrots at 50c., | . | . | . | 1.00 |
| 2½ | bushels onions at 50c., | . | . | . | 1.25 |
| 13 | bushels turnips at 25c., | . | . | . | 3 25 |
| 4½ | bushels peas at 75c., | . | . | . | 3.38 |
| 6 | bushels beans at \$1.00, | . | . | . | 6 00 |
| 12 | bushels cucumbers, | . | . | . | 16.00 |
| 10 | bushels tomatoes, | . | . | . | 6.00 |
| 10 | bushels apples, | . | . | . | 5.00 |
| 1 | bushel peppers, | . | . | . | 1.00 |
| 3 | bushels pears, | . | . | . | 3.00 |
| 146 | quarts strawberries, | . | . | . | 21.90 |
| 34 | quarts cherries, | . | . | . | 4.08 |
| 34 | quarts currants, | . | . | . | 4.08 |
| 42 | quarts raspberries, | . | . | . | 6.30 |
| 100 | pounds rhubarb, | . | . | . | 2.00 |
| 57 | pounds asparagus, | . | . | . | 11.40 |
| 500 | pounds squashes, | . | . | . | 15.00 |
| 25¼ | dozen ears sweet corn, | . | . | . | 3.00 |
| 50 | cabbages, | . | . | . | 2 50 |
| 64 | heads lettuce, | . | . | . | 2.56 |
| 16 | dozen celery, | . | . | . | 4.80 |
| 109 | dozen eggs, | . | . | . | 21.80 |
| 19 | pounds chicken, | . | . | . | 2.85 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| 80 | pounds turkey, | . | . | . | . | \$16.00 |
| 722 | pounds pork, . | . | . | . | . | 50.54 |
| 54 | pounds veal, . | . | . | . | . | 2.70 |
| 3,303 | pounds of beef, | . | . | . | . | 165.15 |
| 1,482 | pounds butter, | . | . | . | . | 348.27 |
| 25 | quarts cream, . | . | . | . | . | 6.25 |
| 3,233 | quarts new milk, | . | . | . | . | 129.32 |
| 3,764 | quarts creamery milk, | . | . | . | . | 56.46 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> \$1,006.34 |

The price of board during the last school year varied a little from term to term. The average price for the entire year was \$2.63 $\frac{2}{3}$ per week.

We have, as found needful, replenished the stock of bedding, table linen, and table furnishings, so that to-day such outfit is fully as good as it was one year ago.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHARINE E. HILLIARD.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOL.

Johnson's How Crops Grow.

Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm.

Armsby's Cattle Feeding.

Miles' Stock-Breeding.

Shepard's Inorganic Chemistry.

Remsen's Organic Chemistry.

Martin's Human Body.

Gray's Lessons and Manual of Botany.

Dana's Text-Book of Geology.

Steele's Physics.

Bradbury's Arithmetic.

Wentworth's Algebra.

Wentworth's Geometry.

Bradbury's Trigonometry.

Gillespie's Land Surveying.

Reed & Kellogg's English.

Meiklejohn's Composition.

Law, Scott & Morton's Soil of the Farm.

Meservey's Book-keeping.

GIFTS TO THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR.

\$30 water rent refunded by Augustus Storrs, to be used in the purchase of new books for library.

Section Grinder, by Williams Bros., Naubuc, Conn.

1 doz. hay caps (wood pulp), by Symes Hay Cap Co.

Samples fertilizer chemicals, by Mapes Fertilizer Co.

Set Department of Agriculture Reports, by Amos M. Johnson.

Advertisement of School — *Connecticut Farmer*.

Gleanings in Bee Culture — "A Friend."

The Bee Keeper's Review — "

The Bee Hive — "

The Queen-Breeder's Journal — "

From Publishers:

Journal, Willimantic.

Chronicle, Willimantic.

Connecticut Farmer, Hartford.

Daily and weekly *Courant*, Hartford.

" " " *Times*, Hartford.

Press, Stafford Springs.

Religious Herald, Hartford.

New England Farmer, Boston, Mass.

Mirror and Farmer, Manchester, N. H.

American Grange Bulletin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Record, Seymour.

Travelers Record, Hartford.

The Industrialist, Kansas Agricultural College.

Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.

Also numerous books and pamphlets from the Departments at Washington, D. C., Agricultural Reports from a number of States, Experiment Station Reports, Bulletins, etc.

LIBRARY.

During the year 64 bound volumes and 66 pamphlets have been added; also a large number of experiment station bulletins from the various States and Canada.

Besides these latter there are now 1,531 books catalogued in the library.

COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

The winter course was again revived in January, and the following were invited and gave their services and addresses upon the appended subjects:

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Mr. P. M. Augur, - - - - - | Apple Culture. |
| Secretary T. S. Gold, - - - | The Varieties of Apples. |
| President H. H. Goodell, - - | Reminiscences of the East. |
| Mr. J. H. Hale, - - - - - | Business Methods in Farming. |
| Mr. E. H. Stadtmuller, - - - | Emergencies in Diseases of Domestic Animals. |
| Mr. H. L. Jeffrey, - - - - - | The Bee. |

INVENTORY.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Office, | \$23.00 |
| Library, - | 1,200.00 |
| Physical and chemical apparatus and chemicals, - - | 1,250.00 |
| Natural history and laboratory, - | 170.00 |
| Household furniture and outfit, - | 2,275.00 |
| Kitchen furniture and outfit, | 280.00 |
| Laundry, - | 20.00 |
| Provisions on hand, - | 140.00 |
| Tons of coal, 55. | |

LABOR OF STUDENTS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| On the farm, - | \$916.01 |
| Permanent improvements on the farm, - . . | 132.84 |
| Permanent improvement on farm buildings, - . | 26.72 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,075.57 |
| For the school, | 102.64 |
| For the boarding department, | 170.80 |
| For the Experiment Station, | 176.20 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,525.21 |

EXPENSES OF BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Beef, pork, fish, and oysters, - | \$636.60 |
| Flour, - | 206.00 |
| All other provisions except farm products, - | 782.94 |
| Farm products, - | 1,006.34 |
| Coal and kerosene, - | 466.56 |
| Kitchen and dining-room outfit, - | 259.99 |
| Dormitory outfit, - | 349.96 |
| Permanent improvement on buildings, - | 133.20 |
| Servant hire, - | 655.47 |
| Student labor, - | 170.80 |
| Matron's salary, - | 400.00 |

\$5,067.86

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Fuel, - | \$150.00 |
| Chemicals, - | 79.46 |
| Books and stationery, - | 309.83 |
| Printing, - | 82.61 |
| Other supplies, - | 21.32 |
| Student labor, - | 102.64 |

\$745.86

GENERAL EXPENSES.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Postage, . | \$28.50 |
| Water rent, . | 30.00 |
| Rent of telephone, . | 35.15 |
| Traveling expenses, . | 34.89 |
| Freight and express, . | 83.58 |

\$212.12

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM NOV. 30, 1889.

| | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 2 | pairs of working oxen, . | \$210.00 |
| 13 | grade milch cows and heifers, . | 390.00 |
| 1 | thoroughbred Guernsey cow (Ethel), . | 150.00 |
| 1 | thoroughbred Guernsey heifer, 3 years (Belle), | 100.00 |
| 1 | thoroughbred Guernsey heifer, 2 years (Lora), | 50.00 |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | thoroughbred Guernsey bull (Elmwood), | \$40.00 |
| 6 | grade Guernsey heifers, 1 year, | 150.00 |
| 9 | grade Guernsey calves, | 105.00 |
| 1 | pair of farm horses, | 400.00 |
| 2 | carriage horses, | 200.00 |
| 5 | fat hogs, | 75 00 |
| 25 | Plymouth Rock fowls (pure blood), | 25.00 |
| 13 | Wyandotte fowls (pure blood), | 13.00 |
| 15 | chickens, | 7.50 |
| | | <hr/> \$1,915.50 |

FARM IMPLEMENTS ON HAND NOV. 30, 1889.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Aggregate valuation, | \$740.00 |
| All other tools, | 50.00 |

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 46 | tons of upland hay, | \$690.00 |
| 2 | tons of rowen hay, | 30.00 |
| 8 | tons of swamp hay, | 60.00 |
| 8 | tons of bedding hay, | 40.00 |
| 2 | tons of oat straw, | 20.00 |
| 45 | tons of ensilage, | 112.50 |
| 1 | ton of winter squashes, | 40.00 |
| 437 | bushels of ears of corn, | 131.00 |
| 237 | bushels of potatoes, | 142.20 |
| 60 | bushels of oats, | 24.00 |
| 3 | bushels of carrots, | 1.50 |
| 5 | bushels of beets, | 3.00 |
| 10 | bushels of parsnips, | 7.50 |
| 10 | bushels of fall turnips, | 2.00 |
| 50 | bushels of winter turnips, | 12.50 |
| 5 | bushels of sweet corn (green), | 3.00 |
| 3 | bushels of garden beans (green), | 3.00 |
| 1 | bushel of garden beans (shelled), | 2.00 |
| 1 | bushel of field beans, | 1.50 |
| 6 | bushels of peas, | 4.50 |
| 10 | bushels of tomatoes, | 6.00 |
| 10 | bushels of cucumber pickles, | 15.00 |
| 2 | bushels of cucumbers for table, | 1.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| 20 | bushels of apples, | . | . | . | . | \$10.00 |
| 5 | bushels of pears, | . | . | . | . | 5.00 |
| 600 | heads of celery, | . | . | . | . | 15.00 |
| 57 | bunches of asparagus, | . | . | . | . | 11.40 |
| 200 | cabbages, | . | . | . | . | 10.00 |
| | summer squashes, \$1.00; rhubarb, \$2.00; | | | | | |
| | string beans, \$3.00, | . | . | . | . | 6.00 |
| 198 | quarts of strawberries, | . | . | . | . | 29.70 |
| 34 | quarts of currants, | . | . | . | . | 4.08 |
| 76 | quarts of raspberries, | . | . | . | . | 11.40 |
| 23,416 | quarts of milk, | . | . | . | . | 702.48 |
| 722 | pounds of pork, | . | . | . | . | 50.54 |
| 4,707 | pounds of beef, | . | . | . | . | 239.54 |
| 162 | pounds of veal, | . | . | . | . | 8.10 |
| 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ | pounds of turkey, | . | . | . | . | 23.35 |
| 19 | pounds of chicken, | . | . | . | . | 2.85 |
| | live poultry, | . | . | . | . | 20.00 |
| 2 | calves sold (Guernsey), | . | . | . | . | 35.00 |
| 9 | calves raised, | . | . | . | . | 105.00 |
| 109 | dozen of eggs, | . | . | . | . | 21.80 |
| 56 | cords of wood, | . | . | . | . | 168.00 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | \$2,831.44 |

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Removing rocks from field of two acres on hill:

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---------|---------|
| Labor of men, 97 hours, 25c., | . | . | . | \$24.25 | |
| Labor of students, 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours, 8c., | . | . | . | 12.82 | |
| Labor of teams, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 20c., | . | . | . | 16.50— | \$53.57 |

Removing rocks from lot adjoining school grounds:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------|-------|
| Labor of men, 129 hours, | . | . | . | \$25.80 | |
| Labor of students, 318 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours, | . | . | . | 25.50 | |
| Labor of teams, 114 hours, | . | . | . | 22.80— | 74.10 |

Labor on foundation wall for farm shed:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| On excavation, | . | . | . | . | \$31.00 |
| On hauling stones, | . | . | . | . | 38.20 |
| On grading, | . | . | . | . | 62.14— 131.34 |

Labor on grade in front of farm barn :

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|---------|
| Labor of men, 6 days, | . | . | . | \$12.00 | |
| Labor of students, 247 hours, | . | . | . | 19.76 | |
| Labor of teams, 6 days, | . | . | . | 12.00— | \$43.76 |

Labor on driveway to school buildings :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|
| Labor of men repairing driveway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, | . | . | . | \$5.00 | |
| Labor of students, 39 hours, | . | . | . | 3.12 | |
| Labor of teams, 3 days, | . | . | . | 6.00— | 14.12 |

Labor on public highway :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--------|----------|
| Men, 3 days, | . | . | . | \$6.00 | |
| Students, $110\frac{1}{2}$ hours, | . | . | . | 8.84 | |
| Teams, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, | . | . | . | 9.00— | 23.84 |
| Total amount, | . | . | . | . | \$316.89 |

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. P. BARSTOW, *Treasurer*,

In account with STORRS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

| 1888. | | Dr. | |
|----------|---|---|-------------|
| | | By Balance of account, | \$2,590.74 |
| July 14. | " | cash, board of stone masons, | 53.20 |
| " 28. | " | " butter sold, | 21.00 |
| Oct. 1. | " | Comptroller, | 2,000.00 |
| " 2. | " | interest in bank, | 42.74 |
| " 13. | " | Experiment Station, | 70.75 |
| Nov. 2. | " | board of Latham's men, | 74.60 |
| " 24. | " | butter sold, | 29.68 |
| Dec. 31. | " | Comptroller, | 2,000.00 |
| 1889. | | | |
| Jan. 7. | | By cash of Experiment Station (lumber), | 11.69 |
| " 7. | " | " B. F. Koons (coal), | 55.20 |
| " 7. | " | " " (tuition, board), | 129.64 |
| " 7. | " | " note discounted, | 984.83 |
| " 11. | " | " B. F. Koons, | 72.08 |
| " 12. | " | " " " | 129.56 |
| " 15. | " | " Experiment Station, | 103.93 |
| " 17. | " | " B. F. Koons, | 91.85 |
| " 27. | " | " School, | 24.25 |
| Apr. 1. | " | " Comptroller, | 2,000.00 |
| " 1. | " | " Experiment Station, | 87.02 |
| " 5. | " | " B. F. Koons, | 81.07 |
| " 8. | " | " " " | 195.58 |
| " 13. | " | " " " | 59.81 |
| " 13. | " | " " " | 53.95 |
| June 29. | " | " Comptroller, | 2,000.00 |
| " 29. | " | " butter sold, | 9.28 |
| " 29. | " | " Experiment Station, | 141.25 |
| " 29. | " | " B. F. Koons, | 100.00 |
| " 29. | " | " T. S. Gold, | 65.10 |
| " 29. | " | " J. P. Barstow (butter), | 18.69 |
| | | | \$13,297.49 |

| 1889. | Cr. | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| June 29. | Paid salaries, | \$3,351.99 |
| " 29. | " Boarding Department, | 2,675.05 |
| " 29. | " Farm labor, | 732.40 |
| " 29. | " Furniture, farming tools, | 626.66 |
| " 29. | " School and laboratory supplies, | 377.20 |
| " 29. | " Laboratory building, | 73.64 |
| " 29. | " Stable fixtures, | 12.05 |
| " 29. | " Laboratory coal, | 86.38 |
| " 29. | " Blacksmith, | 155.23 |
| " 29. | " Barn, | 2,746.15 |
| " 29. | " Repairs on farm buildings, | 622.03 |
| " 29. | " Seeds, fertilizers, feed, | 587.18 |
| " 29. | " Insurance, | 132.00 |
| " 29. | " Stock for farm, | 363.40 |
| " 29. | " Barn, shed, and silo, | 148.83 |
| " 29. | " Water and drain pipe, | 150.48 |
| " 29. | " Sundries, | 421.45 |
| " 29. | Balance of account, | 38.37 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$13,297.49 |
| | | <hr/> |

Frank L. Rogers and W. C. Durand, Auditors of Public Accounts, certify that this statement is correct.



Compliments of

W. S. Simmons,

Inspector of Factories.

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1889.



State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor:

The law creating the office of Inspector of Factories provides that the inspector "shall, on or before the first day of December, in each year, make a report to the Governor, of the condition, as respects safety to life and health, of the factories, buildings, and places visited by him." In compliance with the requirements of the law, I herewith submit a report of my work for the five months ending December 1, 1889.

On assuming my duties in July of the present year, it was found that no quarters, which the law requires, had been provided at the Capitol for the use of the Inspector. Application was made to the Comptroller for the necessary room for office work, and Room 26 was placed at my disposal for this purpose. Books in which to record the various orders and notices given to the owners and agents of factories have been obtained and placed in the office, and a collection of such papers, books, reports, and other documents as have a bearing upon the subject of factory inspection is being made as rapidly as possible. The laws relating to factory inspection have been printed, and copies will be mailed to any who may apply for them. Many copies have already been distributed among the owners and agents of factories.

It is my purpose to spend a part of Tuesday of each week at the office, to answer letters, and attend to such other details of office work as may demand my attention.

THE WORK OF INSPECTION.

A careful and thorough inspection of two hundred and fifty-five buildings and places where machinery is used has been made during the last five months. The number of persons employed in these manufactories was 42,089, or about one-third of the entire number of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in this State.

The number of places visited seems small when compared with the whole number of establishments reported in the census returns in 1880, but it should be borne in mind that a large number of the establishments reported in the census are places where but little machinery is used, and much of that which is used is operated by hand. It should also be said that many of these establishments have very few operatives, and need but little attention from the inspector.

For example, there were 517 establishments in which blacksmithing and wheelwrighting was carried on, and the aggregate number of persons employed therein was only 720. Similar examples might be given in other industries. It will readily be seen that the number of places which need inspection is very much smaller than the number given in the census.

CONDITION OF PLACES INSPECTED.

Of the 255 places inspected, 128 were found to be in excellent condition. There was every evidence that the agents and overseers gave close and careful attention to securing safety to life and health. The sanitary condition was good; dangerous machinery was well guarded, and most of the rooms were well ventilated. No changes were ordered in any of these places, and but few suggestions were necessary. There was entire willingness on the part of the owners and agents to make such changes as might be suggested by the inspector. In 127 factories there were faults that needed to be remedied, and the necessary changes were therefore ordered. Subsequent visits to some of these places showed that there had been compliance with the orders given, and

that there was decided improvement in many particulars. The whole number of changes ordered in these establishments was 206.

The inspection in each case has been made with reference to the following subjects:

1. Ventilation.
2. Cleanliness.
3. Dangerous machinery.
4. Water Closets.

The above are the subjects which are specially mentioned in the law, and are those to which the inspector is required to give his attention. Though not mentioned in the law, some attention has also been given to fire escapes.

VENTILATION.

Most of the rooms in the factories in which changes of some kind were ordered have ample means of obtaining fresh air. There are, however, quite a number of rooms in some of the factories, in which the textile industries are carried on, in which it is very difficult to secure good ventilation without interfering with the running of the work. This is especially true of the weave rooms where live steam is used in order to keep the warp and filling damp, so that the work may run smoothly. Fresh air cannot be freely admitted, therefore the doors and windows are kept closed the greater portion of the time. The operatives are therefore obliged to work in an atmosphere which is extremely hot, and which must sooner or later have an injurious effect upon their health. It seems impossible to remedy this difficulty entirely by any system of ventilation. Fortunately, however, the number of rooms in which work of this kind is carried on is small, and the number of operatives is not very large.

CLEANLINESS.

The law requires that "all factories and buildings where machinery shall be used" shall be "kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit." In some instances I have found

that there was neglect to comply with this provision of the law. In a few cases the sanitary condition of certain rooms was so poor that it was found necessary to order that the floors be cleaned.

All rooms in which unclean work is carried on should be painted or lime-washed as often as circumstances may seem to demand.

DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

The greater portion of my time has been devoted to ascertaining what safeguards were needed to prevent the occurrence of accidents.

The inspections thus far made indicate that there is much unprotected machinery in use in the manufactories of the State. About seventy-five per cent. of all the changes ordered or suggested were for the purpose of preventing accidents to operatives.

In general the owners and agents of factories were willing to provide such safety appliances and devices as seemed most likely to secure safety to life and limb. A detailed statement of all the orders given during the past five months will be found on pages 10-15.

Careful attention has been given to all the elevators and hoistways which were found in use in the buildings and places which have been inspected. In general, it has been found that operatives have been ordered not to clean machinery while it is in motion, but it is too often the case that these orders are disregarded for the purpose of gaining time. Many of the accidents which occur are the results of this disobedience on the part of operatives.

There are no statistics of accidents which have occurred among factory operatives in this State in past years, and no means of knowing their number or the extent of the injuries suffered. There is nothing in the law which requires an investigation of accidents. This work has been taken up, however, and an account of the same will appear in the next report of this office. If manufacturers will send to this office a

detailed statement of all accidents which occur in their establishments, it will greatly aid the inspector in this work.

Accident report blanks will be forwarded on application.

WATER-CLOSETS.

The water-closets in some establishments were found in very bad condition. Many of them have no traps, and foul air has free passage to the rooms where operatives are employed. The number of cases of ill-health caused by these filthy places cannot be easily estimated. Local physicians of long experience attribute a large share of the sickness amongst factory operatives to this one cause. It has been found to be the opinion of some of the most intelligent operatives that it is not possible to secure good sanitary conditions in mills which are not provided with modern water-closets. It must be admitted that there is much truth in this opinion; but the evil can be greatly lessened by care on the part of the overseers who have charge of the various rooms.

There is a tendency on the part of some owners and agents (after having given orders to their operatives) to place upon them the entire responsibility for the bad sanitary condition, which is the result of negligence. There is an element of injustice in this; for the owners or agents should insist upon compliance with these, as well as any other, orders that they may give. If this should be done in all cases, there could not fail to be marked improvement in the condition of the working-places, and so of the operatives themselves.

The worst cases which have come under my observation are in the older manufactories of the State. Most of the newer mills have closets which are supplied with traps; and in these mills the sanitary condition was good. In about one-fourth of the establishments in which changes were ordered, it was necessary to give notice that the water-closets must be kept in better condition.

The law upon this subject reads as follows:

Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than

five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

The Inspector has no authority to order the owners of buildings to provide fire-escapes. This is a serious defect in the law, and one that should be remedied at the next session of the General Assembly.

In some places where machinery is used the means of escape are entirely inadequate; and the Inspector has found buildings that were provided with escapes which were rendered almost useless because they were not so placed as to be easy of access. Frequently, obstacles have been thoughtlessly placed in the way of reaching these avenues to safety. In a number of factories, I have requested the owners to make changes, so that the escapes might be readily reached.

CONCLUSION.

The industrial interests of the State have been steadily increasing from year to year.

The last national census showed that 46.7 per cent. of all the people in Connecticut who were classed as having occupations were employed in manufacturing establishments. Only two States had a larger percentage of their people so employed, and the average for the United States was less than 17 per cent.

Our rank in population as compared with the other States was 28. The standing of Connecticut in industrial matters at that time is shown by the following figures:

| | |
|---|----|
| In number of manufacturing establishments, | 16 |
| In value of products, | 7 |
| In capital, | 6 |
| In percentage of persons employed in manufactories, | 3 |

The whole number of operatives was 112,915. The capital invested was \$120,480,275; the annual wages paid \$43,501,518; the materials used were valued at \$102,769,341, and the value of the products was \$185,680,211. There were more than 200 specified industries.

It seems probable that the approaching census will show that great progress has been made during the past ten years. Probably more than one-half of the people of the State who have occupations are now employed in these manufactories.

The places where a half of the working population of the State spend nearly half of their lives should be kept at all times in good sanitary condition. This is not only a duty from a moral point of view, but a necessity economically if the best results of work are to be expected.

And it is equally true that when people are expected to spend half their lives amid moving machinery the opportunity for accident there should be reduced to the minimum.

These conditions can be realized if the agents of factories and their employes will give the Inspector their active and earnest coöperation. If these results are secured the office of Inspector will accomplish a large work of benefit in the State, and until they are accomplished there is a daily need of such an office. No one who familiarizes himself with the present condition of things in this busy and active State can doubt the opportunity of usefulness it presents for a judicious system of factory inspection, and it is to be hoped that the people will realize the importance of the subject and give it their careful consideration and interested support.

WILLIAM S. SIMMONS,
Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

| Number. | Goods Manufactured. | No. of Em- ployes. | Orders Given. |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | 1 Knit goods, | 110 | None. |
| | 2 Dyeing, | 125 | None. |
| | 3 Cotton goods, | 250 | Clean and disinfect water closets. |
| | 4 Cotton goods, | 125 | None. |
| | 5 Cotton goods, | 150 | None. |
| (No. 1) | 6 Cotton goods, | 1500 | Guard belt and pulley. |
| No. 2) | 7 Cotton goods, | | None. |
| No. 3) | 8 Cotton goods, | | None. |
| No. 4) | 9 Cotton goods, | | None. |
| | 10 Woolen goods, | 45 | None. |
| | 11 Woolen goods, | 60 | None. |
| | 12 Woolen goods, | 300 | None. |
| | 13 Cotton goods, | 300 | None. |
| | 14 Cotton goods, | 300 | None. |
| | 15 Cotton goods, | 250 | Box belt, clean and disinfect water-closets, wash floors, safety device [on elevator. |
| | 16 Hats, | 80 | None. |
| | 17 Hats, | 150 | None. |
| | 18 Hats, | 300 | Box belt. |
| | 19 Hats, | 250 | Box belt. |
| | 20 Hats, | 250 | None. |
| | 21 Hats, | 125 | None. |
| (No. 1) | 22 Hats, | 450 | Box belt. |
| (No. 2) | 23 Hats, | | None. |
| (No. 3) | 24 Hats, | | None. |
| | 25 Boots and shoes, | 250 | Box belt and guard screw heads. |
| | 26 Straw hats, | 300 | None. |
| | 27 Hames and bits, | 25 | None. |
| (No. 1) | 28 Bleachery & dyeing | 350 | None. |
| (No. 2) | 29 Bleachery & dyeing | | None. |
| (No. 3) | 30 Bleachery & dyeing | | None. |
| (No. 1) | 31 Cotton goods, | 500 | None. |
| (No. 2) | 32 Cotton goods, | | None. |
| (No. 3) | 33 Cotton goods, | | None. |
| | 34 Paper, | 230 | Box belts and guard pulley. |
| | 35 Paper, | 41 | None. |
| (No. 1) | 36 Brass goods, | 800 | Provide new rope for elevator. |
| (No. 2) | 37 Brass goods, | | None. |
| (No. 3) | 38 Brass goods, | | None. |
| (No. 4) | 39 Brass goods, | | None. |
| (No. 5) | 40 Brass goods, | | None. |
| (No. 6) | 41 Brass goods, | | None. |
| (No. 7) | 42 Brass goods, | | None. |
| (No. 8) | 43 Brass goods, | | None. |

| Number. | Goods Manufactured. | No. of Em- ployes. | Orders Given. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | 44 Brass Goods, | 200 | None. |
| | 45 Buckles, | 300 | Guard belt and fly-wheel. |
| | 46 Buttons, | 300 | Better fastening of rope in elevator, |
| | 47 Watches, | 475 | None. [box belt, guard shaft. |
| | 48 Machine shop, | 25 | None. |
| | 49 Brass goods, | 550 | Guard gears and pulley. |
| | 50 Brass goods, | 100 | None. |
| | 51 Buttons, | 300 | Box belts. |
| | 52 Brass goods, | 100 | Box belts. |
| | 53 Brass goods, | 100 | None. |
| | 54 Brass goods, | 225 | None. |
| | 55 Buttons, | 225 | None. |
| | 56 Buckles, | 100 | Box one belt. |
| | 57 Cotton goods, | 250 | None. |
| | 58 Silk, | 130 | None. |
| | 59 Cotton goods, | 175 | Box five shafts. |
| | 60 Corsets, | 325 | None. [tors. |
| | 61 Locks, | 325 | Guard one belt, gates on two eleva- |
| | 62 Foundry, | 60 | None. |
| | 63 Hats, | 150 | None. |
| | 64 Hats, | 120 | None. |
| | 65 Hats, | 150 | None. |
| | 66 Shoes, | 225 | None. |
| | 67 Graphophone, | 225 | None. |
| | 68 Sewing machines, | 25 | Guard fly-wheel. |
| | 69 Brass goods, | 125 | Box belt. |
| (No. 1) | 70 Brass goods, | 400 | Box belt. |
| (No. 2) | 71 Brass goods, | | Extend boxes on belts. [gears. |
| (No. 3) | 72 Brass goods, | | Box belt in tube room between large |
| | 73 Sewing machines, | 900 | Box two belts in machine room. |
| | 74 Needles, | 80 | None. |
| | 75 Cabinet making, | 200 | None. [shaft. |
| | 76 Cotton goods, | 500 | Clean and disinfect water-closets, box |
| | 77 Woolen goods, | 100 | Box belt. |
| | 78 Woolen goods, | 130 | Box shaft. |
| | 79 Woolen goods, | 150 | Gates on elevator, guard pulley. |
| | 80 Woolen goods, | 45 | Box two belts. |
| | 81 Silk, | 110 | Box belt, gates on elevator. |
| | 82 Cotton goods, | 200 | Guard belt, box shaft, clean and dis- |
| | 83 Cotton goods, | 40 | None. [infect water-closets. |
| | 84 Cotton goods, | 375 | None. |
| | 85 Cotton goods, | 300 | None. |
| (No. 1) | 86 Warps, | 75 | Box three belts, box shaft. |
| (No. 2) | 87 Warps, | | Clean closets. |
| | 88 Silk, | 450 | None. |
| | 89 Hosiery, | 150 | None. |
| | 90 Gingham, | 75 | Clean and disinfect water-closets, box belt, guard on drawing frame. |
| (No. 1) | 91 Woolen goods, | 400 | Box belt. |
| (No. 2) | 92 Woolen goods, | | Guard engine crank. |
| (No. 3) | 93 Woolen goods, | | Box belt. [condition. |
| | 94 Gingham, | 225 | Guard engine crank, better sanitary |
| (No. 1) | 95 Woolen goods, | 300 | Guard belt and pulleys. |

| Number. | Goods Manufactured. | No. of Em- ployes. | Orders Given. |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| (No. 2) 96 | Woolen goods, | | None. |
| 97 | Envelopes, | 100 | Box two belts. |
| 98 | Woolen goods, | 200 | Guard engine crank. |
| (No. 1) 99 | Woolen goods, | 400 | None. |
| (No. 2) 100 | Woolen goods, | | Box two belts. |
| 101 | Shoddy, | 75 | Clean and disinfect water closets. |
| 102 | Pumps, | 330 | None. |
| (No. 1) 103 | Suspenders, | 120 | Box belt. |
| (No. 2) 104 | Webbing, | 200 | Box belt. |
| (No. 3) 105 | Webbing, | 37 | None. |
| (No. 4) 106 | Cotton yarns, | 80 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| (No. 5) 107 | Suspender straps, | 64 | None. [and fly-wheel. |
| 108 | Silk, | 100 | Box two belts, guard engine crank |
| 109 | Hardware, | 60 | None. |
| 110 | Soap, | 12 | None. |
| 111 | Cotton goods, | 100 | Guard engine crank, clean and dis- infect water-closets, box belt. |
| 112 | Cotton yarns, | 24 | Box belt, clean and disinfect water- closets. [closets. |
| 113 | Cotton goods, | 100 | Box belt, clean and disinfect water- |
| 114 | Cotton goods, | 34 | Box belt, guard engine crank, cover |
| 115 | Woolen goods, | 60 | Box three belts. [shaft. |
| 116 | Woolen goods, | 125 | None. |
| 117 | Woolen goods, | 75 | Box belt. |
| 118 | Woolen goods, | 20 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 119 | Organs, | 125 | None. |
| 120 | Automatical musi- cal instruments, | 60 | None. |
| 121 | Hardware, | 80 | Guard engine crank. |
| 122 | Harnesses, | 50 | Box driving belt. |
| 123 | Brass goods, | 200 | Guard engine crank, better ventila- tion, box three belts. |
| 124 | Hardware, | 100 | Guard engine crank, box two belts, gates on elevator. |
| 125 | Carriage hardware, | 45 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 126 | Brass goods, | 60 | None. |
| 127 | Silver-plated ware, | 260 | Guard engine crank, box belt. |
| 128 | Cabinet hardware, | 250 | None. |
| (No. 1) 129 | Britannia and silver ware, | 1100 | None. |
| (No. 2) 130 | | | Provide new rope on elevator. |
| (No. 3) 131 | | | Box belt. |
| 132 | Cutlery, | 600 | None. |
| 133 | Brewery, | 40 | None. |
| 134 | Silver ware, | 125 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 135 | Cutlery, | 185 | Box two belts, guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 136 | Silver-plated ware, | 300 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 137 | Rubber goods, | 140 | None. |
| 138 | Woolen goods, | 150 | Repair guard on engine crank, ex- tend guard around fly-wheel, box two belts, clean and disinfect water- |
| 139 | Silver-plated ware, | 160 | None. [closets. |

| Number. | Goods Manufactured. | No. of Em- ployes. | Orders Given. |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 140 | Hardware, | 100 | None. |
| 141 | Shears, | 11 | Exhaust in polishing room. |
| 142 | Silver-plated ware, | 70 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 143 | Pistols & hardware, | 75 | Box belt, box upright shaft. |
| 144 | Cotton yarns, | 60 | None. |
| 145 | Wool blankets, | 40 | Guard set screws. |
| 146 | Webbing and sus- penders, | 75 | None. |
| 147 | Webbing and sus- penders, | 75 | None. |
| 148 | Woolen goods, | 75 | None. |
| 149 | Presses and drop hammers, | 80 | None. |
| 150 | Locks and hames, | 90 | Guard set screws. |
| 151 | Paper, | 6 | None. |
| 152 | Paper, | 60 | Repair cover to pulley, additional guard around large pulley, box [belt. |
| 153 | Woolen goods, | 100 | None. |
| 154 | Paper, | 7 | Cover main belt from engine room. |
| 155 | Paper, | 14 | Guard balance wheel and belt in engine room, guard balance wheel and engine crank in machine room. |
| 156 | Paper, | 10 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel, guard on belts in passageway, guard set screws on paper ma- chine, box main gear. |
| 157 | Elec. appliances, | 100 | None. |
| 158 | Cotton goods, | 1200 | Box shaft in carding room, guard engine cranks in two engine rooms, cover low shafts and guard fly- wheels in machine room, box belt [to dynamo. |
| 159 | Heating apparatus, | 10 | None. |
| 160 | Locks, | 225 | None. |
| 161 | Machine shop, | 157 | None. |
| 162 | Foundry, | 35 | None. |
| 163 | Tools, | 90 | None. |
| 164 | Foundry, | 150 | None. [and third floors. |
| 165 | Shoes, | 100 | Guard set screws on shafts on second |
| 166 | Heating apparatus, | 25 | Guard fly-wheel. |
| 167 | Cutlery, | 25 | Box shaft, cover set screws on low shaft in polishing room. |
| 168 | Shoes, | 35 | Cover set screws on low shaft in |
| 169 | Guns, | 780 | None. [stitching room. |
| 170 | Sewing machines and bicycles, | 350 | None. |
| 171 | Screws, | 250 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 172 | Caligraph writing machines, | 175 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 173 | Saddlery, | 200 | Clean and disinfect water-closets, cover screw heads on low shaft. |
| 174 | Check valves, | 150 | Box belt. |
| 175 | Tools, | 60 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 176 | Asbestos, | 15 | None. |
| 177 | Rubber goods, | 40 | None. |

| Number. | Goods Manufactured. | No. of Em- ployes. | Orders Given. |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 178 | Wire mattress, | 125 | Guard fly-wheel. |
| 179 | Chucks, | 65 | Better sanitary condition. |
| 180 | Heating apparatus, | 30 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 181 | Fire-arms, | 600 | Guard engine crank. |
| 182 | Machinery, | 50 | None. |
| 183 | Screws, | 46 | Disinfect water-closets. |
| 184 | Vises, | 20 | None. |
| 185 | Graphophones, | 50 | None. |
| 186 | Brewery, | 6 | None. |
| 187 | Wood working, | 14 | Guard fly-wheel. |
| 188 | Machinery, | 35 | Guard set screws on main shaft. |
| 189 | Nails, | 60 | Guard set screws. |
| 190 | Cotton goods, | 1500 | None. |
| 191 | Shot guns & rifles, | 180 | Cover pulley beside stairs leading to basement, clean and disinfect water-closets, better sanitary con- dition. |
| 192 | Machinery, | 20 | None. |
| 193 | Machinery, | 15 | None. |
| 194 | Book binding, | 200 | None. |
| 195 | Harness trimmings, | 15 | Clean and disinfect water-closets, |
| 196 | Belting, | 125 | None. [better sanitary condition. |
| 197 | Pins, | 40 | None. |
| 198 | Book-binding, | 150 | None. |
| 199 | Envelopes, | 200 | None. |
| 200 | Lithographing, | 25 | None. |
| 201 | Machinery, | 80 | Guard engine crank. |
| 202 | Silex works, | 12 | Guard fly-wheel and engine crank, cover set screws on main shaft, box spur gear in three mill line shaft. |
| 203 | Spools, | 45 | Guard engine crank. |
| 204 | Woolen goods, | 70 | None. |
| 205 | Woolen goods, | 95 | Guard engine crank, box three belts, clean and disinfect water-closets, better sanitary condition. |
| 206 | Crackers, | 60 | Guard engine crank. |
| 207 | Machine shop, | 50 | Guard engine crank, guard fly-wheels to dynamo, guard main belt on second floor, clean water-closets, gates on elevator. |
| 208 | Woolen goods, | 75 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 209 | Machinery, | 180 | Box belt, change guard on engine crank, and extend around fly- wheel. |
| 210 | Machinery, | 30 | None. |
| 211 | Machine shop, | 75 | Box driving belt on second floor, |
| 212 | Vises, | 25 | None. [clean water-closets. |
| 213 | Silk, | 200 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 214 | Bed quilts, | 175 | None. |
| 215 | Silk, | 500 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 216 | Foundry, | 8 | None. |
| 217 | Silver ware, | 20 | None. |
| 218 | Silver plated ware. | 100 | Hand rail on stairs. |
| 219 | Lawn mowers, | 30 | None. |
| 220 | Silver plated ware, | 15 | None. |

| Number. | Goods Manufactured. | No. of Em- ployes. | Orders Given. |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 221 | Paper boxes, | 30 | Hand rail on stairs leading to fourth |
| 222 | Silk, | 270 | None. [floor. |
| 223 | Wood working, | 20 | Guard engine crank. |
| 224 | Boilers, | 25 | Clean and disinfect water closets. |
| 225 | Underwear, | 70 | Guard engine crank, gate on elevator. |
| 226 | Machine shop, | 20 | None. |
| 227 | Eyelets, | 12 | None. |
| 228 | Insulators, | 38 | None. |
| 229 | Silver plated ware, | 140 | None. |
| 230 | Cotton goods, | 250 | None. |
| 231 | Cotton goods, | 280 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 232 | Silk, | 75 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 233 | Silk, | 275 | None. |
| 234 | Machine shop, | 80 | Guard fly-wheel, box three belts. |
| 235 | Tools, | 400 | Box three belts. |
| 236 | Saddlery hardware, | 325 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel, |
| 237 | Chucks, | 14 | None. [clean water-closets. |
| 238 | Hardware, | 65 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel, gate to elevator. |
| 239 | Hardware, | 65 | Clean and disinfect water-closets. |
| 240 | Cutlery, | 400 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 241 | Hardware, | 140 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel. |
| 242 | Builders hardware, | 1000 | None. |
| (No. 1) 243 | Hardware, | 1200 | None. |
| (No. 2) 244 | Hardware, | | None. |
| 245 | Underwear, | 600 | Clean and disinfect water-closets, guard engine crank and fly-wheel, |
| 246 | Hardware, | 75 | None. [new rope on elevator. |
| 247 | Hardware, | 450 | Guard engine crank and fly-wheel, repair hatch to elevator, box belt. |
| 248 | Tacks, | 45 | Guard engine crank and flywheel. |
| 249 | Hardware, | 100 | Box belt, better sanitary condition. |
| 250 | Hardware, | 150 | Guard fly-wheel, box two belts, gates on two elevators. |
| 251 | Iron works, | 130 | Guard engine crank, clean and disin- fect water-closets. |
| 252 | Underwear, | 20 | Box belt, clean and disinfect water |
| 253 | Jewelry, | 12 | None. [closets. |
| 254 | Underwear, | 175 | None. |
| 255 | Cotton goods, | 150 | Box six belts, guard engine crank and fly-wheel, clean and disinfect water-closets. |

TABLE SHOWING RANK OF STATES IN POPULATION,
MANUFACTURING, Etc.

| STATES. | Rank in population, 1880. | MANUFACTURING RANK. | | | Number of persons engaged in all kinds of occupations. | Number of persons employed in manufactories. | Per cent. in manufactories. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | | In number of establishments. | In capital. | In value of products. | | | |
| Alabama, . . . | 17 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 492,790 | 10,019 | 2.0 |
| Arkansas, . . . | 25 | 33 | 37 | 36 | 260,692 | 4,556 | 1.7 |
| California, . . . | 24 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 376,505 | 43,799 | 11.6 |
| Colorado, . . . | 35 | 36 | 35 | 31 | 101,251 | 5,074 | 5.0 |
| Connecticut, . . | 28 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 241,333 | 112,915 | 46.7 |
| Delaware, . . . | 37 | 35 | 24 | 28 | 54,580 | 12,638 | 23.1 |
| Florida, | 34 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 91,536 | 5,504 | 6.0 |
| Georgia, | 13 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 597,862 | 24,875 | 4.1 |
| Illinois, | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 999,780 | 144,727 | 14.4 |
| Indiana, | 6 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 635,080 | 69,508 | 10.9 |
| Iowa, | 10 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 528,302 | 28,372 | 5.3 |
| Kansas, | 20 | 25 | 29 | 24 | 322,285 | 12,064 | 3.7 |
| Kentucky, . . . | 8 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 519,854 | 37,391 | 7.1 |
| Louisiana, . . . | 22 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 363,228 | 12,167 | 3.3 |
| Maine, | 27 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 231,993 | 52,949 | 22.8 |
| Maryland, . . . | 23 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 324,432 | 74,942 | 23.0 |
| Massachusetts, . | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 720,774 | 352,255 | 48.8 |
| Michigan, | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 569,204 | 77,591 | 13.6 |
| Minnesota, . . . | 26 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 255,125 | 21,212 | 8.3 |
| Mississippi, . . | 18 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 415,506 | 5,827 | 1.4 |
| Missouri, | 5 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 692,959 | 63,995 | 9.2 |
| Nebraska, . . . | 30 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 152,614 | 4,793 | 3.1 |
| Nevada, | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 32,233 | 577 | 1.7 |
| New Hampshire, . | 31 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 142,463 | 48,831 | 34.2 |
| New Jersey, . . | 19 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 396,879 | 126,038 | 31.7 |
| New York, . . . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,884,645 | 531,473 | 28.2 |
| North Carolina, . | 15 | 19 | 26 | 29 | 480,187 | 18,109 | 3.7 |
| Ohio, | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 994,475 | 183,609 | 18.4 |
| Oregon, | 36 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 67,343 | 3,424 | 5.0 |
| Pennsylvania, . . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1,456,067 | 387,112 | 26.5 |
| Rhode Island, . . | 33 | 27 | 9 | 14 | 116,979 | 62,878 | 53.7 |
| South Carolina, . | 21 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 392,102 | 22,128 | 5.6 |
| Tennessee, . . . | 12 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 447,970 | 22,445 | 5.0 |
| Texas, | 11 | 23 | 31 | 27 | 522,133 | 12,159 | 2.3 |
| Vermont, | 32 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 118,584 | 17,540 | 14.7 |
| Virginia, | 14 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 494,240 | 40,184 | 8.1 |
| West Virginia, . | 29 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 176,199 | 14,351 | 8.1 |
| Wisconsin, . . . | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 417,455 | 57,109 | 13.6 |

L A W S

RELATING TO

FACTORIES AND FACTORY INSPECTOR.

[General Statutes.]

CHAPTER CXLV.

SECTION 2263. The governor shall, with the consent of the senate, within sixty days after the organization of the general assembly in January, 1889, and every two years thereafter, appoint an Inspector of Factories, who shall hold his office from the first day of the succeeding July for a term of two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In case of vacancy in the office of inspector through death, resignation, inability, or removal, the governor shall fill the same until filled in the manner above provided for the appointment of inspector; and the governor may remove the inspector for cause.

SEC. 2264. The inspector of factories shall as often as practicable carefully examine all buildings and places where machinery shall be used, and shall have authority to enter such buildings and places at all proper times for the purposes of such inspection. He shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the governor of the condition, as respects safety to life and health, of the factories, buildings, and places visited by him, and such report shall be printed for the use of the general assembly at each of its regular sessions.

SEC. 2265. All factories and buildings where machinery shall be used shall be well ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit. The belting, shafting, gearing, machinery, and drums of all factories and buildings where machinery shall be used, when so placed as in the opinion of the inspector to be dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall, as far as practicable, be securely guarded. No machinery other than steam engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running, after notice forbidding the same is given by the inspector to the owners or operators of the factory.

SEC. 2266. The inspector may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator wells, and wheel holes upon every floor of any factory or other building where machinery shall be used to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches or other safeguards such as will insure the safety of the employes in such factory or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

SEC. 2267. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

SEC. 2268. It shall be the duty of the inspector to enforce the provisions of this chapter by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating, or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and also to make complaint to the state's attorneys in the several counties respectively of all violations of this chapter.

SEC. 2269. Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provision of sections 2265, 2266, or 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employe for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this chapter, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation, either in behalf of any person or the state, until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, and not then, if, in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same as though this chapter had not been enacted.

SEC. 2270. The orders and notices given by the inspector under this chapter shall be written or printed, and signed by him officially, and may be served by himself or any proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the usual place of abode of the person upon whom service is to be made; and the notice, properly indorsed with the doings of the person or officer serving the same, shall be returned to the office of the town clerk of the town in which is located the factory, building, or business to which such notice appertains,

where it shall be kept on file. Such notice, and copies thereof duly certified by the town clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence that notice was given as therein appears. Notice to one member of a firm shall be notice to every member thereof, and notice to the president, secretary, or treasurer of a corporation shall be notice to such corporation. The fees for serving such orders and notices, unless served by the inspector, shall be the same as for the service of process in civil actions, and shall be included in the necessary expenses of the inspector and paid by the state.

SEC. 2271. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to provide suitable rooms in the capitol at Hartford for the use of the inspector, and to furnish him blank forms for the purpose of giving the notices and orders required by this chapter, and for annual reports to be made to the governor. The inspector shall keep, in books provided by the comptroller for that purpose, copies of all notices and orders given by him, and a record of all inspections and examinations made, and upon the expiration of his term of office shall file his books of record with the secretary of the state.

SEC. 2272. The inspector may from time to time employ special agents to assist him in his inspections and examinations, who shall receive compensation for the time actually employed in such service only. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the state upon proper vouchers by the special agents, which shall be signed by the inspector.

[Public Acts of 1889.]

CHAPTER CXXV.

An Act relating to Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Section 2269 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting between the words "sections" and the figures "2265" in the fifth line thereof, the figures "2264," so that the first sentence of said section as amended shall read as follows: Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provision of sections 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employé for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation.

Approved, June 19, 1889.

[Public Acts of 1889.]

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An Act concerning Printing of Reports of the Inspector of Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. The comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the state, five thousand copies of the report of the inspector of factories.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1889.



